THE

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

Cutting-Room Companion.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

VOL. XX.

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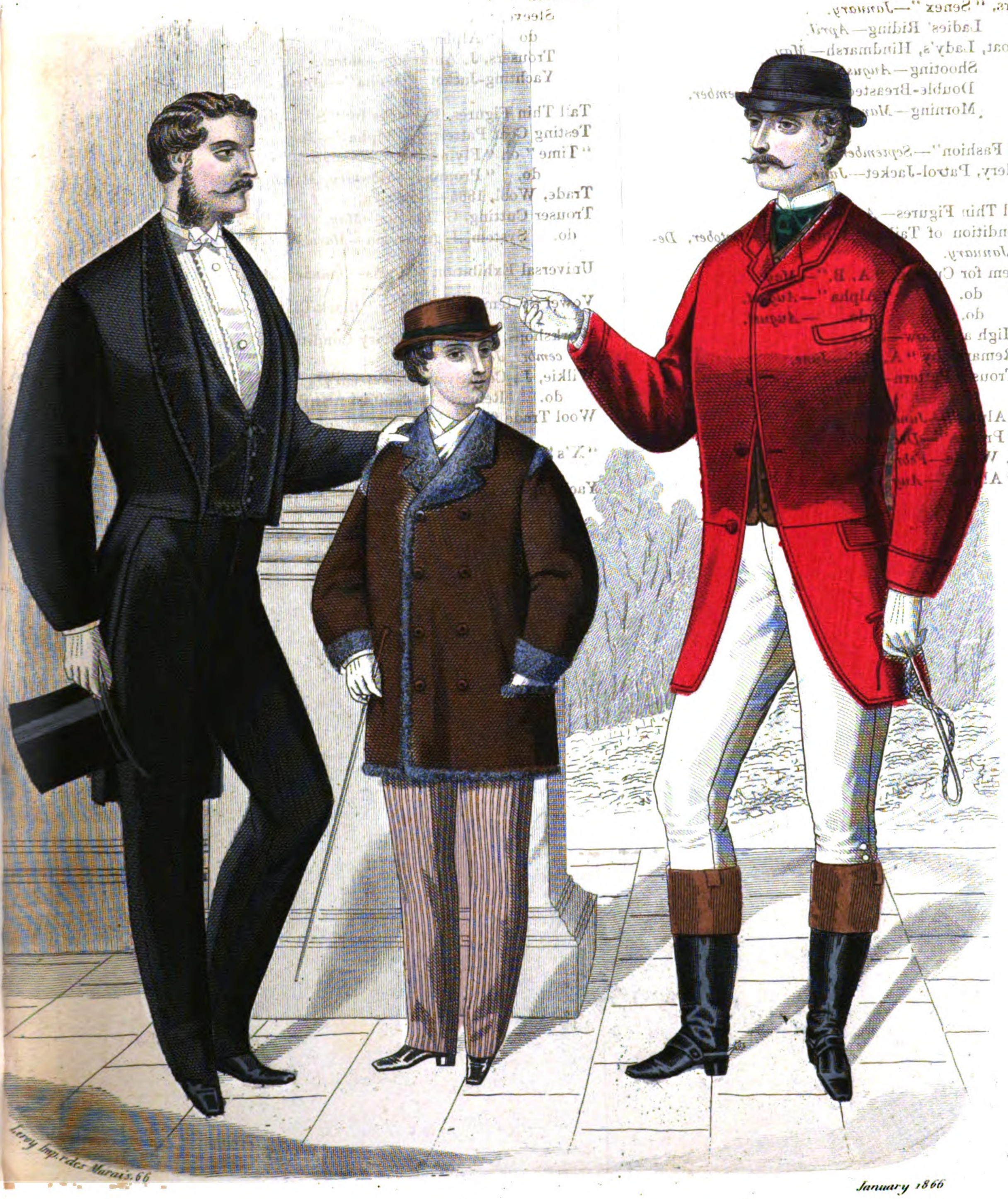


Leroy Imp. r. des Marais. 66

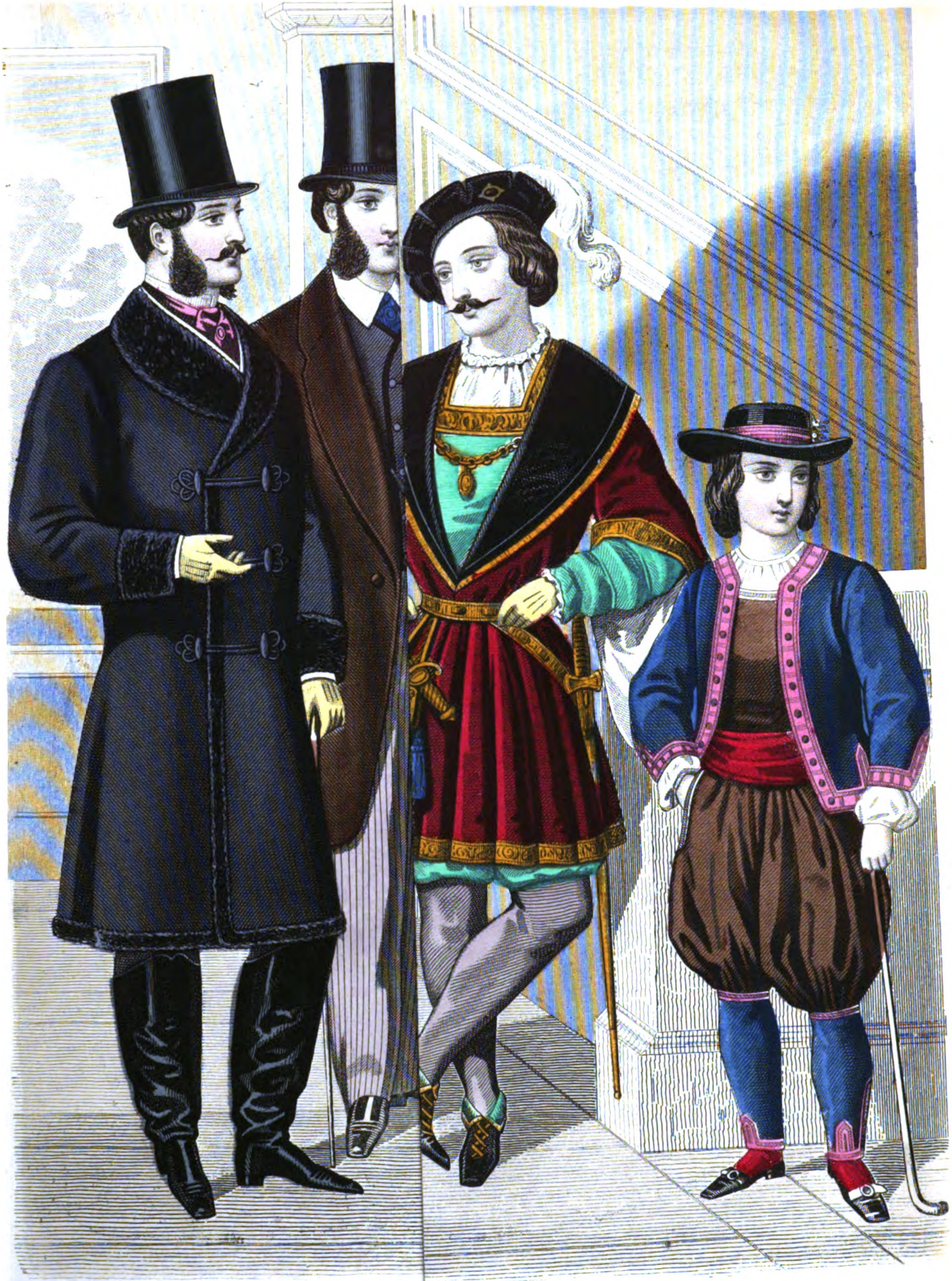
January 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son

London 8 Argyll Place Regent Street

Paris. Boulevart St. Martin 69



Leroy Imp. r. des Marais, 66.

January 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 237. JANUARY 1, 1866. VOL. 20.

SANITARY CONDITION OF JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, AND OF THEIR WORKSHOPS.

(*Continued from page* 50.)

Describing the general appearance of journeymen tailors, Dr. Smith observes: "They are for the most part pale and thin, whilst some have an ordinary amount of flesh, and others are of full habit; the latter is believed *to be due largely to the use of beer.*" "No less than 70 per cent. of the whole number of men employed in the shops are under 35 years of age." The marked absence of old men, except in one or two well-established shops, would lead to the inference that the journeymen die at an early age;" but he accounts for it by the fact "that as men generally work in 'squads,' the old men being less able physically to do the amount of work required, they are replaced by younger ones, more active and capable of performing the allotted task." Another reason assigned is that as the man's family grows up, they require employment, and he not unfrequently takes his work home, so as to have the benefit of their assistance to increase his income. To the absence of night-work the doctor attributes the fact "*that the operatives can live at all under the conditions in which they are found.*" Journeymen tailors working in shops, although they partake of meat at their meals, and are generally dainty in their tastes; the majority dislike the fat of meat, and therefore leave it.

There was only one establishment in which provision was made for cooking. With this solitary exception, the meals are brought in to the men.

Various diseases are named as incidental to the occupation, or to the workshops; such as colds, rheumatism, and sore throat, either from draughts of cold air entering the hot shop, or from emerging into the cold air or passages without taking the ordinary precaution of guarding against the change in temperature. Indigestion, which prevailed most in the worst ventilated shops, and caused the food to be imperfectly digested; headache, from the heat, foul air of burning gas, close atmosphere, and effects of draughts of cold air; giddiness; constipation and piles; fistula; consumption, which was prevalent among the younger, and asthma among the elder operatives.

There are sick societies established in shops, but they are mostly limited to the men contributing a small sum weekly (not having any fund in hand) for such men as are ill. But as a rule, no matter how many of the men are ill, the contribution of each member does not exceed 6d. per week. Wages vary from 6d. to 4d. per hour, according to the description of work and the locality of the trade. Average weekly earnings by first-rate hands, from 36s. to 40s. per week in the busy time; sometimes, with *over-hours*, as much as £4. Some men will only earn 25s. or 20s. a week at certain periods of the year. The general impression is, that the men get into debt owing to their wages not being at times sufficient to maintain them, and they pay it off in busier seasons.

"With the lower class of work, and the price paid for it, it is quite impossible for a man to support himself and family by his own work; consequently, his wife and children are brought soon into the trade, to add to the earnings by their united labour; although, by the wife being withdrawn from her legitimate sphere, the domestic comforts of the family cannot but be prejudicially affected. Much time is lost by men in carrying home and fetching their work; as also by being kept waiting, sometimes for hours for a job."

We have next an interesting list of the prices paid at different shops, and the time allowed for extras; showing that the compiler of the report entered thoroughly into his task, so as to render his information as complete as possible in all matters of detail.

"The price at the West-End private tailors paid for making an over-coat, varies from 16s. to 20s.; a morning-coat, from 12s. to 14s.; and a jacket, from 10s. to 12s., according to the extra work put in them. *It is important to notice these extras.* Full basting, three hours; half basting, one hour; flat braiding, three to five hours; double stitching, four to six hours; extra pockets above three, 6d. each; extra quilting six to eight hours; each hour being paid for at the rate of 6d."

The time allowed in different trades for the extras is of course arbitrary, and varies.

"Four shillings and sixpence is paid for making a single-breasted waistcoat, and 5s. 6d. for one double-breasted; 6s. to 7s. 6d. for a pair of trousers, with an additional sum for the several extras."

Smaller private trades who advertise to sell at lower prices,

"Give an inferior cloth, and pay from 11s. to 13s. for making a frock or over-coat when made by hand, and 10s. when the machine is used. The price for making a waistcoat is 3s. and for a pair of trousers 4s. to 5s. The masters themselves fix the scale of wages."

We descend in rotation to the

"Handsome advertising shops in Oxford Street and Regent Street, in which the proprietors only pay from 5s. to 6s. for their frock-coats; 7s. for a heavy over-coat; 3s. to 4s. for a morning-coat; and 3s. to 3s. 6d. for an Inverness cape. For tweed trousers, 1s., and 1s. 6d. for black cloth; 10d. to 1s. 3d. for waistcoats; *and what is particularly to be noticed, no extras are paid for, although often required, and the sewing materials, which cost from 3d. to 6d. for a coat, and from 1½d. to 2d. for a waistcoat and for trousers, are found by the operatives.*"

Slopwork follows:—

"The prices paid by the wholesale warehouses vary with the material used. For a boy's jacket, 10d.; 1s. 6d. for woollen blouses, and for *a handsome youth's coat* (*sic*); 2s. 6d. for a morning-coat, and 4s. to 4s. 6d. for a frock-coat. Fustian trousers, 10d.; cotton cord, 9d., *less* 1d. to 1½d. per pair for sewing materials, *and not more than three pairs can be made by an ordinary workwoman in two days*; 5d. to 6d. per pair is allowed for finishing them after the machine, viz., *for fastening the joints, making the button-holes, sewing on the buttons, sewing in the linings, finishing the top-edge, pressing the seams, and sometimes the whole trousers, and making and putting in the watch-pocket, of which work a middle-aged woman can do two, and a young woman three pairs per day, at an expense of ¾d to 1d. per pair for thread.*"

We are glad to find that Dr. Smith has visited the Army Clothing Dépôt, at Pimlico, and that from his investigation he is led to report "*that the worst paid work is sank or Government work.*"

We do not, of course, wish to be understood as being glad that such inadequate wages are paid by Government, but that the facts being embodied in an official report submitted to persons holding Government appointments, the heads cannot plead ignorance of the miserable pittance for which they expect to get, or rather compel, persons to work for them. It must not be forgotten that the following scale of prices is fixed for honest and respectable persons, and not for convicts or other prisoners employed in gaols:—

	s.	*d.*
Infantry cloth trousers	1	2
White duck ditto	0	5½
Police double-breasted dress-coats, 2*s.* 6*d.* to	2	9
For the L. & N.-W. Railway Company .	3	6
Postmen's frock-coats . . . . 2*s.* 6*d.* to	2	9

It is said that sometimes only 1*s.* 6*d. is paid by the middlemen.*

Policemen's fine trousers	1*s.* to	1	2
Volunteers' coats	2*s.* 6*d.* to	4	0
For the Lancashire Volunteers		2	8
New Zealand cloth blouses		1	2

With respect to the amount of wages earned, we are told that—

> "The income varies very much, and greatly depends upon the number of persons in the family who do the work. A husband by himself, at home, and employed on good work, can make higher wages than in a shop; and this advantage is still greater when his wife or a child can render him some aid. I found several cases at the West-End where from £3 to £4 a week were obtained, in the busy season, by a family thus employed."

The second class or ready-made work enables a man and his wife to earn from 20s. to 25s. a week; and a man by his own work only, from 18s. to 20s. The slop-work will yield from 26s. to 30s. a week *when several* members of the family work at it. A single woman, either alone or with the aid of an aged mother, can earn from 5s. to 9s. a week. A good machinist in the Government dépôt, and in the wholesale houses, obtains from 10s. to 16s. a week; ordinary ones from 8s. to 12s.; and learners, after the first three or six months, receive 6s. to 12s. Finishers obtain from 8s. to 10s. when employed in shops, but at home on inferior work the amount will vary from 6s. to 8s. *A man making policemen's coats does not earn* 13*s. a week.*

> "It is impossible to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the average income of these lowest classes of the trade during the year; since, during three or four months of the year, the work is always deficient, and for weeks they may be entirely at a stand still. If the operatives can only just live when the work is moderately plentiful, what must be their state of distress during such periods of dearth of employment!"

Referring to the health of the operatives employed on this description of work, Dr. Smith states that there is no doubt but that the proportion of diseases far exceeds that observed in men engaged in West-End shops.

With respect to the result of the introduction of the sewing-machine, he remarks:—

> "It has so far benefited the operative that the machinist is better paid than the needle-woman, and has a less unhealthy occupation; also, that when an operative can afford to have one or more machines, he will do more work in the same time, and may gain by the labour of others; *and on slop-work he is paid the same, whether the work is done by machine or by hand; but it has lowered the price of work, and hence has hitherto injured the condition of those who have still to do the work by hand.* The employer has, up to the present, been the chief gainer by the machines."

A middleman is considered to be of great advantage to the West-End private tailor, as he undertakes to get a large quantity of work properly made up, at busy periods of the year. The benefit which he himself receives, is the regular occupation which he secures for himself and family in the slack time, and a few shillings he may make by some of the men he employs working faster than others, and able to do more than the amount of work usually executed in the hour, but for which they are only paid by the middlemen at the regular rate of 6d. per hour.

Another plan adopted by middlemen of an inferior class, is to take lodgers, and charge them 4s. a week for their lodgings and tea and sugar, and provide them with work at the prices which they themselves obtain from the warehouses; or to engage a few workwomen, at low wages, averaging from 6s. to 9s. weekly, and by cutting out and pressing the work themselves, and making it up at less than the prices they receive for it. This, however, is only done in *slop* and *sank* work.

From information gained principally from the outdoor workers who receive their work from middlemen—and these are by far the most numerous of their class—we find that *they* make a profit on the garments, which is their inducement to pursue their calling. On a coat, it varies from 1s. up to 6s. even in some cases. On some volunteers' coats, 6d.; on police coats, 4d., and on a New Zealand blouse; and from 5d. to 1s. 3d. on others; 6d. to 10d. on a Government tunic; 2d. on police trousers; 9d. on cavalry trousers; and 2d. to 4d. on infantry trousers. When they machine the work on the premises, and send it out to be finished, the profit is much greater; and it is further increased when they obtain sewing trimmings—as from the Army Clothing Dépôt—but withhold them for their workpeople.

On the other hand, while all these deductions, for the benefit of the middleman, are made from the earnings of those he employs, they also have some advantages in their relative position, by not having to lose much time in fetching and carrying home their work, as the middleman generally lives handy to those he employs, and they could not find the security required on obtaining work from warehouses. They are also paid daily, instead of waiting to the end of the week, as in the case of those employed on the work from the Army Clothing Dépôt, which, together with the circumstance that they are only allowed to take two garments at a time, and, if they reside at any distance from the dépôt, causes them to lose considerable time every second or third day, besides the fact of their health being injured by their exposure in all weathers.

Speaking of the Army Clothing Dépôt, Dr. Smith considers it a most useful and well-managed institution, providing work within the building to many hundreds of women, who machine and finish the work, and to a large number of persons, who are out-door workers. He also observes: "That the sanitary state of the building is good, and the operatives appeared in a full average degree of health."

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

Our readers can, no doubt, readily recall to mind the many and beautiful specimens of the productions of our particular branch of industry which were exhibited in the memorable building erected in Hyde Park, in 1851, and will remember the encouragement and the facilities afforded to those members of our trade who were desirous of competing for the honours to be awarded by the jurors of the sections. They will also be able to contrast the courtesy shown to the tailors of this country on that occasion, with the marked disrespect paid them by the Commissioners of the Exhibition held in 1862, at Brompton, on their application for space in the division devoted to articles of clothing; and remember the paltry excuse made for limiting the specimens almost to a minimum, "for want of space." But, while in the English department our trade was so prejudicially *mis*-represented, as the restrictions imposed were not generally known to the public at large, the Foreign Commissioners, imbued with more generous feelings, and anxious to afford every encouragement, so that all branches of the industry of their particular countries should be represented to the best advantage, allotted a very liberal space to the productions of tailors' handicraft. The result was that we were afforded the opportunity of inspecting some very excellent specimens of workmanship exhibited by foreign tailors, and the mortification of witnessing the insignificant display we as a trade made on the same occasion.

At the last Exhibition in Paris, in 1855, our trade had no cause for complaint as to space, nor fault to find with any impediments thrown in their way, but were treated with the courtesy which is a characteristic of Frenchmen.

The regulations for the next Exhibition have just been issued by the Imperial Commission, and we have the pleasure of directing the attention of the trade to those articles and rules which more immediately concern them.

The Exhibition will open on the 1st of April, 1867, and will close on the 31st of October following.

The 28th of February has been fixed as the last day for receiving demands for space; but intending exhibitors are requested not to delay forwarding such demands, but to send them as soon as possible. Forms to be had on application by letter addressed to "The Secretary," South Kensington Museum, and to have the words "Paris Exhibition, 1867," written in the corner.

Articles of clothing (including fabrics) and other articles worn on the person, are comprised in Classes 27 to 30 of the 4th Group.

Art. 39 states that "the cost of packing and carriage of the goods sent to the Exhibition, and of the goods which have been exhibited there, is to be borne by the exhibitors, both to and fro."

*We do not clearly understand if the cost of *carriage* of goods from British exhibitors is to be defrayed by them, and have written for information on this point. If we remember rightly, the goods from this country were forwarded in 1855 at the cost of the British Commission.

Goods will be received into the Exhibition from the 15th of January, 1867, up to the 10th of March following inclusive.

Packages from foreign countries must be marked

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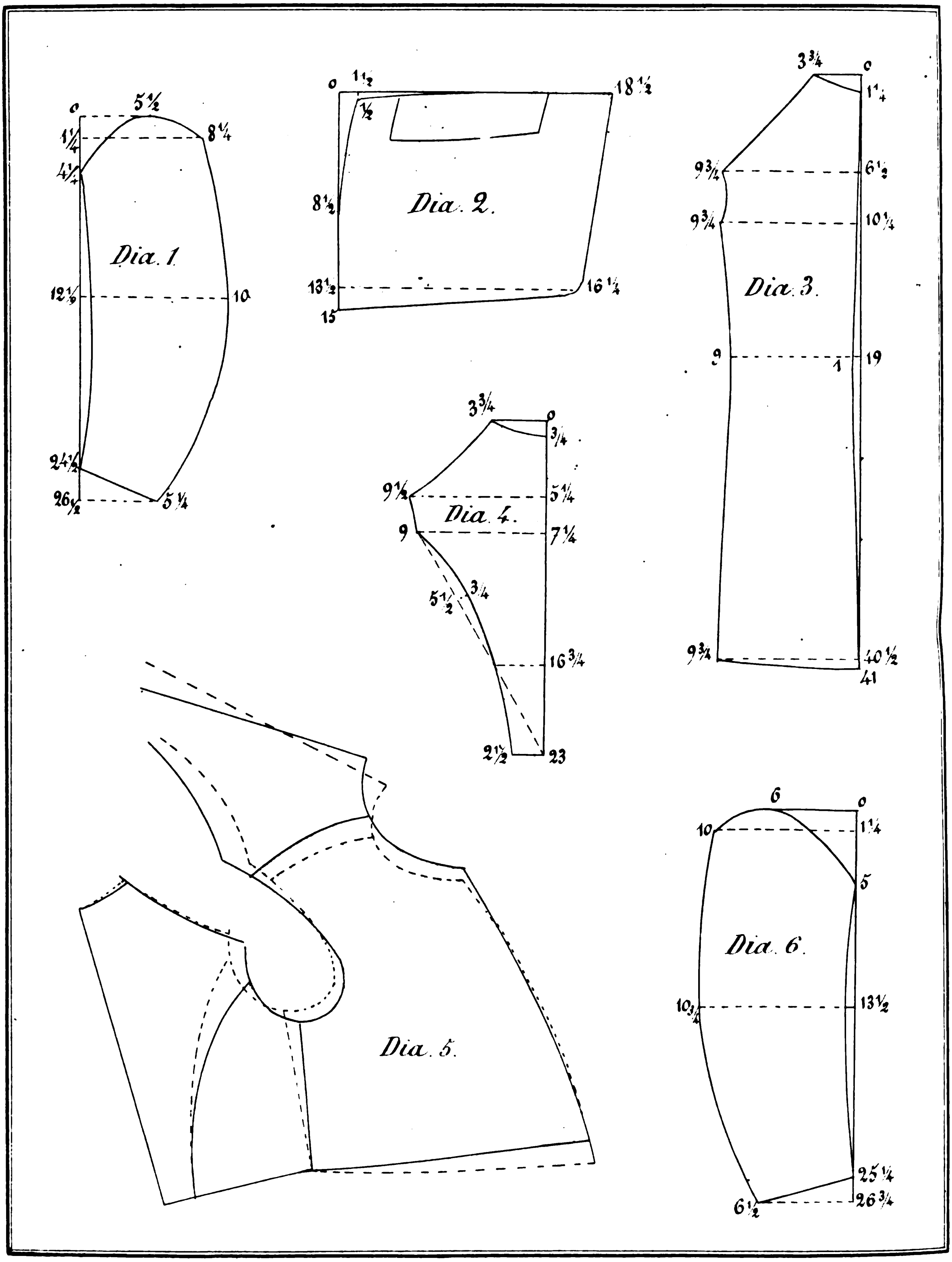
* We have since received an official communication that the expense of carriage both ways is to be borne by the exhibitor.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.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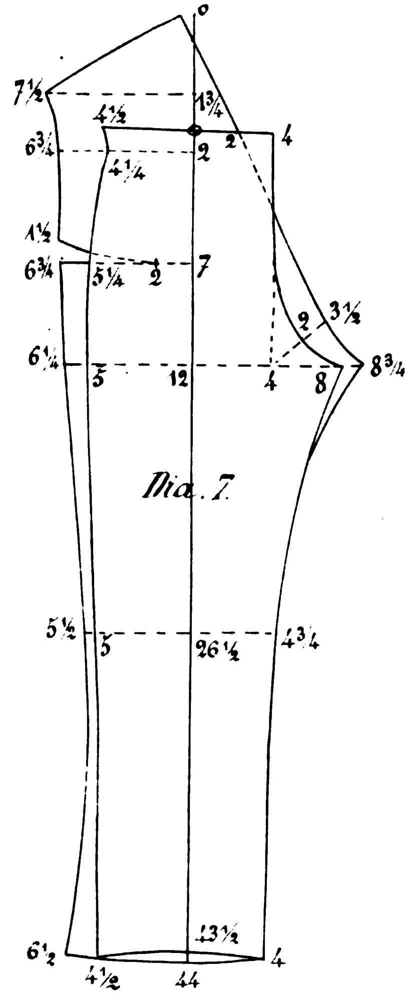
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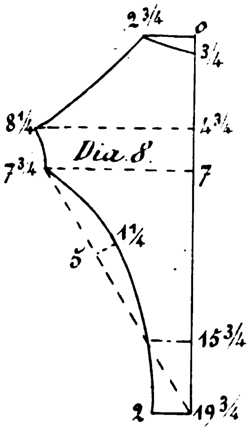
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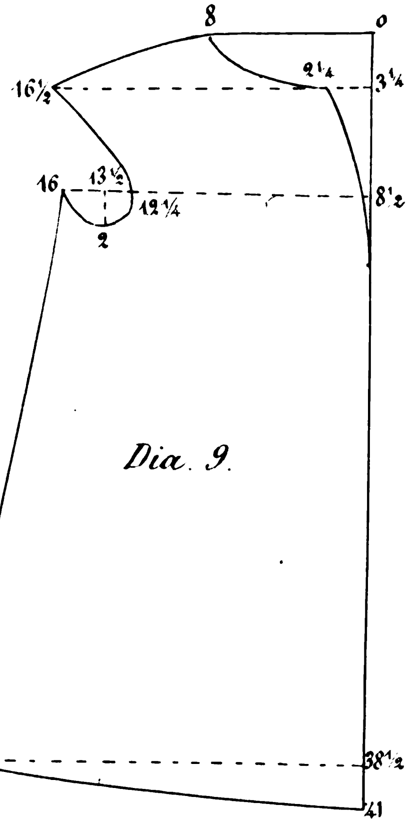
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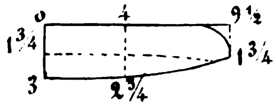
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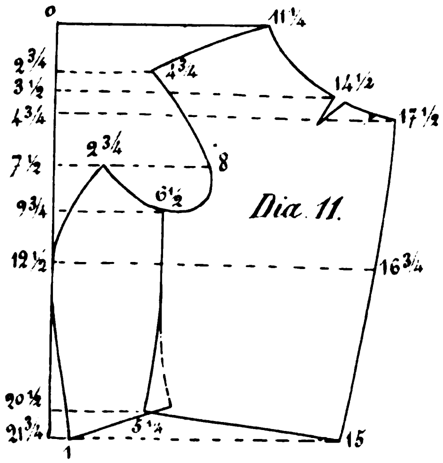
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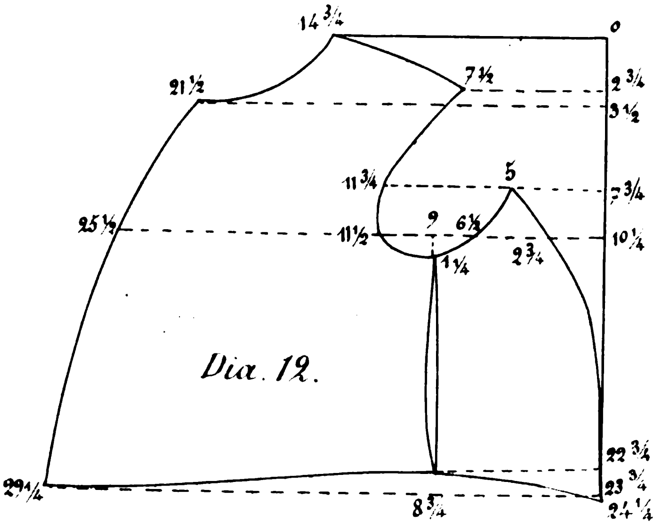
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E. C. Minister.

in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come.

Exhibitors or their agents must be present to receive their goods, otherwise the carrier bringing them to the building is bound to remove them immediately.

The cost of the employment of workmen in the building, the reception and opening of packages, the removal and charge of packing-cases, the construction of counters, stages, glass and other cases, &c., the placing of goods in the Exhibition building, the decoration of the stalls, and the return of the goods, is to be borne by the exhibitors, French as well as foreign.

The Imperial Commission will point out to exhibitors who may apply, contractors for the execution of their work, and for the removal and custody of their cases; but they are at liberty to employ any contractors or workmen they may think fit.

The various stalls and fittings may be erected in the Exhibition as fast as the buildings are completed; *they must be commenced at latest on the* 1*st of December,* 1866, *and be ready for the reception of goods before the* 15*th of January,* 1867.

Goods already unpacked and placed in the stalls, must be arranged and displayed for exhibition between the 11th and 28th of March, 1867.

The name of the producer, and that of his agent, if desired, will be affixed to the goods exhibited.

Exhibitors are requested to insert after their own names or the names of their firms, *the names of those persons who have contributed in a special manner to the merits of the products exhibited, either as inventors or designers, or by some process of manufacture, or by some remarkable skill in the workmanship.*

This is an important clause, as, by its operation, the foreman or journeyman who may have taken a part in the production of any garment exhibited, will have the satisfaction of knowing that their share in carrying out the task successfully is publicly acknowledged, and they will come in for their meed of praise for the excellence or design of the article.

The cash price may be affixed to an article, and it must be strictly adhered to, under penalty of exclusion from competition.

Exhibitors, if desirous of insuring their goods from fire or damage, to do so at their own expense.

Free admission ticket given to each exhibitor, but not transferable.

Agents allowed to take care of goods, but they must be approved of by the Imperial Commission, and personal tickets of free admission will be given to them.

The articles which will be exhibited by tailors and outfitters are classified in the following groups:—

Group 4. Class 35: Clothing for both sexes.

Men's clothes; children's clothes; clothes peculiar to various professions and trades.

Class 38: Travelling costumes.

Group 10. Class 92: Specimens of the clothing worn by the people of different countries.

Methodical collection of the garments of both sexes, suitable to all ages, and to most characteristic occupations of each country. The clothing to be selected, is that which best meets the requirements of the climate, or of the calling; which best exhibits the taste peculiar to each people, and which, under these heads, is most in harmony with the natural usages of each country.

These clothes are, so far as possible, to be exhibited upon lay figures.

In Group 6, Class 57, under the head of "Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for Making Up Clothing," are included—

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses, sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines; knives for cutting out cloth for making garments.

Group 10, Class 94, affords an opportunity to journeymen to exhibit any garment made by them as a specimen of their superior workmanship.

Articles manufactured for sale or for home use, by workmen working on their own account, either alone, or with the aid of the members of their families, or of an apprentice. These articles only are to be exhibited in this class which deserve praise for their peculiar quality, for the novelty or perfection of the process of manufacture, or of the useful influence which the manufacture exercises upon the physical and moral condition of the people.

Drawers, with belt or other waistbands, and underclothing, are comprised in Group 4, Class 34.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

As I promised, I forward you a pattern (diagrams 4 and 5), produced to the measures supplied by your correspondent, "A Countryman;" and may state that I have no intention to enter upon a controversy on the subject of cutting coats for short men. But, as this is a question which affords "cud for critics," I am induced to ruminate upon a morsel that many are unable to digest, and hope that our respected friend in the country will excuse my friendly criticism.

I would observe, then, that in treating for corpulent figures, it is well to consider, or to presume, upon the former structure of the individual. In all probability, the person who, at the present time, measures 26½ inches chest, and 32 waist, was at the age of 25 fairly proportioned; and the abnormality in his figure is simply produced by a superabundance of flesh. His bones are unquestionably of the same size and length now, as they were when his figure was first formed; therefore, to produce a coat for him to the actual measurement, irrespective of height and position, would, in my opinion, be preposterous.

Although my pattern is drafted by the 24 measure—as the distance from the centre of the back to the front of the scye is two-thirds of that quantity—yet it will be seen that my back is 1 inch narrower, the scye 2 inches less in circumference, and the neck 2 inches lower, than in the one produced by "A Countryman" to the same measures; and, in my opinion, this is just the difference required to fit a man five feet six inches high, or the far-famed Chang. The length of waist (22 inches) seems to me preposterous for a man of the height given. I know that a fat fleshy figure requires more length to cover it than a thin one does; still, in my opinion, 19½ inches would be more appropriate, and at the same time give a better effect to any client not more than five feet and a half in height. My pattern is cut to the same length of waist for the sake of a comparison between the two patterns; as this is really more a question of style than of fit. This cannot, however, be said of the difference in the width of back, since that which is already too broad should not be made to appear broader; and no coat will fit with ease, unless it have a pivot on which it can hang; and that pivot must be found in the skeleton. Neither can a coat, having length enough from the nape of the neck to the arm-pit for a man seven feet high, appear graceful or be comfortable on a man who only stands five feet six inches in height.

And now a word in regard to your correspondent's remarks on my last letter. I grant that if a garment do not sit close to the body, there is no chance of it stretching; but still I maintain that a fitting coat will stretch in wear, else how is it that we often find a customer has become stouter since the last time we measured him. His clothes are large enough, but make him new ones by the old measure, and see if they be not sent back to be altered.

Yours obediently,

"A London Cutter."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

After reading the remarks from "An Old Correspondent," which accompanied the trousers pattern he sent you, and which you published in the September number of the Gazette of Fashion, I was induced to try the plan he recommended for obtaining increased liberty in stooping, and cut a pair for my own wear. The result was very satisfactory, and I certainly have more ease in these trousers than in any former pair.

As some of your readers may be inclined to test the efficacy of the plan themselves, I send you, on diagram 7, the pattern by which I cut the trousers.

The only difference between this and my former pattern, is the lengthening upwards of the underside, to correspond with the V taken out at the side-seam. When the two edges of the V are sewn together, the side-seam of the under-side is then reduced to the proper length for the top-side, but I retain all the additional length from the top of the seat-seam to opposite the end of the V.

Upon referring to the directions in the last edition of your work on cutting, for cutting riding-trousers, or for giving an extra length of seat, I find that the plan you recommend—opening the pattern at the seat-seam, and separating the two edges as may be required—produces the very same result, and obviates the seam across the under-side, which, in the case of an article with stripes or checks, might be an objection. The side-seam of the under-side is thrown out more at top, and the seat-seam raised to the extent of the opening on the pattern; both of which tend to give increased ease for stooping or riding.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

SENEX.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE OF FRENCH COSTUME.

The form of Over-coat illustrated on the first figure on the plate, is one which admits of the addition of ornament with great facility and effect. Cut in the shape of a moderately fitting Chesterfield, with a narrow back and an opening at the bottom of the back-seam, the edges may be bound with velvet, trimmed with braid laid on flat, or bound with real fur or plush. The roll-collar imparts an elegant appearance. The cuffs of velvet, or to correspond with the fronts and roll.

The fronts of morning-coats are still made to turn low, and to lie well back on the chest. The waist is rather long, the hip-buttons four inches apart, and the side-seams with the average curve. The back broad across to the scye. There are four or five holes at front of the forepart, and the edge is slightly rounded, to give width to the turn. The skirts are broad both at top and bottom, and the corners rounded off. The sleeves are worn wide to below the elbow, and tapered off to the wrist. The collars are low in the stand, but wider in the fall, and worked up to lie quite freely on the bottom-edge, and even with a spring. The edges are double-stitched, or have braid laid on flat.

The double-breasted lounge-jacket has been introduced into France, but the addition of deep square flaps is by no means an improvement. In other respects our neighbours have copied our form very closely, excepting that the fall of the collar is heavy. The edges are trimmed with braid sewn on flat, or as a binding.

Dress-coats have a flat broad turn to the front, and a broad lapel, not pointed at top, and the end of the collar to match in width and square. Sleeve to a medium size, and rather small at the hand, with a simulated or real round cuff, three inches deep. Skirt moderately wide, both at top and bottom, Edges turned in and stitched. Skirts lined with silk, but cloth facings to the foreparts.

The double-breasted waistcoat without a collar is growing into general use. The lapel is not broad, and nearly the same width at top and bottom. In plain articles, or with a small pattern, the edges are trimmed with braid laid on flat.

Morning-trousers are still worn large in the leg, but the width at bottom is increased. The side-seams are plain, and made to spring a little forward on the boot. There are usually pockets, the openings in the side-seams, or across the top-sides.

The three fancy dresses represented illustrate certain styles of picturesque costume, and are introduced on the plate to assist tailors in their catering for the various fancy dress balls which are always given in France at this period of the year.

EPITOME OF ENGLISH FASHION.

We cannot publish a more acceptable or more useful illustration of dress in the present number, than that shown on the first figure on the plate, representing the style for evening-dress, and showing the elegant appearance given to the front of the coat by the substitution of a roll-collar for the old-fashioned lapel and step or frock-end collar. We gave the pattern last month.

A very excellent opportunity is presented by the roll for the introduction of a neat design in embroidery on the edge, or it may be faced with silk, either plain or watered.

With this style of coat, the waistcoat should be cut without a collar, and very open at front, to display the dress-shirt.

The Chesterfield form of Over-coat, would appear to be the favourite style for youths. It is cut looser than for adults, and moderately short. Double-breasted, with medium lapels, and five holes, and a collar to match in width. Loose sleeve, with a deep round cuff, the edges of the coat bound or trimmed with braid laid on flat, and the pockets across the front of the skirts. The style of trimming shown on the figure, gives a very pretty finish, and is inexpensive compared with the effect, being produced by an edging of curled plush, such as is used for ladies Over-coats.

We have represented on the third figure, a good style of hunting costume, and have given the pattern of the coat in our collection on the sheets of diagrams. Some gentlemen now wear their breeches fuller in the thigh than formerly, even when made of leather. They, however, always fit close to the knee, and are cut long, so as to reach well on to the calf. Fly-front is the usual style, with frog-pockets. Four or five buttons at the knee, with leather strings in the garter, which is cut on, as are also the waistbands. Side-seams drawn, raised, or lapped small.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1191 and 1192.

Diagrams 1, 2, 8, 10, and 11, are the pattern of a prevailing form of Hunt-coat.

Diagrams 3, 6, and 9, are the pattern of a "Sac" Over-coat, forwarded by "An Old Correspondent," to whom our readers are also indebted for the two patterns of Over-coats which we have recently published. The pattern is produced for a man measuring 19 inches breast, and must be carried out to the full size by the ordinary tape-measure.

Diagrams 4 and 5, are the back and foreparts of a coat produced by one of our correspondents, who signs himself "A London Cutter," as a specimen of the shape he considers suitable for the make of figure described by "A Countryman," when he forwarded to us the pattern of a coat he had made for a customer of the particular shape referred to in his letter. Our readers will be able, by diagram 12, to distinguish the difference in shape and proportions between the two coats, as on it we have represented them closed at the side-seam and shoulder-seam. The dotted lines illustrate the pattern by "A London Cutter," and the strong lines, that cut by "A Countryman."

It will be perceived that there is a very material difference between the two, in the length of forepart and depth of scye. The straightness is the same in both patterns. "When doctors differ, who shall decide?" The "Countryman" writes us word that the coat he made fitted well, and pleased both him and his customer, leaving, of course, nothing to be desired. Whereas, had the same gentleman come under the hands of our correspondent, "A London Cutter," he would have had a very differently shaped coat, and, in the opinion of its builder, a more perfect fitting one. We must leave the question to be decided by the two gentlemen; as the old saying is, "*all cuts fit.*"

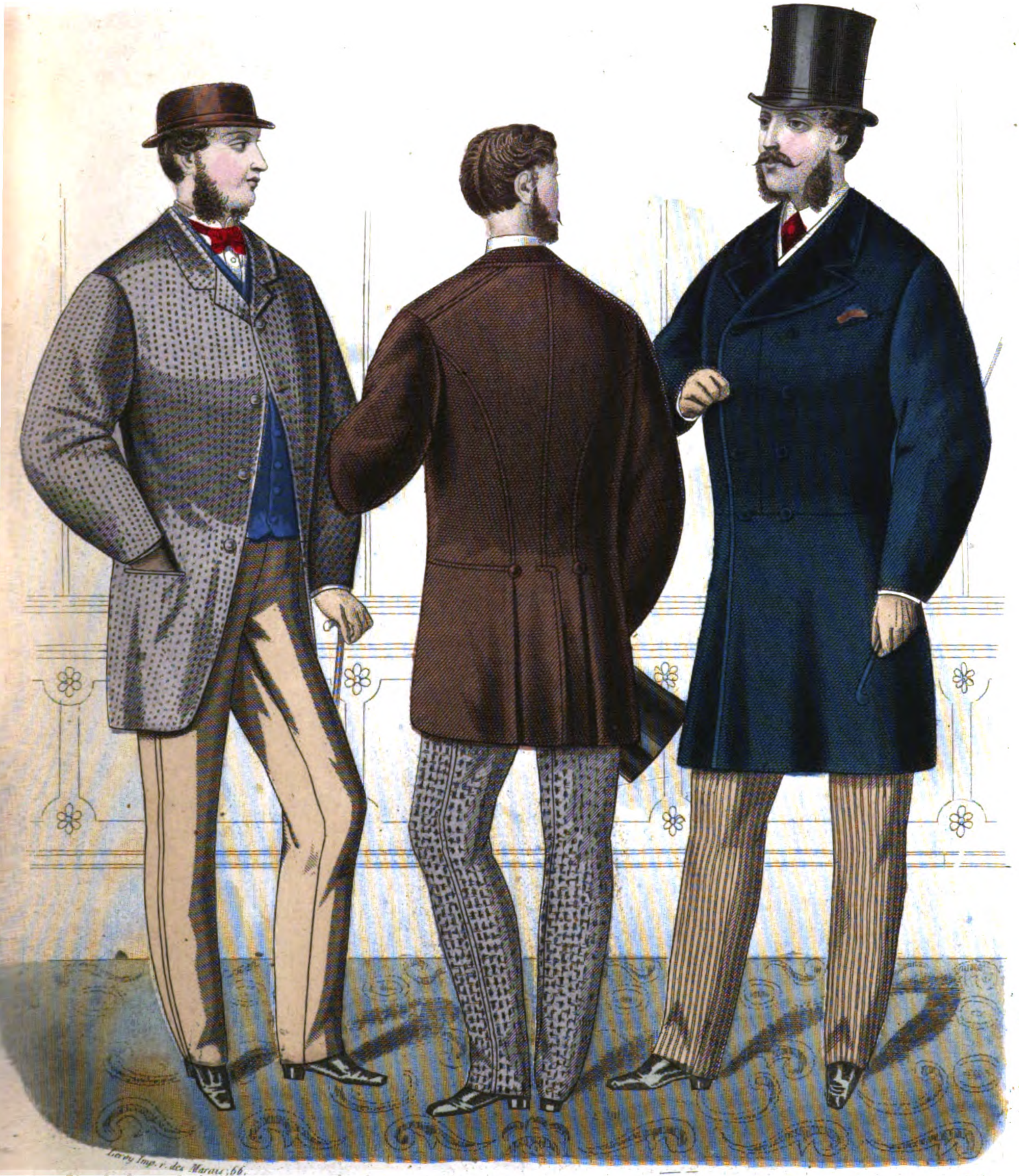
Diagram 7, is the pattern of trousers referred to by our correspondent, "Senex," and cut on the plan recommended by "An Old Correspondent," in his letter which appeared in the September number of last year.

We have published, in the recent numbers of our work, various patterns of Over-coats for ladies, several of which very closely resembled in appearance those worn by the opposite sex.

We are fortunately not called upon to defend every passing fashion of the day, but merely to report as we find; otherwise we might dread such criticisms upon many of the modern styles, as were made by Pepys, and which we find jotted down in his interesting and celebrated memoirs.

Take the following remarks, made two hundred years ago, on the assumption of coats by ladies, as a specimen of the notice he took of the manners and customs of society in his time, and as an illustration of the prevailing taste at that period:—

> "1666, June 11. Walking in the galleries of Whitehall, I find the Ladies of Honour dressed in their riding garbs, with coats and doublets, with deep skirts, just for all the world like mine, and buttoned their doublets up the breast, with periwigs and with hats; so that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women in any point whatever; which was an odde sight, and a sight which did not please me. It was Mrs. Wells and another fine lady that I saw thus."



Leroy Imp. r. des Marais, 66.

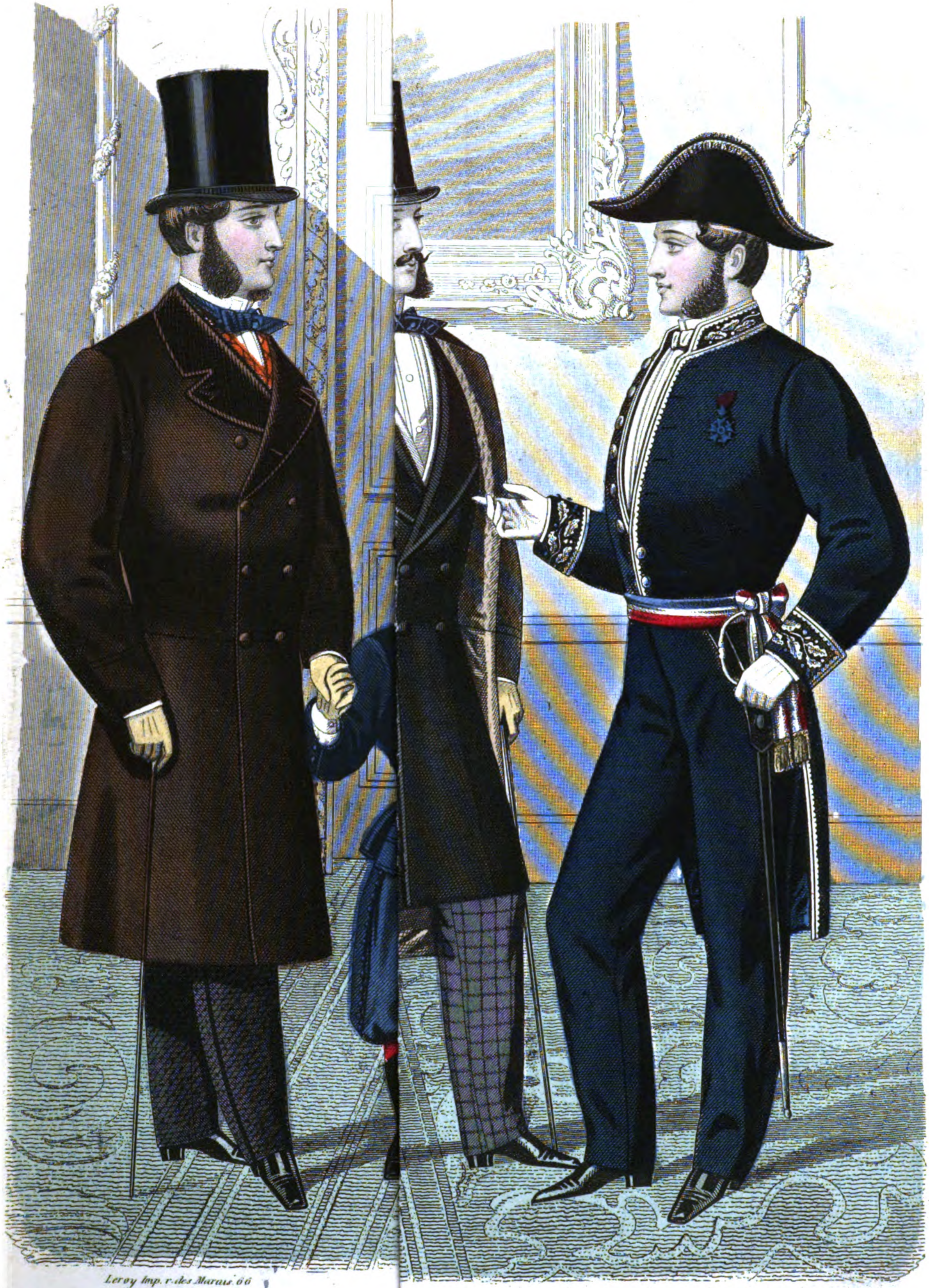
February 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin 69



Leroy Imp. r. des Marais 66

February 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.
BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 238. FEBRUARY 1, 1866. VOL. 20.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Huntly, N.B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

As you favoured me by inserting my former communication in your magazine, I have the pleasure of forwarding for your inspection a system for producing coats, by the BREAST-measure, or rather by the graduated measures; as I have marked all the different points in parts—that is, parts of the graduated tape which corresponds with the breast-measure.

The system is given honestly, with observations by measurement, and is constructed on the result from practice of the two plans. Should you consider it of sufficient importance or value, to interest your numerous readers, it is at your disposal for the pages of your valuable work, the GAZETTE OF FASHION.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. WILKIE.

TO FORM THE BACK.

DIAGRAM 9.

Draw a line for the back-seam. Mark on it from A to B, $4\frac{1}{2}$ parts; at C, the length to hollow of waist; and at D, the full length to fashion. Square out from B to F, mark on the line at E, 6 parts, and at F, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch more, according to fashion. Shape the back to fancy.

TO PRODUCE THE FOREPART.

DIAGRAM 8.

Draw the square lines, 2 2 and 3, from A, at the angles of the lines; mark to C, on the line 2 2, 6 parts and $\frac{3}{4}$. Draw the line, 4, from this point square with A C, and mark on it at B, 1 part and $\frac{1}{4}$; at D, $4\frac{1}{2}$ parts; at E, 5 points and $\frac{1}{2}$; and at F, 6 points and $\frac{3}{4}$. From D, square with C D, draw a line, and mark on it at G for depth of scye, 3 parts, and on a diagonal line from D to H for front of scye, 3 parts and $\frac{1}{4}$. From A, on the line 3, mark at I, 8 parts; draw a line from E through I, and mark on it at K, 10 parts from E. Square the line 6 by placing the angle at K, and allowing one arm to intercept the point E. Place the top of the back at K, and the back-seam on the line K 6, and form the shoulder-seam by the back, lowering it half an inch at the scye-point. Place the line B F (on the back) on the line C F, and let the point E on the back lie on the point B on the line C F; mark the top of the side-seam and form the scye by the points G, H, and F. From L, at the hollow of waist, mark in to M, 5 parts for a proportionate figure; but I should recommend a measure to be taken from the nape of the neck round at front of the scye to the hollow of waist on the back-seam, in the direction shown on the diagram by the roulette line. From I to N, in continuation of the line 6, mark 3 parts, and square down from N to O, 2 parts and ½. Form the gorge from the top of the shoulder-seam through O, and finish the forepart according to measure and style.

Check-measures may be applied by those who believe in them.

[A very erroneous notion has somehow been formed by many persons, that the use of the graduated measures is connected with some particular system of cutting. We have been at great pains, whenever an opportunity offered, to endeavour to remove this impression, and to explain the real utility and application of the principle of graduation, with reference to the practice of our trade. Our correspondent's directions for producing the coat according to his plan, by the divisions of the measures, might be construed by some to confirm the idea to which we have alluded; but in another letter received from him, he writes that the graduated measures are now so generally used, that he thought the divisions in them would be more readily understood than if he had given the aliquot parts of the breast-measure, with which every cutter is not so familiar, and in certain sizes are sometimes a little difficult to arrive at correctly.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I was requested lately, by a customer of mine, to make for him a pair of pantaloons for riding, and a pair of leggings to wear occasionally with them when walking over the country. As he informed me that he had had three pairs made by different tailors, without pleasing him, I at first felt disposed to decline the order; but fearing by so doing I might shake his confidence in my knowledge of the business, I took his instructions, and set my wits to work to try and fit him. I completely succeeded, both to his and my own satisfaction, and produced a capital fit in every respect. As you have a large number of subscribers in the country, the patterns from which I cut these may, perhaps, be useful to some, as they are very convenient garments, and are much worn by persons engaged in riding about or in surveying.

The measures to which I cut the pantaloons (diagrams 10 and 12) were 27 length of leg-seam, 16½ waist, and 19 seat. They were produced to fit to the leg, and had buttons sewn on at the knee, to represent breeches.

You will notice that the top-side is cut broader at the bottom than the under-side; my object in this arrangement was to assist in forming the calf. The under-sides should be shrunk between B and A, and the various points indicated must be attended to, in making up the pantaloons, in order to ensure the correct balance.

The leggings (diagrams 3 and 13) are fastened by a small tab on to the first button at the knee, and also behind, on to a button sewn on the under-side, an opening being left in the seam of the legging as a button-hole.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ALPHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I see by your work that some of your subscribers have expressed themselves pleased with my new plan of cutting trousers. I am all the more satisfied with this, as I take more pains with this particular garment, and, in my own opinion, fancy I excel more in this branch of our trade, as it has always been a favourite with me since I gave cutting my study. If you think the system by which the pattern was produced would be of any interest or service to your readers, I shall be happy to forward it to you for insertion in your publication.

I send you, on diagrams 2, 4, and 5, the pattern of a stylish form of Chesterfield Over-coat, for the season, to add to my former contributions of new shapes, and a little out of the common order of patterns of this garment.

I hope it may find favour with your patrons, in spite of any difference which they may find between it and those to which they are more accustomed in their practice.

The shoulder-seam of the forepart must be stretched out to correspond with the length of the back, and the scye about 5 inches from the scye-point of the shoulder, and a puff sewn in the facing. The back-edge of the fish in the forepart should be stretched down to the length of the front-edge, and the bottom-edge of the forepart from the back of this fish stretched out to a straight line before being sewn on to the top of the flap, which is made to go in and out of the opening of the pocket.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
"An Old Correspondent."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I would have troubled you earlier with the following remarks on the opinion advanced by your correspondent, "Propre," but have hitherto been prevented by various circumstances from noticing it.

I am at a loss to understand upon what ground "Propre"—who is evidently an observant man—justifies his assertion "that the breast-measure has no relationship whatever with other parts of the body, any more than with the head, and cannot consequently form a proper basis for a system of cutting." The "breast-measure" has notwithstanding for some considerable period been accepted as the best basis for various systems of cutting, and its practicability for this purpose has been admitted by some of the most talented and successful cutters of our time.

I am not aware of your correspondent's age, or what acquaintance he may have had with cutters as a body; but my experience, which ranges over more than a quarter of a century, bears out the very reverse opinion entertained by "Propre."

If we refer to the rules established for the guidance of artists, in producing anatomical drawings or statues, we find them clearly defined, and that the figure is divided and subdivided into lengths and widths, all of which indicate some principal part of the body. We have, consequently, the established fact that in well-formed men, the different parts bear a proportion to the whole and to each other. In your work on cutting you have given a sound reason for the *breast-measure* being adopted as a basis for systems, and I should have thought that your arguments would have set the matter at rest. But your correspondent is not so easily convinced, and starts an opposition foundation of his own. Let us see what better plan he advises as a substitute for the breast-measure systems, which he tells us "have served their day."

He contends "that *simple* admeasurement is the only means of ascertaining to a *certainty*, the exact quantities for any given part, as also for requiring a correct knowledge of the *attitude* and *structure* of the human body."

So far from his plan of admeasurement being simple, I find, on referring to the measures of the two particular figures, he selects to illustrate the correctness of his system, that he is *obliged* to take 14 distinct measures at various parts of the body, in order to convey to him an accurate idea of the figure; so that at any future time the measures themselves (without having seen his customer) may at once picture him as if he stood before him, and even more correctly, as in the latter case he would have to form an estimate of his make from his own judgment. It is well to bear in mind that he states he has not selected these two cases for any particular difficulty their forms presented, but for "their simplicity," as he observes "that the deviations are so apparent that the breast-measure cutter could do with these two forms more readily than with other makes, as he would in an instant detect them, and make the requisite alterations in producing his patterns, which his judgment would show him to be necessary."

So far as simplicity in taking the measure, I do not think your correspoondent has established any advantage over the plan adopted by cutters on the "breast-measure" principle. They would have been satisfied with *eight* or even *seven*, as the length of waist being a matter governed by fashion, they would not need to enter it in their books. So far, then, as any advantage in one plan over the other in respect of the measures, I think the "breast-measure" has it decidedly.

In stating my belief that no system of admeasurement whatever does of itself indicate, beyond a doubt, the real make of a man, I merely repeat your own opinion, and that of other practical cutters, who use a system founded upon the breast-measure. I can easily understand the possibility of cutting a coat to fit one of the wax figures in Madame Tussaud's exhibition, by measurement; as in their case, you have a block which is to be covered and always remains in one attitude. It would be a mere question ot lengths and widths taken at various parts of the dummy, which the cutter would reproduce on the cloth. But a living being is a very different thing. There is the action of the various muscles to take into consideration, and allow for; and the several positions in which the body would be placed by the ordinary movements in the exercise of the limbs.

How constantly is a man changing his position, either for the convenience of acting, or to relieve some muscle or bone which has been strained by his remaining too long in one attitude. Would "Propre" take all these into consideration, when cutting for the make of figure indicated by the measures he has taken? if so, his theory is useless; as, to be consistent, he *ought* simply to produce his garment to correspond with the attitude assumed by his customer at the time he measured him, as that should be the only knowledge of his particular figure which he has a right to have from the plan he has adopted in measuring him.

What a very different make of figure may be demonstrated by the customer shifting his position while under the infliction caused by the long and tiresome routine of a multitude of measures, and what a material difference would be found in the several measures, if taken by two persons at a day or two's interval, and with a change of attitude.

Your correspondent "Black Clay"—to whom our thanks are due for the trouble he took to investigate the system of "A Flying Pen"—clearly proved the difference which might be made in the shape and balance of a forepart, even while strictly carrying out the rules and applying the measures recommended by the author of that plan of cutting. I was startled at the description he gave, and the discrepancy in shape, and thought he had effectually shown the incorrectness of any plan of admeasurement, since the application could be made to produce such different results.

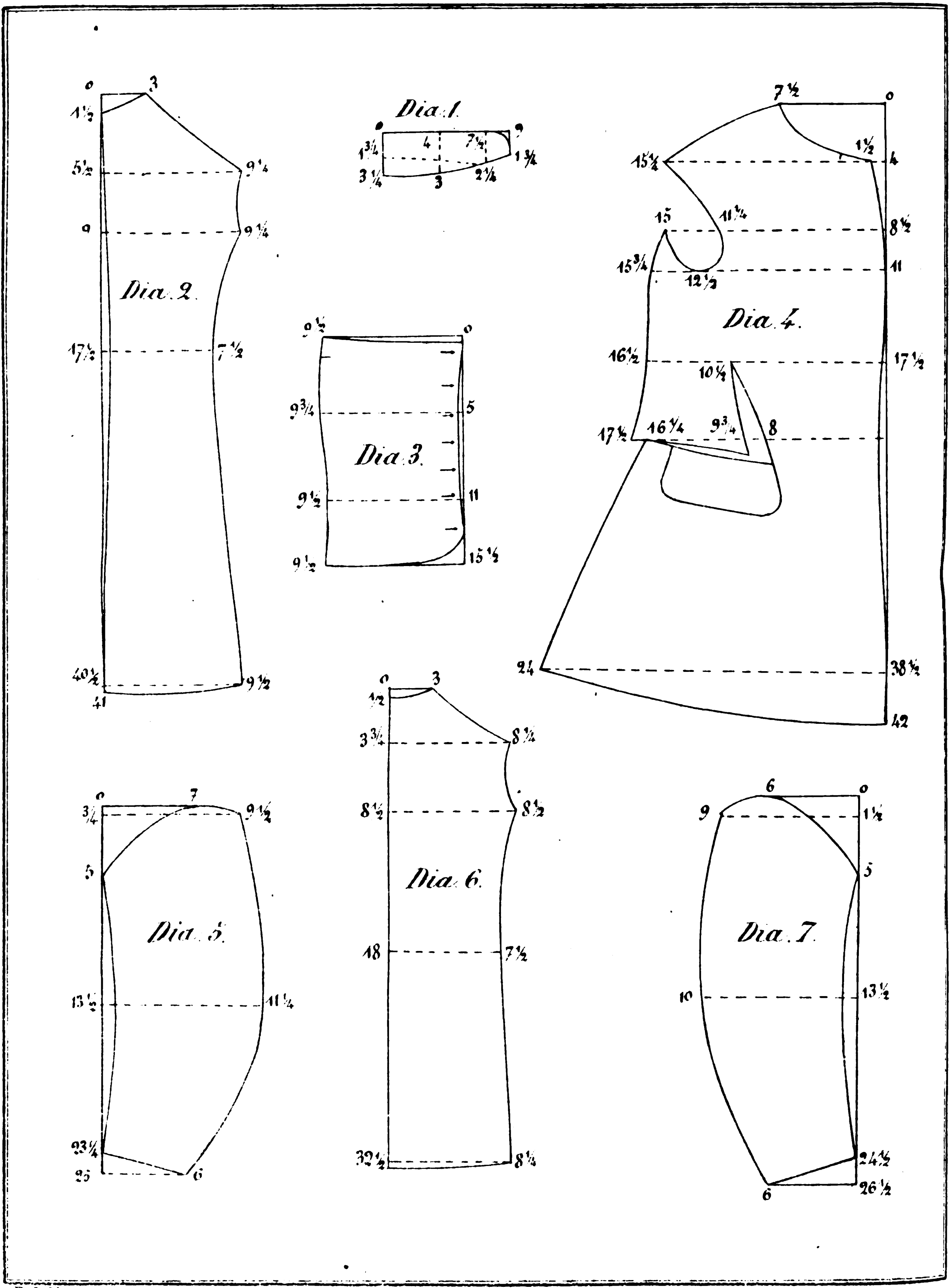
"Propre" admits that some of the most successful cutters he ever knew scarcely ever cut a pattern at all, but merely kept a few *block* patterns, from which they selected one which came nearest to their customer, and made whatever alteration was necessary for the figure. This is a damaging admission on the part of your correspondent to his theory, as it proves how little deviation is really necessary to be made from the standard pattern for a proportionate figure, and consequently the uselessness of all the appliances he uses to arrive at a knowledge whereby to produce a garment. As your correspondent states that he is prepared to defend every point he has advanced, and I give him credit for firmly believing in the correctness of the principle of cutting which he is desirous of instilling into the minds of others, I shall be glad to know what he has to say further in support of his doctrine, and in refutation of my remarks.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"Time."

THE WOOL TRADE FOR 1865.

It would appear from the report of the wool trade of the past year, by Messrs. Ronald and Son, of Liverpool, with a copy of which those gentlemen, with their usual courtesy have furnished us for our columns, that while there has not been any striking feature to distinguish the trade of 1865 from that of its immediate predecessors, the same healthy tone prevailed in the markets which had been observed for several years past. Spinners and manufacturers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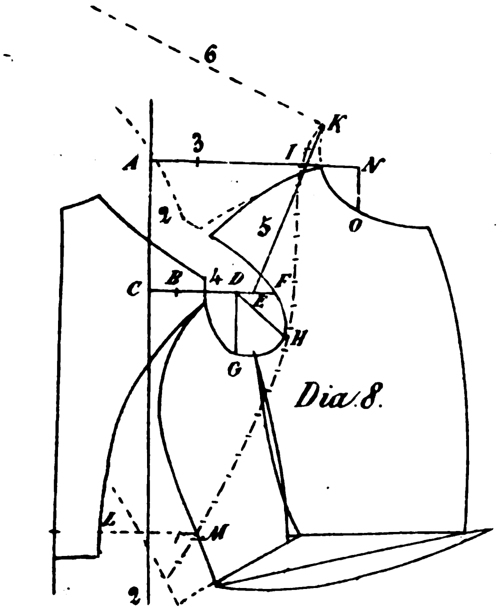
E. C. Minister.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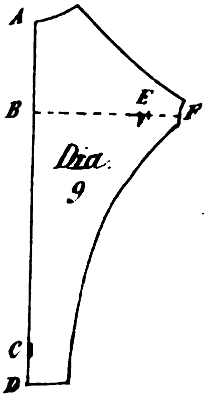
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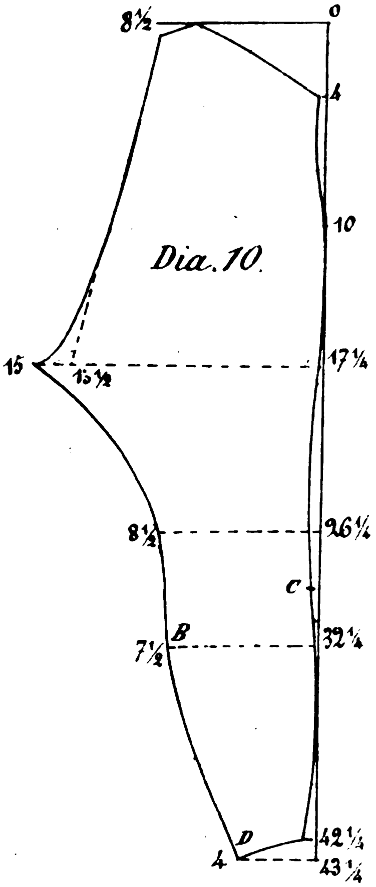
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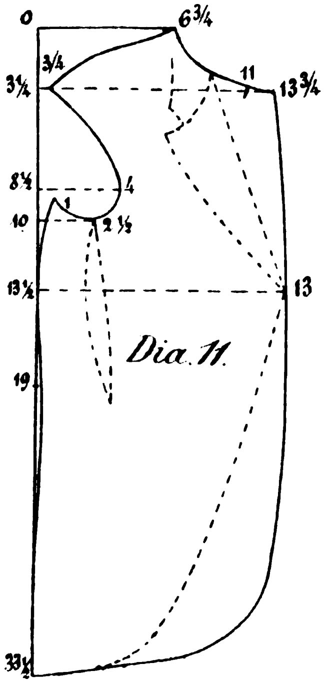
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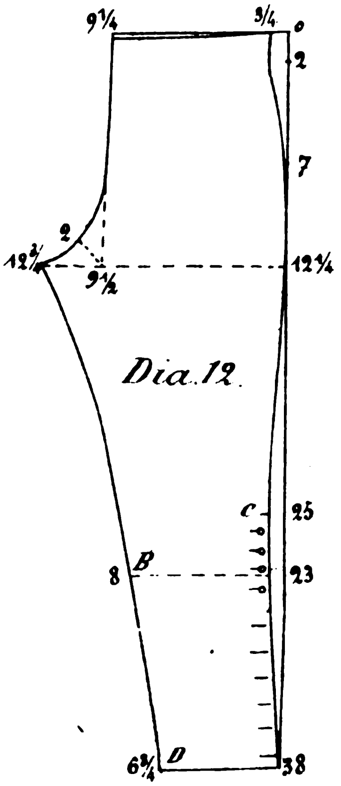
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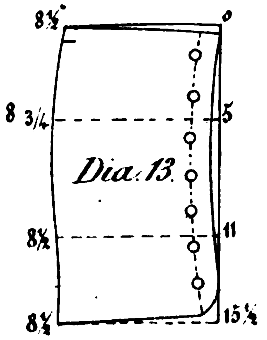
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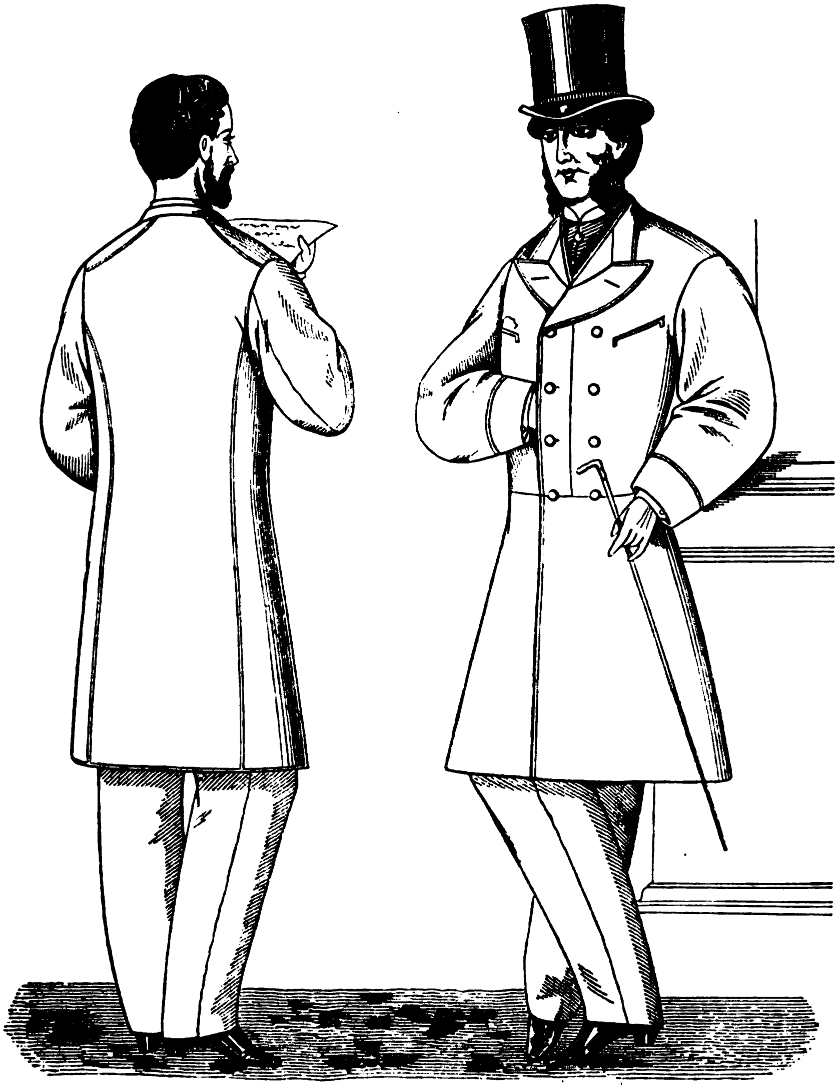


were well and profitably occupied, and there was a good demand for woollen goods, particularly for home use; which was mainly to be attributed to the general prosperity of the country, a favourable harvest, and money, on the average, at a moderate rate.

In the raw material, with the exception of some classes of fine colonial wools, the prices underwent a slight fluctuation, as they were rather higher at the beginning of the year than towards the close. Their range was, however, considered sufficiently high to warrant great caution on the part of consumers and dealers in their purchases, which were free from a speculative character, and simply restricted to the supply of actual requirements.

The imports of wool have continued on the increase, although the official returns of the Board of Trade for the eleven months ending in November show a falling off in Foreign wools of about 14,000,000 lbs., as compared with those of the same period in the previous year; we have, on the other hand, an increase of about 18,000,000 lbs. in Colonial wools.

A very great increase has taken place in the Exports of wool during the year, the returns at the end of November showing an excess of 30,000,000 lbs., as compared with those of the previous years. France and Belgium alone have taken 18,000,000 lbs. more of Colonial, and 3,000,000 lbs. more of Foreign wools. In the Exports of Home-grown wools, there appears to have been an increase of about 1,000,000 lbs., but there is no very material difference between the *sterling* amount of the export of woollen manufactures, those for 1864 amounting to £22,307,204 during the eleven months, whilst for the same period in 1865 they sum up to £22,980,929.

Presuming that the Board of Trade returns for the *whole twelve months* will not to any material extent affect the above statistics, it would appear that the quantity of wool left for home consumption is about 26,000,000 lbs. less than was left in 1864; this diminution will sufficiently account for the unusual lightness of stocks of wool in the hands of importers, as well as manufacturers and dealers.

From Australia we have received 332,603 bales, against 302,801 in 1864; and 443,272 bales were disposed of at the quarterly sales in London, of which quantity about 150,000 were for export, principally to France and Belgium. Prices maintained their former position at the two first series of these sales, advanced slightly at the third, and at the last showed a further improvement on previous rates. The growth and condition of these wools was much of the same character as those in preceding years.

We have also to notice an increase in the arrivals of Cape wools, those of last year amounting to 99,990 bales, being an excess of 30,937 bales on the imports from the same district in the previous year.

Spain and Portugal.—The inquiry for greasy and black wools from Spain, which constituted the principal deliveries, was very languid, while from Portugal there was a considerable increase on the imports of 1864. Oporto wools may be said to be about 1d. per lb. dearer than previously quoted.

Of *Castella*, *Branca*, and *Frontier* the supply has been rather limited, and, being much sought after, they realized very full prices.

Peruvian and Alpaca.—Owing to the temporary blockade of the ports, there was a considerable diminution in the imports. Supplies were ample, and prices ruled in favour of buyers, in the early part of the year; but the stocks decreasing, they gradually recovered, and the market is now bare of this description of wool. Alpaca has been in very good demand; prices ranged higher, and gradually advanced. They are now from 4d. to 6d. per lb. higher than at the end of 1864.

In East Indian and Persian, we find a falling off of about 8000 bales, compared with the sales in 1864. The best classes of white and yellow East Indian have been most in request, and have gradually advanced in value; inferior, grey, and ill-conditioned kinds have been in less demand, and consequently realized lower prices.

There has been a good demand for Douskoi wool; large parcels have been shipped to America, and stocks are low.

Mohair has been imported in larger quantities than ever. The article has been in great request, and has considerably advanced during the year.

Fair average quality, worth at the end of 1864 from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., realized from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. at the end of last year.

Domestic wools were higher in value at the close of 1864 than they had been for upwards of a quarter of a century; and it was, therefore, not to be wondered at that, during the first five months of the last year, consumers purchased with more than ordinary caution; in consequence of which, prices gradually receded until about clip-time, when they were from 15 to 20 per cent. *below* the closing rates of 1864. A considerable quantity of the new clip found buyers at rather high rates, as the stocks had become very much reduced, and growers showed great firmness in their demands.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1197 and 1198.

Diagrams 2, 4, and 5, are the pattern of the new form of Chesterfield Over-coat, contributed by "An Old Correspondent," with the necessary instructions for making it up properly, to ensure the desired result in style. The *ordinary* tape-measure must be used in drafting this pattern to the full size, which is produced for 19 breast on the waistcoat.

Diagrams 1, 6, 7, and 11, are the pattern of a lounge-jacket in the Tweedside form. We have represented two styles on the forepart, the front-edge being much more cut away on one than on the other. The edges are turned in and double-stitched.

Diagrams 3 and 13, are the pattern of the leggings referred to by "Alpha" in his letter; and diagrams 10 and 12, are the pattern of pantaloons by the same correspondent.

Diagrams 8 and 9, illustrate the system of cutting coats by Mr. Wilkie, whose letter we publish in the present number.

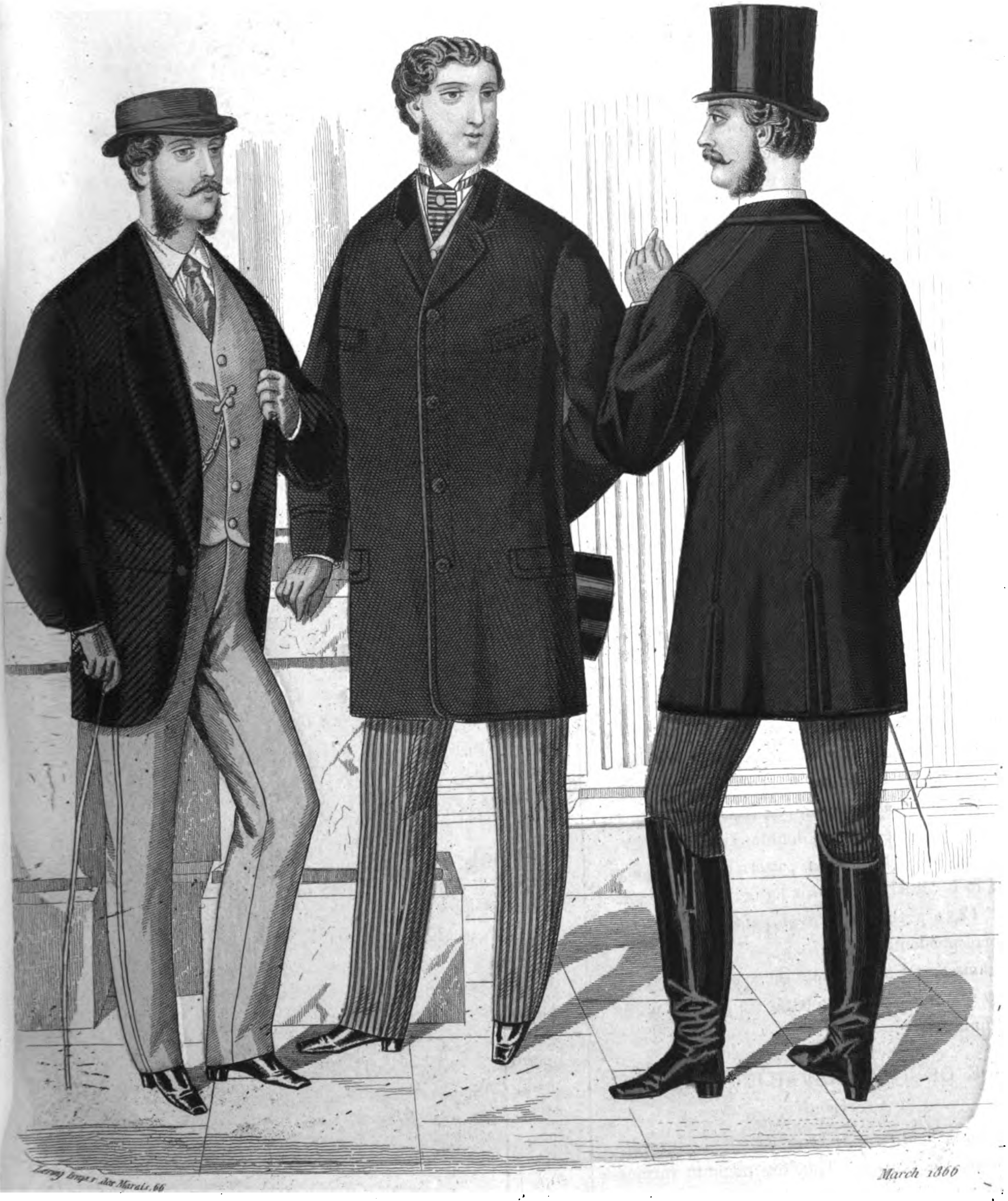
NOTICE OF THE PREVAILING FRENCH FASHION.

The Chesterfield form of Over-coat is the prevailing style for the season. They are made in various ways, according to the individual taste of the tailor; but there are two which are particularly noticed as having the lead. One is made with a stand-up collar, double-breasted, with lapels 4 inches wide, square at the corners, and the front of the coat does not turn, but is worn buttoned up like like a military tunic. This form of coat is cut moderately long and loose. The collar itself is rather deep, short, and a little hollowed on the top-edge. The sleeves are wide, without cuffs, but a row of stitching round to simulate one. It is very customary to edge this style of coat with Astracan fur, or plush in imitation. The front of the forepart is fastened by olivets and loops of large cord, or by five large buttons and holes.

The other style, is cut rather closer to the body. It is also double-breasted, but the lapel is broader than that we have described, and the front is made to turn; three holes. The edge of the lapel is slightly rounded, to give a style, and increase the width of turn. The collar is not more than half an inch in the stand, but the fall is 3 inches wide, and worked up so as to lie on the neck in the form of a small cape, but to sit snug on the top-edge. The end of the collar is not so wide as the top of the lapel. The sleeves are wide, and without cuffs; but a short opening is left in the hind-arm-seam, and the corners rounded off. Some houses face the collar and fronts with velvet; others substitute a broad stitching, or bind the edges with a wide braid. The coat is lined throughout with silk, quilted and stitched on wadding.

The "Derby" morning-coat is the fashionable style. The waist is moderately long, the skirt rather deeper than lately worn, full, and rounded off at the bottom. The front of the forepart is made to turn low down, and the lapel is rather broad. The collar low in the stand, but much deeper in proportion in the fall, and to sit quite easy on the bottom-edge. The sleeve easy, and a cuff formed by a row of stitching, with two buttons and holes, so that the opening is rather longer than usual. Flaps in the skirts, with pockets under, and one outside the left breast, also with a flap. Four buttons at front of forepart, placed a little distance from the edge. The edges are double-stitched.

Owing to some delay on the part of the engraver, the proof impression of our plate of English Fashions has not reached us in time to allow of our publishing the details.



Leroy Impr r. des Marais, 66

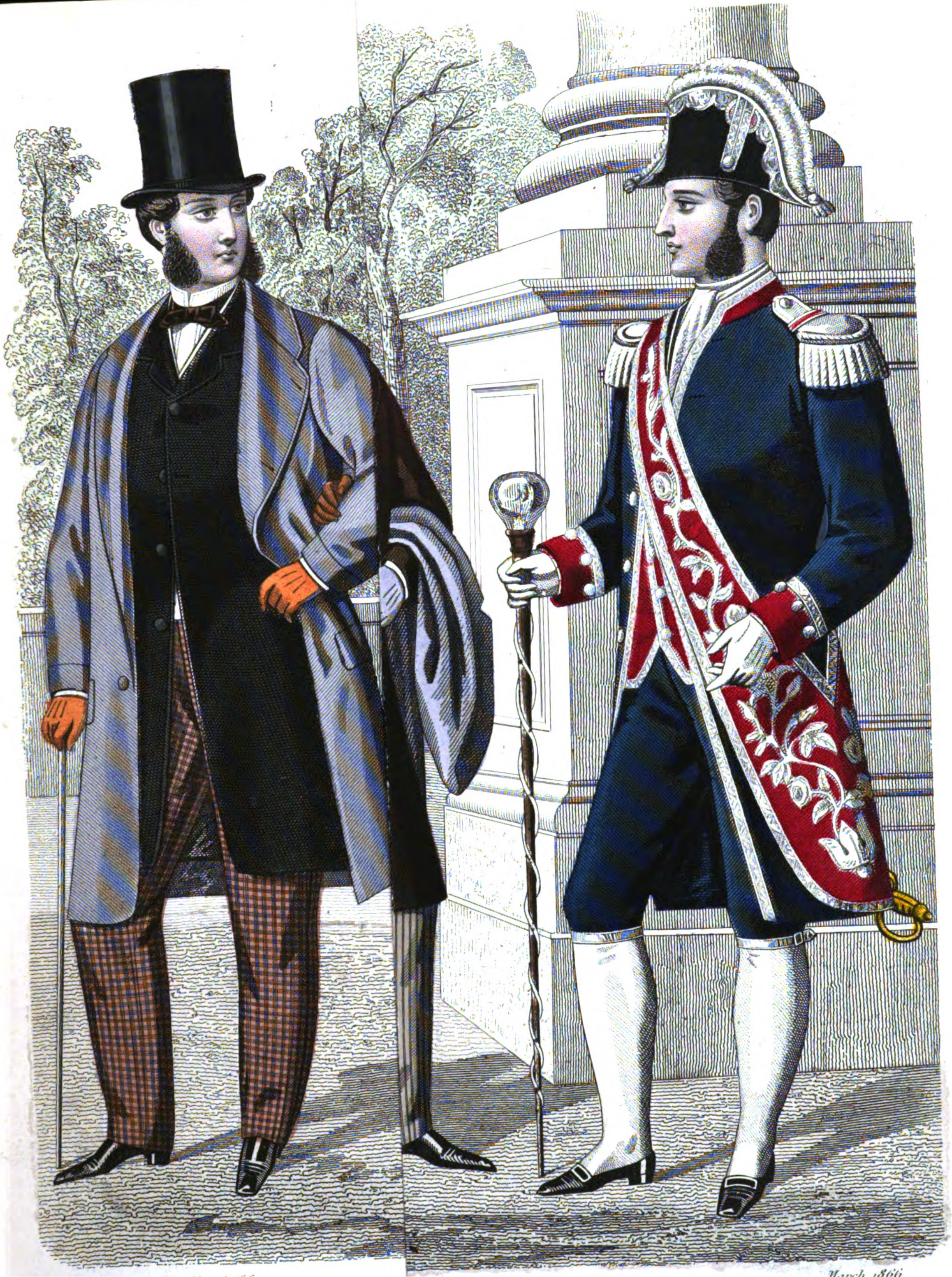
March 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son

London, 8, Argyll Place, Regent Street

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69.



Leroy Imp. r. des Marais, 66.

March 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 239. MARCH 1, 1866. VOL. 20.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

It is now some years since my name appeared as a contributor to your valuable magazine. Not wishing altogether to lose sight of old friends, or to be forgotten by them, I have sent you a trifle which may interest the younger branches of the craft, and serve to remind those who know me of an old friend.

The pattern of a plain fitting trousers (diagram 10) which I now send was produced to the following measures:—Length from 0 to 1, 9½, or half the bigness of the seat; to 2, the knee-bone, 26; and to 3, the full length, 44. Waist 16, seat 19, thigh 12½, knee 9, bottom 8¼.

After the side-line is drawn, mark from 3 to A, one-third of the seat; and from A mark up to B, the length of leg-seam. The distance of B from 1, is half the seat. Draw a line from B to I square with A B, and continue it to 5. Carry the line A B up to C, making the distance between these two points half the seat, which proportion must be observed for all sizes. Square the line to O from C, and mark on it one-half the seat-measure, and then shape the side-seam to 1. At the bottom of the trouser, mark from A to 4, one-twelfth of the seat-measure, and the same proportion from B to D and from D to 5. Finish the outline of the top-side as shown on the diagram.

To form the under-side, mark from O to G, one-sixth of the seat, and from G to E, half the waist. Draw a line from D, and intercept E, and one from G to 5, which distance will be found equal to half the whole seat-measure. For the length of seat, cast from G, making a pivot at 5, and intercept the line drawn from 5, through E. Shape the side-seam, make the size of seat across to the measure, run the bottom of the seat-seam out to 5, as shown on the diagram, make the width of knee to the measure, and allow on at the bottom of the leg-seam, beyond 4, sufficient to correspond with the size required, deducting the width of top-side from 3 to 4. The arrangement on the under-side at H, which is half the distance from G to 5, or half the seat, will be found somewhat different from that which is in use. A piece taken out in the direction shown by the curved line has a few advantages, which I will point out. When the curved line from H to I, is stretched out to meet the straight line at G, and the O's at the top of each side-seam are made to meet, what is stretched out not only gives freedom on the top of the band, but it is also sent down to the hip; and the round which is added to the seat-line is worked into a straight line, and the round sent over to the round of the seat; thereby giving more ease, as well as neatness, and lending to the knee a portion of the extra ease thus given.

The foregoing directions will, I hope, enable any of your readers to draft a pattern, either to the measures I have given, and so correspond with my diagram, or to any other measures they may select.

I could have entered more fully into the subject; but, as my remarks were more particularly addressed to the younger members of our craft, I preferred confining myself to the more simple details.

When the first instalment has had time to be put into practice, and I find a disposition for further information, I shall with much pleasure continue my observations.

Should any of your readers think it worth the trouble to criticize my plan, I shall be obliged if they will be so kind as to give their names, and use plain and simple language.

What I send you is intended to be useful, and to make friends. I may be mistaken in my ideas; if so, let the faults be pointed out in a friendly manner. I shall not be offended at what is written in a good spirit. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. ANDERSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I beg to trouble you with a few remarks, in reply to your correspondent, "Time," whose letter appeared in your last number. I should have preferred if your correspondent had tested the merits of the diagrams, you did me the favour to insert in your December number, instead of condemning the principle.

In my last letter, I stated that the advocates of admeasurement systems, drew down an amount of indignation on their heads, from other members of the trade. The latter are composed of two classes: first, there is that portion who think that the abolition of the breast-measure as a basis will do away with the *science* of our trade, and therefore condemn it. The other class consists of men who are wedded to the opinion that admeasurement is too troublesome. They may, perhaps, have tried it, and have not been so successful as they could have wished; and they also know that the breast-measure has been the basis for centuries, and they have cut by it for many years.

I would respectfully beg to differ from these. In my opinion, there is more science in the principle of admeasurement than in systems based on the breast-measure. Nothing is troublesome that leads to the perfection of our trade. Let us consider what your correspondent says.

He remarks that he is at a loss to understand on what grounds I justify my assertion, that the breast has no relationship with other parts of the body. I am still of the opinion that the breast does *not* bear an accurate proportion to the other parts of the body. I think the most likely part of the body for the breast to bear a true proportion to, is the shoulder; yet how seldom do we find a proportionate part of the breast having a correct reference to it. Take, for instance, the mechanic, with his large, forward, muscular shoulders, in contrast with a man of any other light occupations. What comparison is there between them? Although the breast-measures in both cases are the same, yet in the shoulders we sometimes find a difference of *four inches*.

I would refer your correspondent to the measures of the two diagrams already referred to; he will then see that both breast-measures are the same, while no other two measures agree. If the breast is a true index to other parts of the body, why take any other measure? We often find a breast-measure 20, and waist 18; and in another case the breast of the same size, while the waist is 22. Which is the correct proportion?

There is another essential point, which is, that the breast is of less importance as a guide than the structure or attitude. I think few cutters will differ from me in this respect. Can the eye fix the precise attitude, or determine the exact amount of muscle which "Time" speaks of?

The next point is the infliction imposed by the multitude of measures to which your correspondent refers, in order to give a correct knowledge of the quantities required, structure, &c., of the body. I contend that these can only be correctly ascertained by admeasurement. I have seldom heard any of my customers complain of the length of time occupied in the process of measuring. Your correspondent must bear in mind, that *eight* of these measures are taken by merely *two* movements of the left hand. For my own part I cannot see why these measures cannot be taken by different persons, with the same accuracy as the breast-measure. Admitting that a mistake may occur, what is the consequence? The garment will be a little in or over at the part where the mistake occurred, and being a local part can easily be altered. Now, consider the consequence of a mistake occurring by the breast-measure plan. The whole garment is out.

Then, another argument "Time" urges in favour of proportion, is that, "if we refer to the rules laid down for artists as a guide for anatomical drawings, or for statues, we find it clearly defined, and that the figure is divided and subdivided into lengths and widths, which indicate some principal part of the body."

I think, Mr. Editor, you published in the October number of your excellent magazine, an extract from the "Complete Guide to Practical Cutting," on proproportion, in which you treat on the above, but add that as artists' and tailors' ideas on proportion are very distinct things, it will not be necessary to notice them; it would be presumption in me to do so after that expression on your part.

The great difficulty in our trade is the various forms we have to cover; as, for instance, long and short necks; high, low, forward, and large shoulders. Is there any means of ascertaining the correct quantities for these parts? Some cutters, from their great experience and the attention they have given to their business, are successful in this respect; but that fact of itself does not constitute a standard. What, then, can give the exact quantities? Measurement.

Let us consider one or two measures. Take the "front of scye measure." This is an important measure, easily taken, and I should think a mistake in the quantity would rarely occur. In fact, I cannot see how a mistake can occur at all, if the cutter be careful. Of the *importance* of this measure I cannot do better, in advocating its utility, than refer your readers to the Third Edition of your excellent treatise on cutting, in which, at page 293, you say, speaking of the front of scye-measure: "If in applying this measure to a thin person, whose breast-measure was only 18, and this measure were found to give a result of 13 inches, we should produce the coat from 19½. This will be found an excellent guide in large sizes, which seldom require proportioning from the full measure. For instance, a person of 24 inches breast will rarely be found to measure more than 15 inches from the back-seam to the front of the arm; consequently, the coat for such a figure should be produced from 22½ inches, the size to which the distance across to the front of scye bears proportion." Thus proving that the "front of scye-measure" is of more importance than the "breast-measure."

I am afraid I have already occupied too much of your valuable space, and will therefore bring my remarks to a conclusion, thanking you sincerely for the opportunity of stating my views.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

"PROPRE."

CUD FOR CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

It would appear at last we have arrived at the conclusion of the various criticisms, in which your correspondents have favoured your readers and myself with their particular ideas on "The Vowel System of Cutting;" and if I may infer from the fact that up to the present time not one of the writers who have commented upon my system, has been able to bring forward a *single* valid argument against the principles on which it is based, I think that this circumstance testifies no little to its correctness.

In connexion with this fact, there is another point to which I would wish to direct the attention of careful readers and of critics—viz., that almost all the writers who have taken the trouble to notice my system, have immolated themselves upon the altar of enthusiasm, in contradicting their own ideas.

The several gentlemen have done their best to teach me "etiquette" and "algebra;" I can only say that I hope I feel a corresponding thankfulness, and that I have improved under their tuition. Common gratitude prompts me in return to communicate a few facts for their information, which I hope will equally benefit them.

In the first place, I would beg to remark that the majority of my critics have not taken the requisite amount of trouble even decently to *understand the system*, much less to warrant them in *criticizing* it or pointing out its defects. Conflicting opinions on matters connected with cutting are no novelty; and one need but turn to the earlier numbers of the GAZETTE OF FASHION for a proof of the amount of patience, courage, intellect, and skill required, in order to create a fair field for honest criticism, and to establish a medium for the dissemination of practical ideas, such as is afforded by the present publication, which is *par excellence* the practical cutter's magazine.

But while both courting and admiring a free expression of opinion, I feel it at the same time to be my duty to point out what in my opinion appears to constitute a disagreeable feature in the criticisms of the present day—viz., shallowness, and want of force, either to establish or refute.

The critic of the present day, instead of carefully studying and thoroughly making himself acquainted with the ideas of an author, is content simply to *scan* his works. Hence for enthusiasm, we have mistaken vehemence; and for powerful argument, plausible objections, which retard rather than promote the cause of truth. The deep thinker who comprehends his subject, gives utterance to thoughts which contribute to the advance of truth, and enlists the sympathy and respect of those whose opinions may differ ever so widely from his own.

The criticism of misapprehension, on the contrary, like the parasite which lives on the oak, although it may appear green and beautiful to the eye, in reality only injures the object to which it clings, by impeding the fresh air and the light of heaven.

I will take your correspondent who writes under the pseudonym of "Black Clay" as a specimen of his class, and investigate his remarks on *straightness*, as an example of the errors into which the unscientific are apt to fall.

In his first series of objections, he is scrupulously squeamish about *straightness;* while in his second, he totally ignores it, as well as the instructions laid down in the "VOWEL SYSTEM," as a guide, to determine it. He requests the student to "cut a pattern through and overlap the edges one inch." This recommendation suggests two questions for me to put to my critic. First, has "Black Clay" read my system so carelessly, as to overlook entirely the instructions laid down in it for adjusting the straightness? and second, whether he is aware that the degree of straightness was not intended to be fixed by the check-measures? or are we to take his argument simply as a joke?—because, after trying the experiment, I arrived at the conclusion that the only form of coat your readers would be likely to obtain, after distorting the pattern according to his instructions, would be the Manx *coat* of arms.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

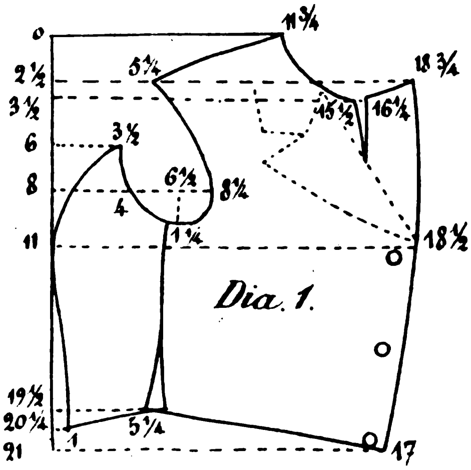
FLYING PEN.

Huntley, N.B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

In publishing my directions for producing the pattern of a coat by my system, you have not correctly copied my MS.; you will, perhaps, allow me to direct your attention to the following particulars, and rectify the errors in an early number. The back is correctly described. In the directions for drafting the forepart, instead of marking to C on the line 2 2, 6 parts and ¾, it should be 6 ¾ parts. At B, 1 part and ¼, it should be 1 ¼ part. At D, 4½ parts is correct. Further on at E, 5 points and ½, and at F, 6 points and ¾, you will perceive that these should have been respectively 5 ½ parts and 6 ¾ parts. D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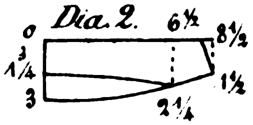
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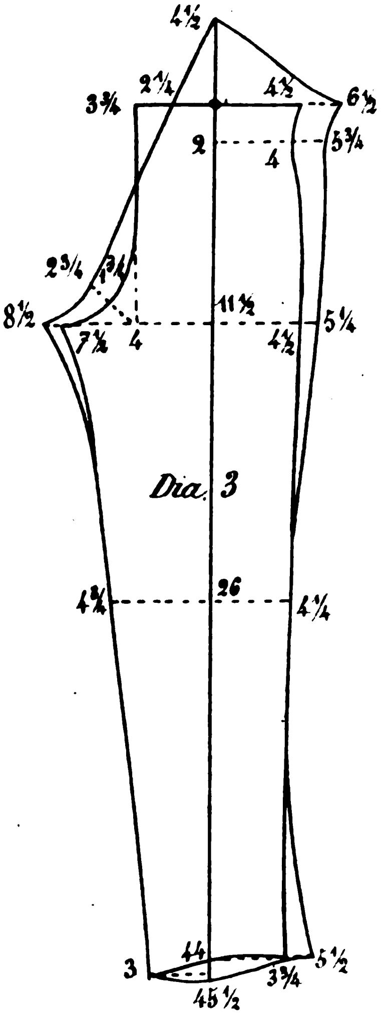
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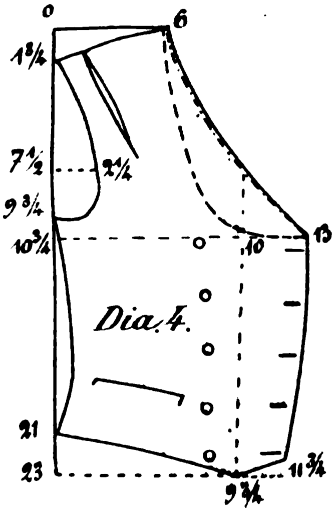
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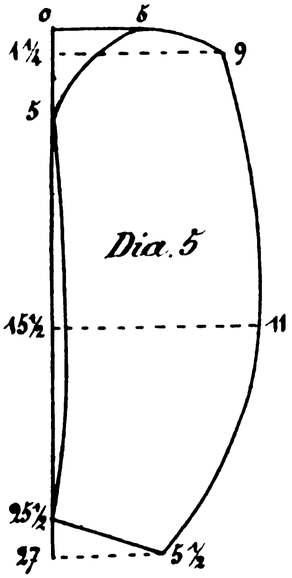
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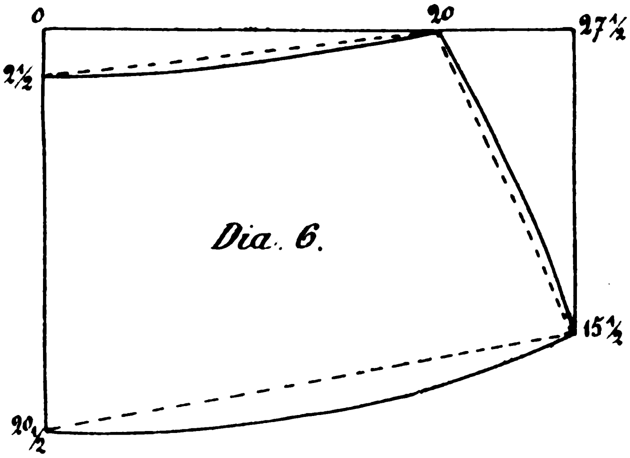
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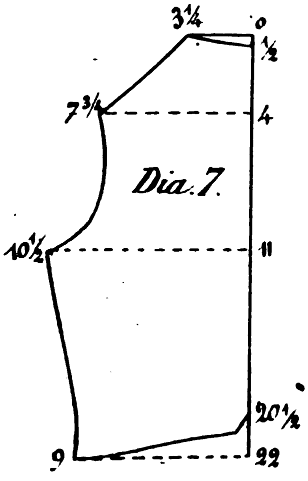
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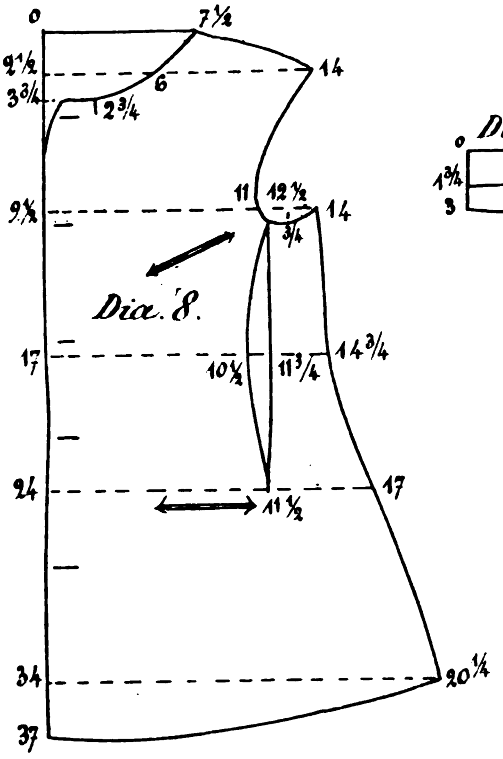
E.C. Minister.



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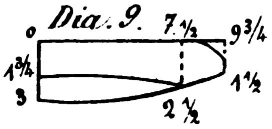

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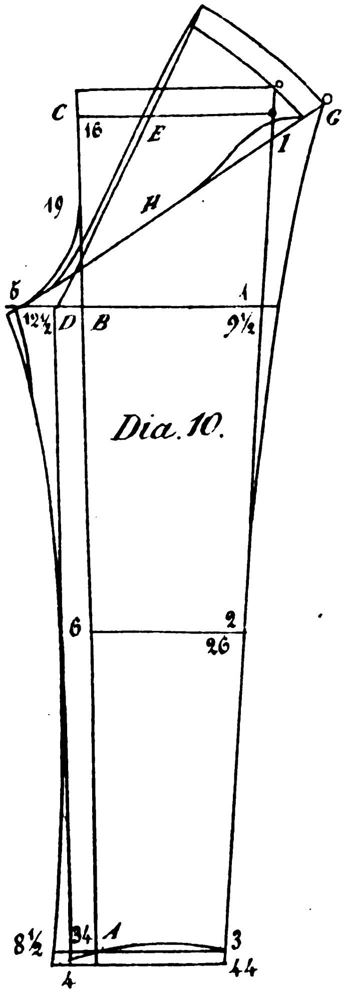
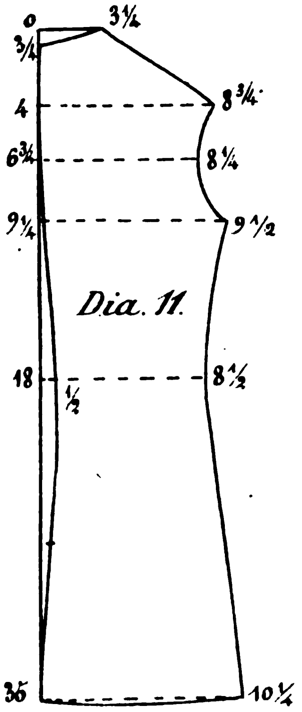


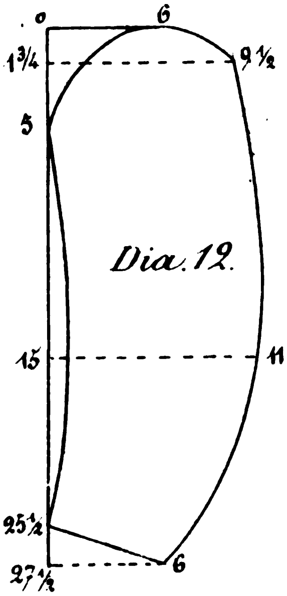
Dia. 10.

C
16
E
I
G
19
H
5
12½
D
B
A
9½
6
2
26
8½
34
A
3
4
44



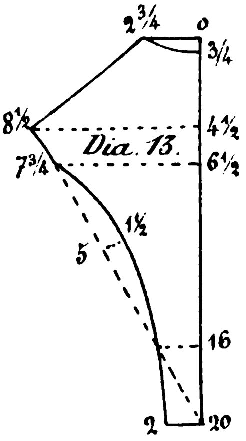
Dia. 11.

0
3¼
¾
4
8¾
6¾
8¼
9¼
9½
18
½
8½
35
10¼



Dia. 12.

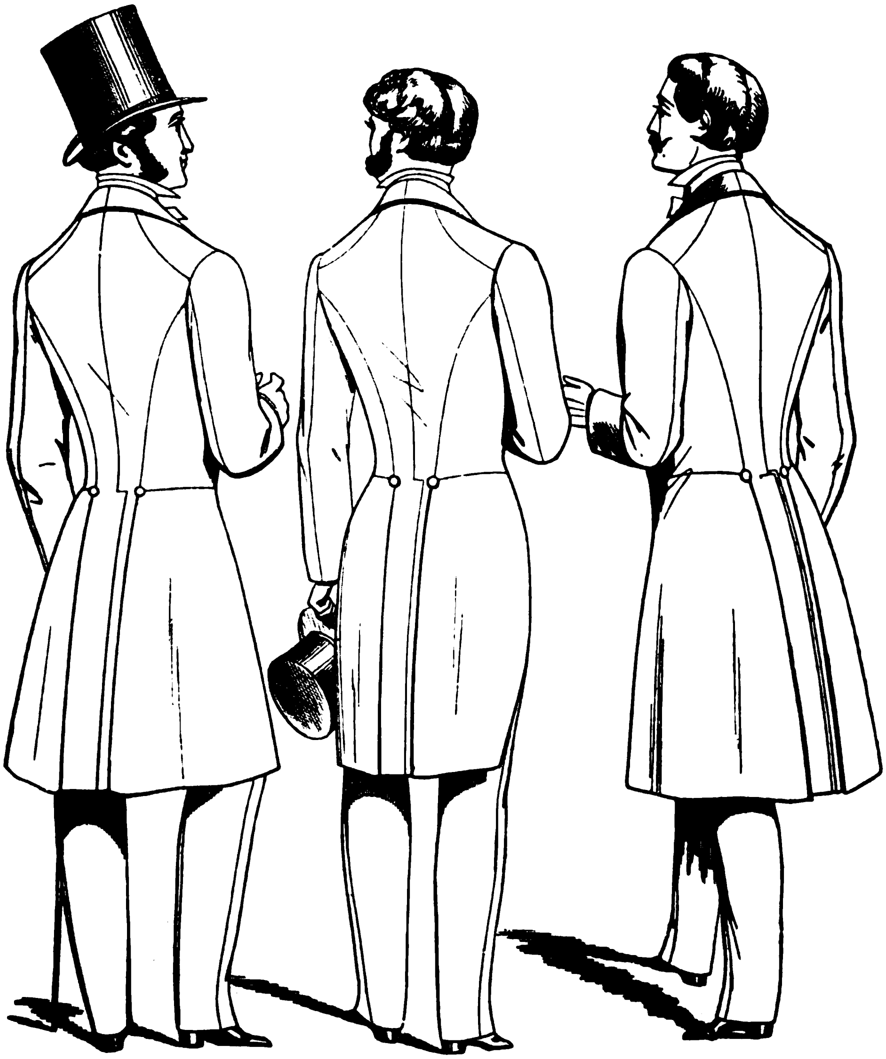
0
6
1¾
9½
5
15
11
25½
27½
6



Dia. 13.

2¾
0
¾
8½
4½
7¾
6½
1½
5
16
2
20

Lith. D Michelet, Rue du Hazard, 6 Paris.



to H, for front of scye, 3 parts and ¼, should be 3 ½ parts. Again, in continuation of line 6, it should have been line 3. From N to O, 2 parts and a ½, should be 2 ¼ parts.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
John Wilkie.

FRENCH FASHIONS AS ILLUSTRATED ON THE LARGE ENGRAVING.

Frock-coats are worn double-breasted, either with ordinary lapels or with a broad rolling collar. In the first style, the lapel is about the average width, but not very pointed at top. There are five holes worked in it. The waist moderately long, hip-buttons 3½ inches apart, side-seam well curved, back-scye rather broad, and the back wide across to the scye. The skirt is cut to reach a little below the knee, and without much fulness. The sleeves are easy and without cuffs. The roll-collar is broad and the turn of the front is made to extend to the third hole in lapel. A single-breasted frock-coat is also worn, as a substitute for the double-breasted frock-coat or morning-coat. The skirt is cut off at the bottom at front to lighten the appearance. There are four holes and buttons at front, and a small turn only. The collar is low in the stand, but much broader in the fall, and worked up to lie easy on the bottom-edge.

The long turn to the front of morning-coats continues to be worn, so that only two buttons are used out of the five. The width of the turn gives a stylish appearance to the coat, and is quite a contrast to the small lapel which has been so long in fashion. The skirt is cut on to the forepart, and a long fish taken out under the arm, or a side-body sewn in.

Lounge-jackets are worn, both double and single breasted. They are short and rather close, with little compass at the bottom. Four buttons and holes, fastening up close to the throat. Low collar, cut on at front, and the fall one inch wider. Full sleeve, plain at the hand, or with a broad deep cuff formed by the binding or stitching.

The little boy's jacket is cut long in the waist, easy to the body, and has a short plain skirt sewn on. There is no collar. The sleeve large, but reduced at the hand. No cuff. Small flaps in the waist-seam. Edges double-stitched.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE OF ENGLISH COSTUMES.

It will be perceived, by the representation of a morning-coat on the first figure, that the long turn which has been for some time fashionable in the Parisian trades, has been introduced into this country; the turn, however, is not so broad. The waist is long, and the skirt moderately short only. There are four holes and buttons at front of the forepart. The lapel and end of the collar are of the same width; the fall rather broad, but the stand low. Full sleeve, plain at the hand, and rather small. Edges turned in, and stitched a little way in.

Chesterfield-Jacket, short, single-breasted, five holes and buttons at front, fitting a little to the figure. Small lapel, end of collar cut off and narrow, low in the stand, rather broader in fall. Two pockets in each forepart, with flaps. Edges trimmed with braid, sewn on flat. Loose sleeve, with deep cuff formed by braid. Seams lapped and stitched, with openings at bottom of back and side seams.

The back view of this jacket, which is intended for riding, is shown on the last figure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1203 and 1204.

Diagrams 1, 2, 5, 6 and 13, are the pattern of a single-breasted frock, with a rather long turn to the front, in the style which would appear to be growing into general use.

Diagram 3, is the pattern of a pair of trousers for morning wear. Our readers will perceive that they are cut closer to the leg than we have lately represented. The pattern illustrates a style which is being patronized by a portion of the higher classes, but not generally worn. We should not, however, be surprised to see it become universally adopted, by way of contrast to the wide trousers which have been fashionable for so long a period.

Diagrams 4 and 7, are the patterns of a new style of morning waistcoat. It is double-breasted, with the lapels cut on, and the roll of the collar sewn on to the edge of the neck. It will be noticed, that the sewing-on edge of the collar is cut hollower than the neck, so as to give freedom on the outer edge of the roll. A long fish is taken out at the shoulder of the forepart, the object of which is to remove the fulness which is frequently observed at this part of a waistcoat, owing generally to the prominency of the collar-bone and the hollow by the side of it. There is also a fish taken out at the bottom of the forepart through the welt, to afford the necessary liberty on the edge for the rise of the hip.

The form and arrangement of this waistcoat pattern are taken from one published in the February number of the work issued by our contemporary, Herr Müller, at Dresden. The same style is also suitable for a single-breasted waistcoat.

Diagrams 8, 9, 11, and 12, are the pattern of a Chesterfield form of Over-coat. It is produced more shapely to the figure than some we have published during the season, but a sufficient compass of skirt is afforded by the long fish taken out at the hollow of the waist.

Diagram 10 is the pattern of the trousers referred to by our correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, with whose name our readers are familiar. It is introduced to illustrate a system of cutting trousers somewhat similar in shape to a pattern we published in a recent number, and which was distinguished from the ordinary shape of trousers by the V taken out at the side-seam of the under-side.

THE REPORT OF FASHION.

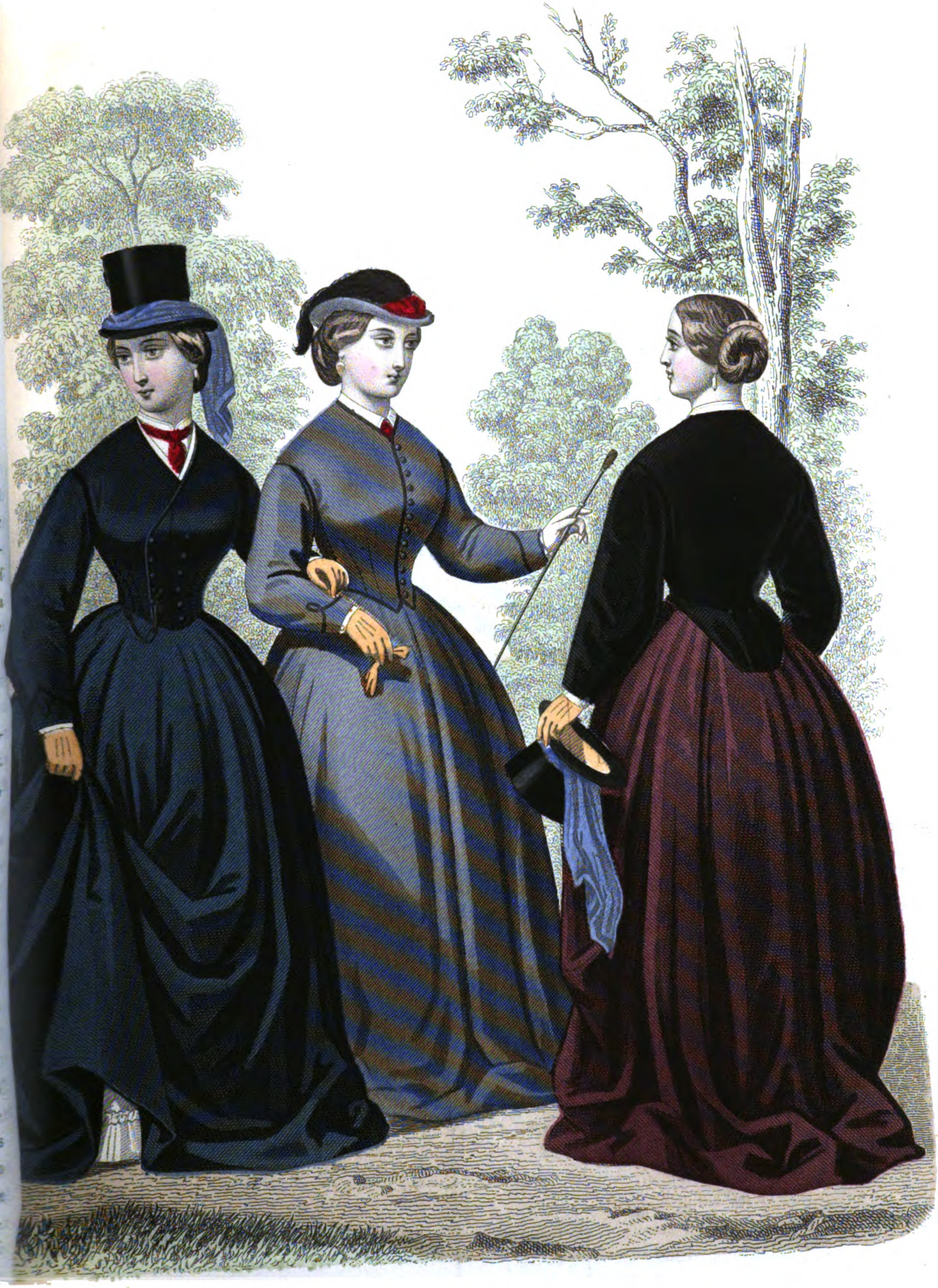
We have the pleasure of informing the subscribers to the above work, and the trade generally, that the plate for the forthcoming spring and summer is in active preparation, under the care of the different artists whose talent has for many years been engaged on this work. As usual, the various styles of dress for morning and evening wear, ladies' riding-habits, and children's dresses, will be illustrated on twenty-three figures, affording a favourable opportunity for gentlemen to judge of the effect of any particular form of garment, on making a selection for their own wear; and, from the well-established character of the work, they can place every reliance that the several styles represented, correspond with those introduced for the season by the leading West-End houses, who are known by the trade to work for the best-dressing members of the aristocracy.

The plate, which will be engraved in the first style of art, and carefully coloured, will be accompanied by a large collection of patterns in diagram to a reduced scale, for the convenience of being drafted to the full size by means of the "Graduated Measures." These will comprise the newest and most fashionable forms of morning-coat, dress and frock coats, lounge-jackets, ladies' riding-habits, youths' costume, and children's dresses; waistcoats and trousers, both for morning and evening wear; a double sheet of patterns in full size; and a printed letter-press report of all details connected with fashion, making up, and a description of the leading patterns in the various new goods for the season.

Subscription for the year, **£1 1s.**, payable in advance; or single copies, post free, 12s. 6d. each.

Orders should be forwarded early, to prevent disappointment, and to ensure punctuality in delivery. Copies may be also enclosed in parcels from town, upon intimation being given in time.

We have been requested by the committee of the Glasgow Society of Foremen-Tailors to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement which appears in our present number, of a system of cutting trousers. The author enjoyed a reputation for his proficiency in this department of our trade, while fulfilling his duties as a cutter in a leading house in Glasgow, but which he was unfortunately obliged to leave, in consequence of ill-health, this climate not agreeing with him. The society, who highly appreciated both the author and his abilities, took up his case, and raised a subscription to send him to his native country, in the hope that the change might be beneficial to his health; and are desirous of still further assisting him by the sale of his system, which they have prepared for publication. In so praiseworthy a cause, and with confidence in the recommendation of the gentlemen forming the committee, we have much pleasure in contributing in any way to the promotion of their object.

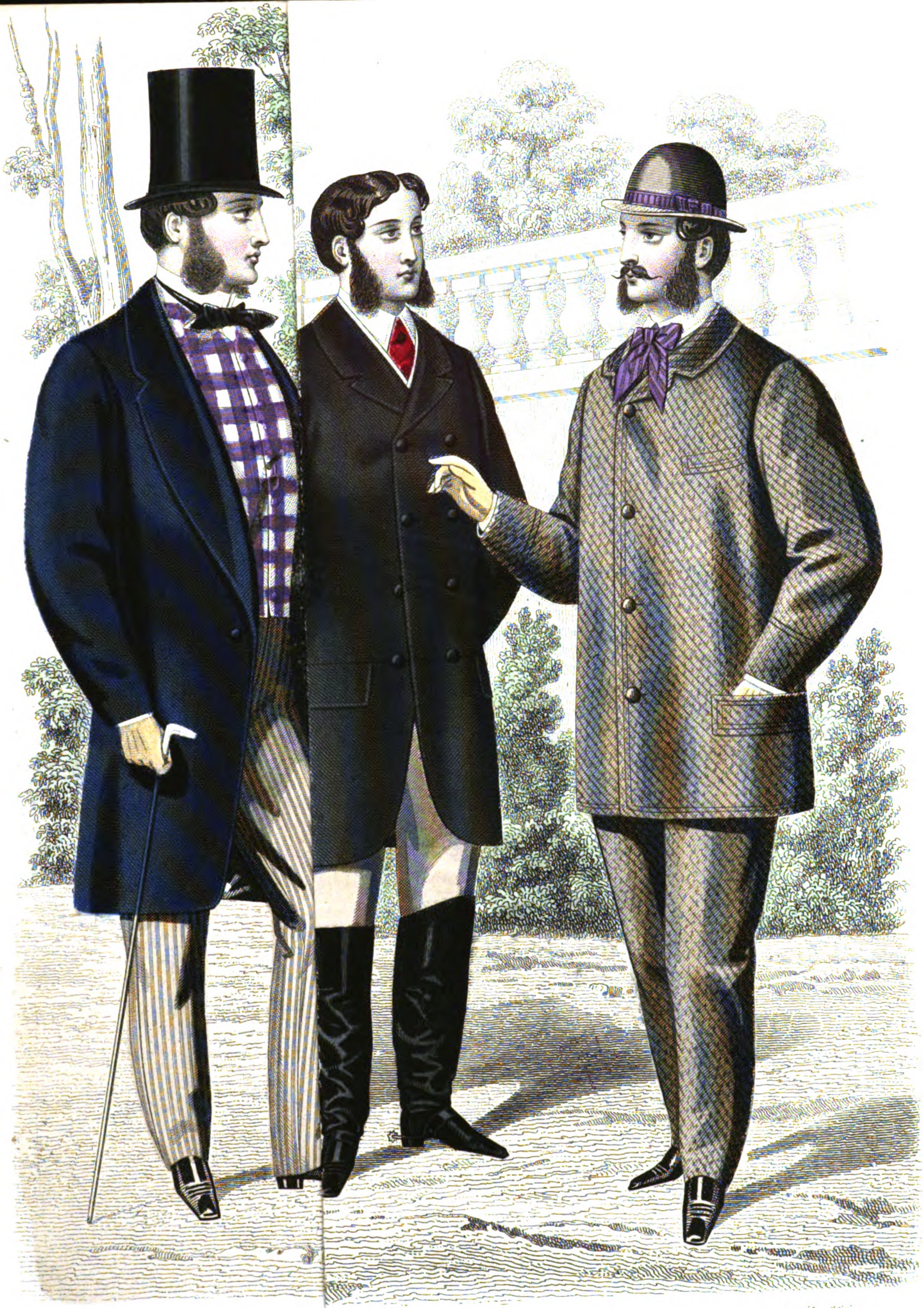


NEW COSTUMES FOR RIDING HABITS

By Edward Minister and Son

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69



Leroy imp. r. des Marais. 66.

April 1866

N

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 240. APRIL 1, 1866. VOL. 20.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Nottingham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

On looking through your valuable GAZETTE for this month, I was pleased to see again the name of your old correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, and particularly so when I found that the pattern he had sent was that of a pair of trousers. Upon examining the system by which it was produced, I may say I was much pleased with it, although at first sight the appearance of the trousers on the diagram seemed rather novel. Being much interested in all systems for cutting trousers, perhaps your correspondent will allow me to offer a suggestion or two, and further oblige me by replying to a few questions respecting his system.

The first idea which struck me—after I had chalked out the pattern, according to the measures given—was, that it was too crooked, as if it were produced for a man to remain always in a stooping position; and that consequently when the man was erect, the seat being too long, would cause the trousers to droop at the back of the knee. Again, there seems to me to be too little under-side; the top-side, when chalked out, being across the top 1½ inch wider than the under-side. Now, I think if a pair of trousers were cut according to this rule, the side-seam would be, so near as I could judge, on the hip-bone, which would be considerably too far back.

Mr. Anderson says: "The top-side at C and G should be cut half the seat, and the under-side half the waist." Now, in my humble opinion, it would be more reasonable to say that the top-side should be half the *waist*, and the under-side half the *seat;* so as to give the required liberty across the seat.

Your correspondent further says "that the line A B is to be carried up to C, the distance between these two points being half the seat, which proportion must be observed for all sizes." Now, sir, I would ask your correspondent whether (as in the diagram) he intends the point C to be the top of the trousers or not? If so, I am afraid if this rule were followed, we should have the trousers too short upwards. Take, for instance, a bellied man measuring 22 inches belly, and 21 seat. Now that man would require his trousers high up, in consequence of the round on the front of his body; whereas, the seat being less in proportion to the waist, would be shorter up in proportion than for a thin man, whose seat-measure invariably exceeds that of his waist.

Your correspondent adds that he should be obliged if any of your readers would criticize his plan, if it were done in a friendly manner; and that he would not be offended with any remarks made in a good spirit. I trust he will take my observations in as friendly a spirit as they are intended, and that we shall hear further from him through the pages of your valuable magazine. Apologizing for trespassing so far on your space,

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. Baggaley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I forward, for your inspection and subsequent publication, in the Gazette of Fashion, if practicable, a breast-measure system for cutting yachting-jackets, and trust that it may prove serviceable to some of your readers.

To form the Back.

Diagram 11.

Draw the line A D. Mark on it at B, a quarter of an inch less than a fourth of the breast, at C, one inch more than a third, and at D, the length of the jacket. Square with A D, draw the line A E, and make the width of the top of the back one-sixth of the breast. From B, draw a line also square with A D, and mark on it at F, an inch and a half more than one-third, for the width of back at the top of the back-scye; and another square line from C, marking on it at G, half an inch less than half the breast. Make the width of the bottom of the back, from D to O, the same distance as from C to G, and finish the outline of the back as shown on the diagram.

To produce the Forepart.

Diagram 5.

Draw the square lines A M and M U. The distance from A to M is a sixth more than the breast-measure and a half an inch, excepting in large sizes, when the extra half inch will not be required. From A to R is one inch more than half the breast, and the distance to S is one-eighth of the breast. From M to L, mark half an inch more than a fourth; from M to N one-sixth; from B to H, two-thirds; from H to I, one-twelfth; and from H to K, one-eighth. Mark the length of back on the forepart from M to W, and spring out from O to P, from two to three inches, according to the requirement of the customer. Form the neck and side-seam, and complete the outline of the forepart.

The system is framed to produce a moderately easy garment at all the different points.

I should state, that in drafting for stout men, the scye must be reduced from one to two inches; and also whenever any disproportion exists in the relative size of the waist, the greater portion of the disproportion must be allowed on in front, at the line M. W.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Alpha.

London.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

Seeing that "An Old Correspondent" has been contributing some novelties to the pages of your interesting work, acting upon his example, I set my brains to work, to concoct something new in character, yet, at the same time, to be really useful. I send you the result of my fertile conception, in the form of the pattern of a morning-coat with waistcoat combined, which, when made up, have a very stylish appearance, and are well adapted for spring or summer wear.

You will perceive that the back (diagram 9) is cut very long in the waist, and that the skirt is short in proportion. The edge of the side-body (diagram 13) is stretched from about the centre to the bottom, and the side-body itself shrunk in at the centre, under the bottom of the scye, to form a hollow at the small of the waist. The flap, which is cut on, is intended to go in or out of the pocket-opening. The turn of the forepart (diagram 14) is long and bold, and the collar cut on to the neck, a small piece being sewn on to the stand-up, to make up for the portion of the shoulder taken out of it. The forepart of the waistcoat (diagram 1) is double-breasted, without a collar. A "V" is taken out at the upper part of the side-seam. The waistcoat is sewn on to the forepart, and there is no back. The sleeve (diagram 12) is large, and plain at the hand.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A Novice.

Aberdeen, N.B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

I have cut several coats by the system sent you by Mr. John Wilkie, of Huntly, which you published in the February number of your magazine, and am very much pleased with the result. That gentleman deserves great credit for his kindness in favouring your readers with so good a plan. I have tried several systems which you have published at different times, but have never met with one so much to my mind as this. I drafted out several coat patterns to the measures of some of my customers, and on comparing them with those produced according to Mr. Wilkie's directions, I found they were as nearly as possible alike. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it to your readers. I hope we shall get a system for a sleeve and skirt at an early opportunity, so as to make the system complete.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"An Aberdeen Cutter."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I am much pleased at the nice spirit with which your correspondent "Propre" receives my remarks on his method of cutting, and on his views of the principles on which systems should be based; he has, however, not yet converted me to his opinion by his logic, or at all shaken my confidence in the superiority of the breast-measure over that of any other part of the body for the purpose of a basis.

His argument as to the value of the measurement over the breast-measure—shown according to his idea by the difference which would be made in the forepart of a coat if accidentally produced to a wrong size, or to a smaller or larger shoulder-measure than that actually obtained on the figure—so far from strengthening his case, rather favours my ground; as in the one case an incorrect idea of the make would be conveyed by the disparity between the different measures, whereas in the other, the forepart would simply be drafted a little too easy or too tight by a wrong measure being used. Since your correspondent attaches so much importance to the fact that the breast-measure is not a guide in itself as to the structure or position of the man, it is the more necessary that the substitute adopted should possess this qualification. Measurement which may be taken with more or less accuracy, does not, in my opinion, present the necessary guarantee to the cutter to justify him placing his faith on its correctness.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

"Time."

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

As the day appointed for making applications for space in the above Exhibition has now passed, it is presumed that within a moderate time intending exhibitors will receive an official intimation whether their requests have been complied with. With a desire to make the notice in our work of the various specimens of our trade as complete as practicable, we beg the co-operation of the fortunate exhibitors to whom space may be allotted, in furnishing us with a description of the articles they may prepare for the occasion, and a copy of any drawing they may have taken for them. Photography presents a very favourable opportunity for this purpose, as representations of garments may be produced with economy, and accuracy as to all the details.

Of course in cases where a garment has been registered by the inventor, to secure the benefit of any improvement he may have introduced in it, we do not desire to deprive him of the advantages he may reasonably expect for his trouble, and the expense he has incurred in perfecting the article.

As the English style of dress is now universally accepted and adopted throughout the whole of the Continent, English tailors will have the advantage of the *prestige* which this fact affords them, in competing with the tailors of other countries. The excellence of the workmanship produced by both French and German tailors must be borne in mind; the specimens exhibited here in 1862 by several houses abroad fully bore out this distinction.

We find by a return made of the space allotted, that England only obtains one-third of what she made application for.

NEW DESIGNS FOR LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

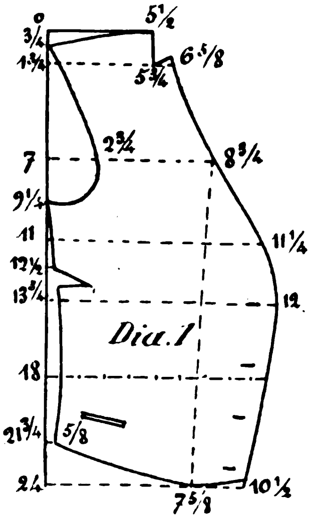
We illustrate on this plate two of the most fashionable and novel forms of riding-habit for the season. That shown on the first figure is double-breasted, without a collar, and presents a very stylish appearance. From the novelty of the make and the very becoming effect when made up, this riding-habit will be sure to become a general favourite for the season, as it combines all the qualities which are essential in this garment.

Both of the styles represented are copied from our work, the "Report of Fashion," for the spring and summer of the present year.

The following particulars as to make, are also taken from the same work, and will place our readers in possession of all the necessary information respecting the various minutiæ of these garments.

The waist, as shown by diagram 6, is short; as, notwithstanding the stylish appearance of long waists on figures which can carry them advantageously, it is found by experience that they retain their position during so short a time when the lady is seated in her saddle, that it is considered more advisable to cut them short, and that they should remain in their proper place, instead of working up to the hollow of the waist and forming a series of wrinkles round the body. The back is not cut so broad across to the back-scye as has been fashionable for several years; consequently, the circumference of the scye is larger. The back is very narrow at the bottom, and the side-seam well curved. The back-scye and width at the top of the back are also reduced. The jacket-skirt is rather heavier than worn last year, but is cut to the same length and style. The body is cut with more point than we have lately reported, and the bottom-edge of the forepart is well stretched out to give liberty over the rise of the hips. There are six or seven holes in the lapel, according to the length of the body, and the height the front may require to be closed up. In making up the neck, it must be stretched a little from the top of the back to the hollow, to prevent it binding in the action of the head; but well steadied from thence to the end, so as to keep it firmly in its place and throw a round on to the bosom. The side-seam should also be stretched down to the back, as it assists the spring on the bottom-edge, and forms a better shape at the hollow of the body. The sleeve is cut much smaller all down, and only easy at the hand; it has now more the appearance of a coat-sleeve as formerly worn. A cuff is formed by braid, either plain or with a point. Sometimes, the top-edge is raised with a curve and then lowered at the centre to take off the point. The sleeves are worn short, to show a white cuff below. The edges are trimmed with a silk braid, three-eighths of an inch wide, sewn on flat. The buttons are of a small size and the ball shape, and in neat patterns in silk.

The train is cut about a quarter of a yard longer than the measure taken from the waist to the ground, on the left side, and half a yard on the right side. It is gored, so as to leave sufficient at top of the front piece to sew easily to half the size of the waist, and a moderate amount of fulness allowed in the under-side, to give the necessary width and ease in riding. The top is sewn on to a narrow band, which is fastened round the body by a small buckle and strap. An opening about 15 or 16 inches long is left on the left side of the train, the opening being faced with silk serge. The top of the train is lowered also at the front. A small square tab is sewn on to the back-lining under the hip-buttons, with two holes worked in it, which are fastened on to two small flexibles sewn on to the back of the band of the train.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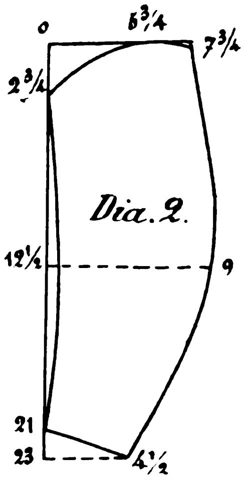
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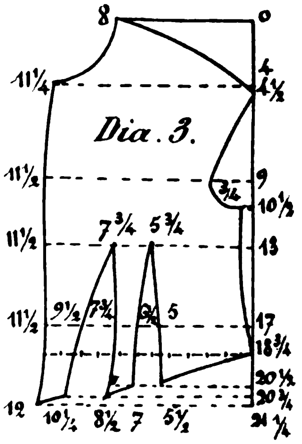
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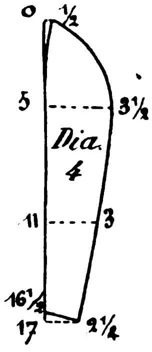
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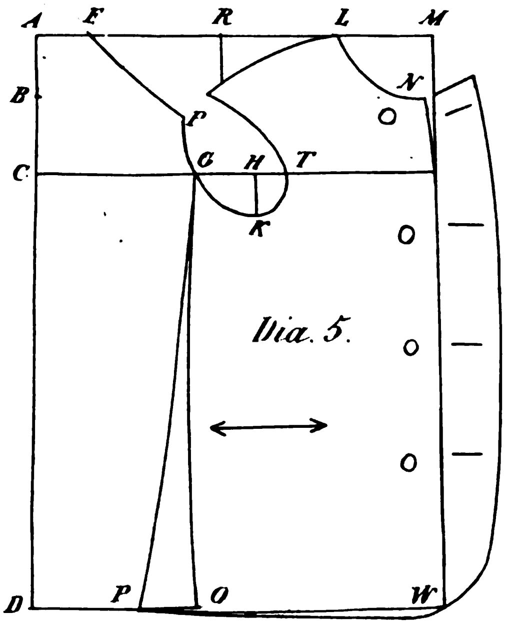
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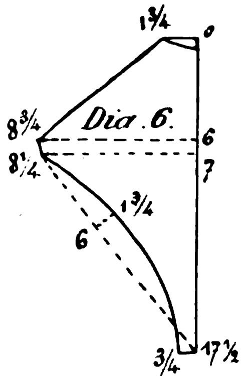
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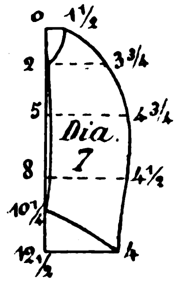
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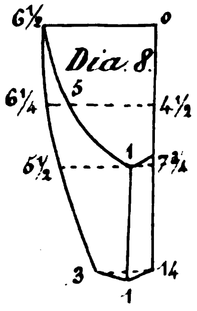
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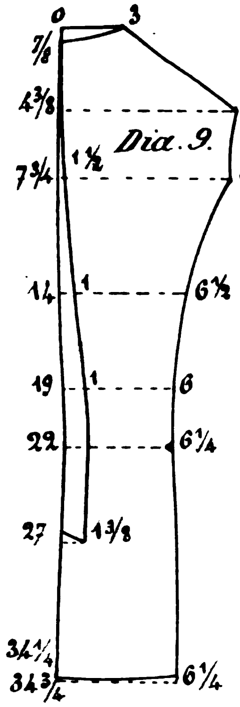
E. C. Minister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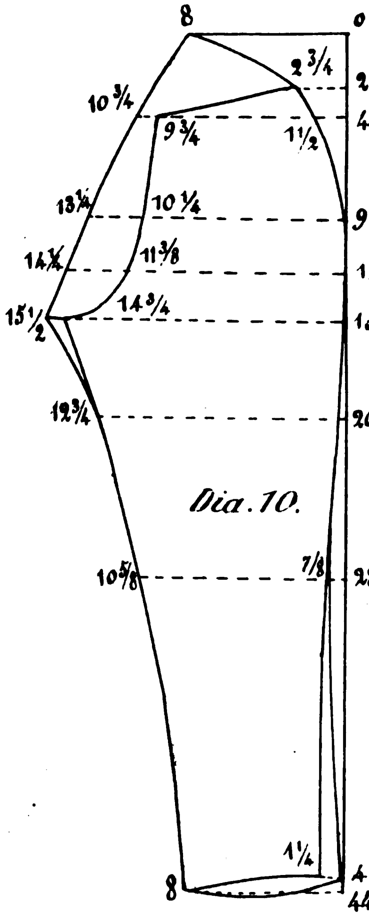
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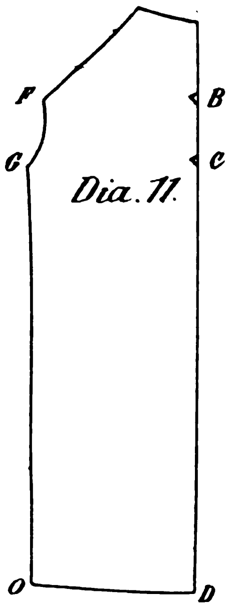
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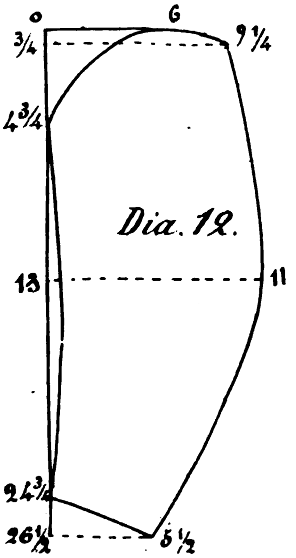
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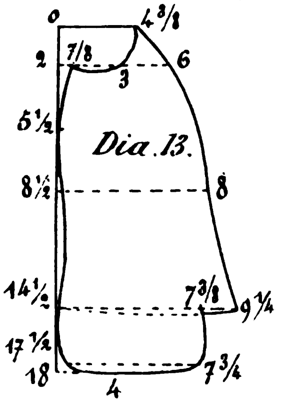
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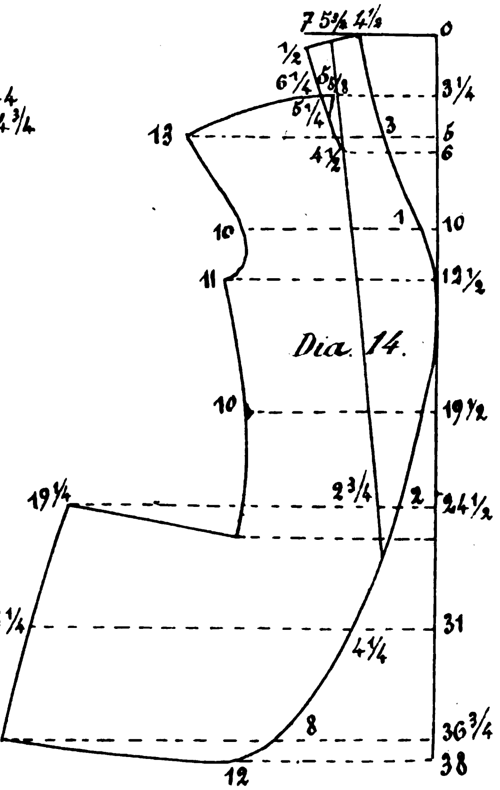
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Lith. D. Michelet rue du Hazard. 6.

It will be perceived, by our description, that the circumference of the train is materially decreased round the body, but the whole width of the two breadths of cloth is allowed at the bottom. The length of the train is also much reduced from the proportions to which they were formerly worn. It is not usual now to put any pockets in the habit.

Dark colours, as a rich shade of blue, invisible green, claret, or a full shade of brown, are mostly worn; but at the watering-places, or at home at their seats, many ladies prefer a lighter colour, and they are made up in grey and drab mixtures in Melton cloth and Tweed, and trimmed with velvet or braid to match.

An under-waistcoat of white quilting, either plain, welted, or a bold diagonal rib, may be worn with good effect with this form of habit; and fastened on to the inside by buttons and holes as was formerly the custom with dress-waistcoats.

The habit shown on figure 1, is single-breasted, and buttoned up moderately high at front. Buttons are sewn on, but the front may be fastened by hooks and eyes, instead of working holes. We find, however, that the latter are becoming more used than formerly. Instead of the front-edge of the forepart being cut with a sharp and long point, the corners are cut off at an angle, which shortens the slope of the bottom-edge.

Ladies have the upper part of their riding-trousers made of chamois leather, and cloth at the lower part of the legs, about 16 inches deep. They are cut full upwards, and are closed up at front. They have a long opening at the side-seams, with a hole and button. They are cut small in the leg, so as to fit easily to the bottom, the top-sides are well hollowed for the instep, and narrow straps are sewn on. Sometimes a strapping of leather is sewn on to the part of the right leg, which comes more immediately in contact with the saddle.

Some ladies prefer the trousers wholly made of cloth, to match the habit. They may be cut like the leather ones upwards, or made with a fly-front, and open to the leg-seam. If the hips are very prominent, a little fulness may be allowed on to top-side or under-side, when sewing it on to the narrow waist-band.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES OF COSTUME.

The single-breasted morning-coat represented on the first and second figures, is one of the most fashionable styles now worn in Paris. The waist is moderate in length, and the skirt long and very full. The hip-buttons are placed 3½ inches apart, the side-seams are rather straight, and the back-scye broad. The turn to the front of the forepart is long and bold, but the step is small, and the end of the collar narrow and well sloped off. The stand is usually about one inch, and the fall two. The bottom-edge is made up to lie well on the shoulder, with a round. There are four or five holes and buttons at front. The skirt is very forward on the thigh, and rounded off at front. The sleeves are wide to the arm so low as the elbow, but gradually decreased in size to the bottom. They are plain at the hand, or with a small opening. The edges are turned in and stitched, or bound with a narrow braid.

We have a very pretty style of loose jacket illustrated on the figure of a lady. It is cut in the Chesterfield form, but of course with a proportionate increase in the spring at the lower part, to correspond with the fulness in the skirt of the dress worn with it. It is single-breasted, with a small lapel, and made to turn one hole only out of the seven. The collar is very low in the stand, but deep in comparison in the fall; the end is square, and well cut off. Full sleeve, short and wide at the bottom. Pockets with welts across the front of the skirts. Edges turned in and stitched. Silk ball buttons.

Another form of morning-coat is shown on the fourth figure. It is single-breasted, long-waisted, and long in the skirt. The front of the forepart has but a very small short turn, and is fastened by the top and second buttons and holes. There are five in the forepart. The skirt is cut very forward, and may be separate or attached to the forepart. There are deep flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under, and one outside the left breast, with a flap also. Full sleeves, but small at the wrist, and a cuff formed by a double row of stitching to correspond with the edges. Collar low in the stand, but much deeper in the fall, and to lie well on the shoulder. The front square and broad, and sloped off.

The double-breasted morning-coat on the next figure, is very similar in style, to that we have just described, and also moderately fitting to the figure. The waist, however, is considerably longer, and the hip-buttons wider apart. The skirt is relatively and actually short, and well rounded off at the bottom. The lapel is cut on, moderate in width, and not very pointed at top. There are five holes worked in it. The end of the collar is of the same width as the top of the lapel, and a small light only showing between the two. Collar low in the stand but considerably deeper in the fall, and rounded on the bottom-edge. The sleeve is cut large to below the elbow, and reduced to the hand. It is quite plain at the bottom. Deep square flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under. Edges turned in and double-stitched.

The form of Tweedside jacket represented on the last figure, is much in the style we have so frequently described in our pages. It is moderately loose, but longer than worn in this country. There are four holes and buttons at front, and a small short turn to the forepart. The collar is broad, but only moderately so, compared with some others we have illustrated. Full sleeve, with a deep cuff formed by stitching. The edges are turned in, and finished with a double row of stitching a little distance in. There is a broad welt to the pocket opening, with stitching to form a flap. There is a smaller one to the breast-pocket.

Single-breasted waistcoats without collars appear the most fashionable form. They are moderately long, and but little pointed. The neck is cut so as to leave the tie of the cravat quite free and show a little of the shirt-front. Some are even cut much lower, so as to reach as low as a waistcoat with a small roll-collar, and buttoning up to the full of the breast.

Trousers are following close in our style—that is, smaller in the leg; but the Parisian tailors have not yet increased the width at bottom to any extent. Compared with the former proportions, trousers may now be said to be tight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1209 and 1210.

Diagrams 1, 9, 12, 13, and 14, are the patterns of the new style of morning-coat with waistcoat combined, invented and contributed by "An Old Correspondent."

In this age of a desire for novelty, and an utter disregard to preserve the conventional forms of garments in ordinary wear, the inventive genius of the cutter is left at perfect liberty to carry out his ideas, and to introduce a seam in any locality where it may either add to the elegance of the garment, when made up, or assist in effecting an improvement in the fit on the body.

The contributions of some of our correspondents have been marked with a stamp of originality and boldness of conception, which plainly proved them to be men of no ordinary abilities, and to possess an unlimited amount of patience and perseverance, to enable them to overcome the repeated difficulties with which they must have had to contend in carrying out their ideas successfully.

The patterns we now publish are deserving of the attention of our readers; and we feel sure that if they will take the trouble to have them made up in padding or any other material as a trial, they will be pleased with the appearance of the garments.

Diagrams 2, 3, and 4, and 6 to 8 inclusive, are the pattern of a new style of lady's riding-habit for the season, copied from our "Report of Fashion" for the spring and summer, and illustrated on one of the figures on the plate of habits which, agreeably with our custom, we issue with the present number of our work.

Diagrams 5 and 11, illustrate the system for producing a yachting-jacket, invented by "Alpha," and which is fully described in his letter in the present number.

Diagram 10 is the pattern of a pair of trousers for ladies to wear with their riding-habit. The particulars of make will be found in the description of the plate of riding-habits.

THE

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

Cutting-Room Companion.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

VOL. XXI.

LONDON: W.
8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET;
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., Stationers' Court; KENT & Co., Paternoster Row, E.C.
1867.

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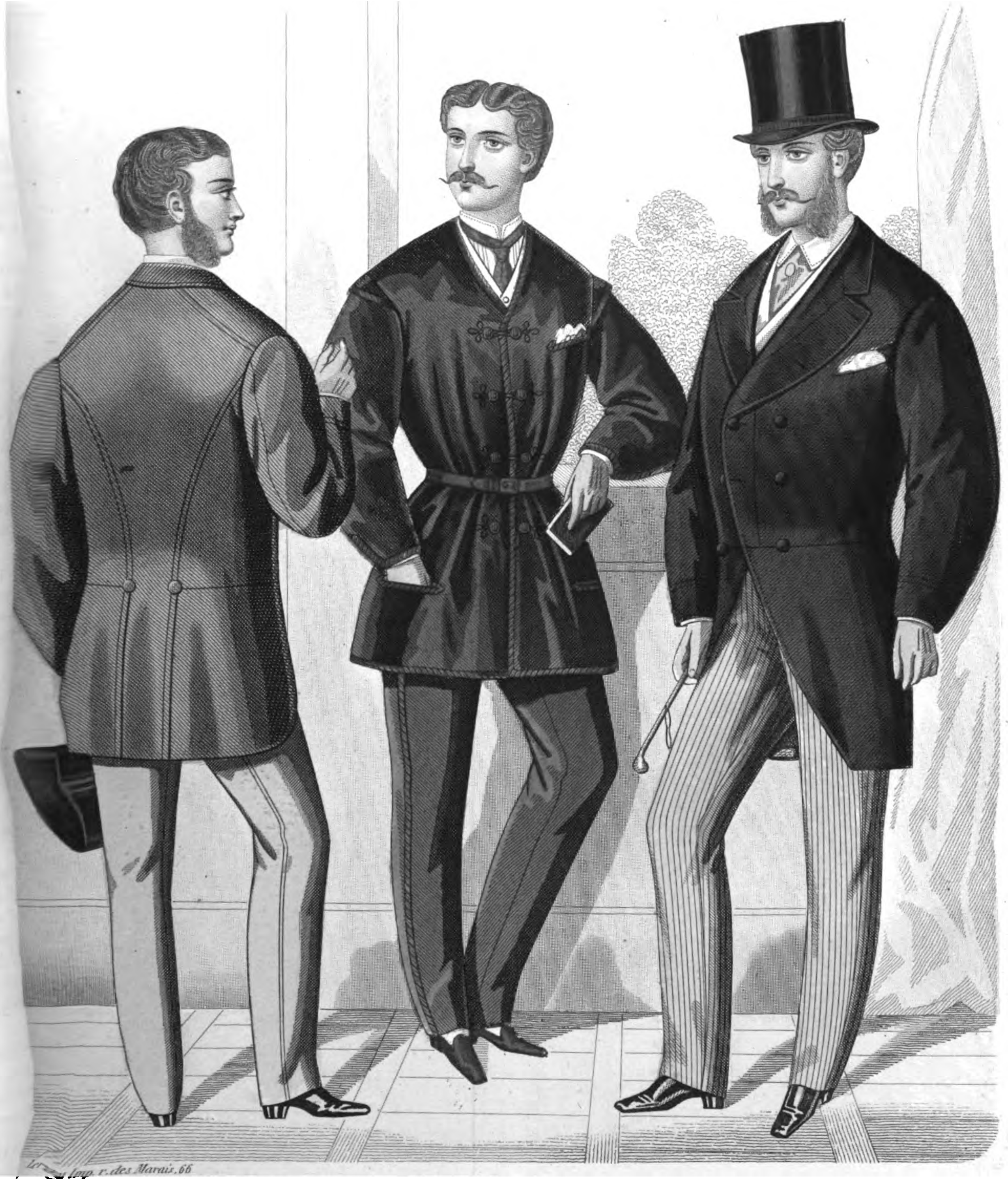

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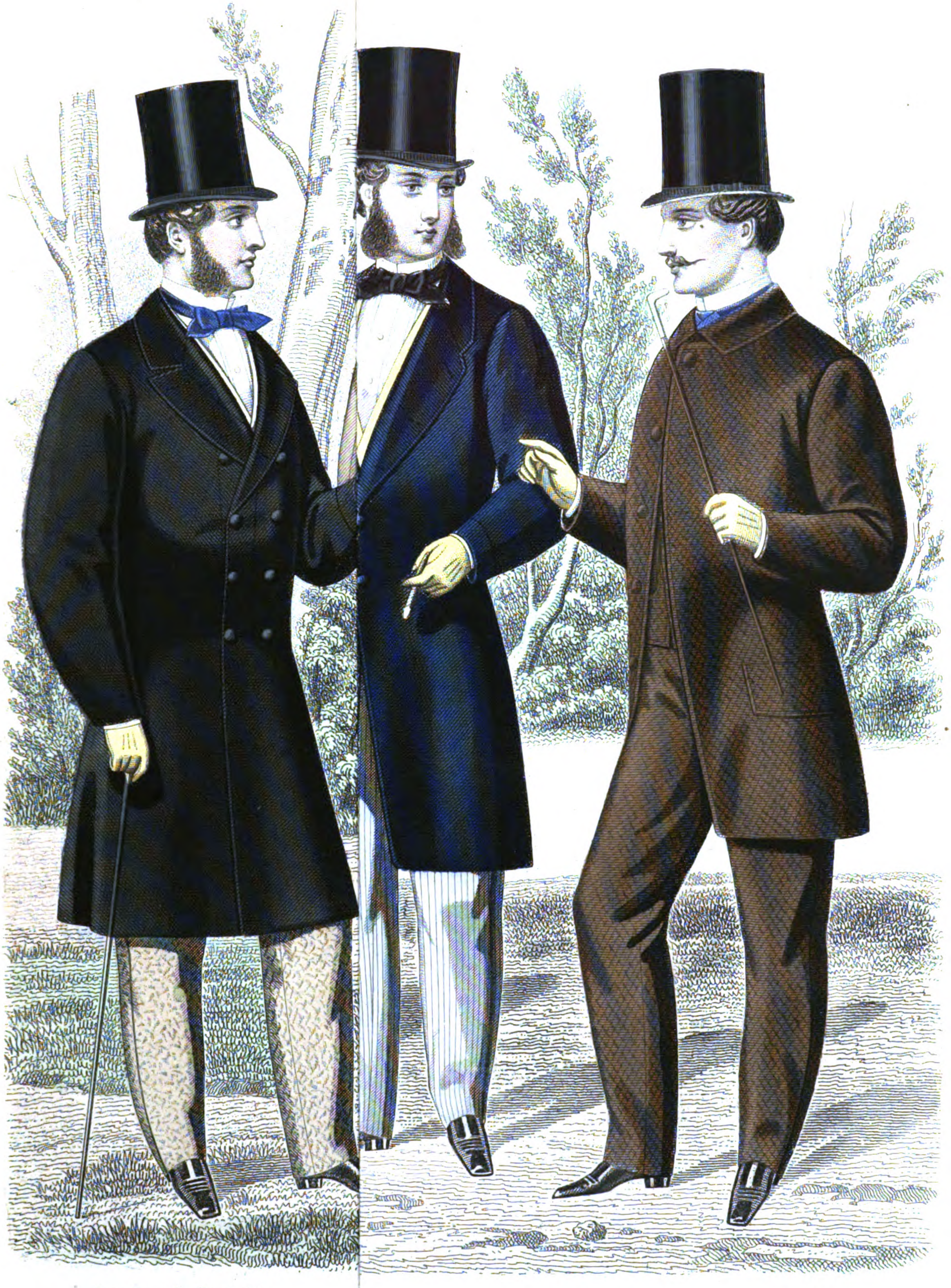
May 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son

London 8 Argyll Place Regent Street

Paris Boulevart St. Martin, 69.



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May 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 241. May 1, 1866. Vol. 21.

THE LOCK-OUT, AND STRIKES OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

After an interval of upwards of thirty years, since the memorable strike of the London journeymen tailors in 1834, the horizon has once again been overcast by dark clouds, through combinations, formed in the metropolis and in some of the large provincial towns, to secure an increase in the scale of wages. In several places, the non-compliance with the requests of the different associations resulted in local strikes on the part of the men; while, in other instances, the masters declined to accede wholly to the propositions, and made an offer by way of meeting the demand. This not having been accepted, the workshops were closed for a time. In the majority of cases, an advance—varying according to the locality—has been subsequently granted, and business has resumed its usual course. The arrangement would not, however, appear to be considered as a settlement of the question, but is looked upon rather in the light of a temporary compromise between the men and their employers, waiting the result of the negotiations being carried on in the metropolis.

By some unexplained plan or order of proceeding on the part of the Society, or, as it is termed, the "London Operative Tailors' Protective Association," its first operation was directed against four or five of the first firms in the trade at the West-End, where the men employed received the very highest scale of wages, considerably beyond that paid by the other houses. The application was made by the Association to the several firms on the plea of the dearness of provisions, which, considering how long the increase in prices had then lasted, it would appear that the demand on that plea would have been made with better grace at an earlier period, than at a time when they showed an evident tendency to fall somewhat nearer to the previous scale. It was certainly an unfortunate coincidence, to say the least of it, that the letters were sent just as the season trade had set in. The Association asked for an increase of 1d. per hour.

However willing the masters applied to might have been to accede to the request had it been made individually, coming from an association of which they had no knowledge, and only then learnt the fact of its existence for the first time, they at once set their faces against the combination, and totally ignored the Society. A meeting of a few of the principal houses in the trade was convened at the instigation of Mr. Poole, and a comparison was made of the different "logs" in use by the several firms. It was then found that all of the houses to which the letters had been sent were paying considerably in excess of the others, from 45 to 30 per cent. A new "log" was then drawn up, based on the average, but still in excess of the ordinary scale. This was submitted to the men, and they were told that it would be their guide for the future. They declined to accept it. Other trades then came forward to assist these houses in the determination they had come to, and intimated to *their* men that they would close their shops also until the men who had been employed by these selected trades had returned to their work. There were at that time about thirty shops from which the men were locked out. Negotiations were then entered into, and a committee of the masters was appointed to have an interview with a deputation from the Association, and they ultimately determined to give the increase of 1d. per hour, and proposed a new "log," which was agreed to by the men, and referred to the body of masters for confirmation.

As the new "log" will interest all country trades, and may, in a great measure, serve as a guide in their arrangements, we publish the several details; and, for the convenience of our readers, have added the number of hours allowed (by the prices) for each garment, as this will materially assist them in their calculations. We have reckoned the day at twelve hours, without deducting the usual time for meals. It will be seen that there are odd fractions of hours; and that even now there is no complete system proposed for adoption by the trades generally, but the time which was allowed at each shop for garments not included in the "log," is still to be the guide at the advanced rate of 7d. per hour.

We hear that in several of the shops the men were quite satisfied with the wages they were receiving, and had no complaint to make against their employers; still, in some instances, they were talked over, and persuaded to take part with the general body of the Association, although they could not be considered as advocating the step taken by it.

To those of our readers who may not be aware of the object of the strike in 1834, to which we referred at the beginning of our remarks, we may state, that it was to fix the day's work at 6s. and at ten hours, and do away with all logs. So that, let a man be ever so industriously inclined, or ever so quick at his work, he could not earn more than the amount fixed; and the slowest or incompetent workman, without any inducement to stimulate him, would be sure of his 6s. per day, until his real character were found out, and no one care to have him in his employ.

Although such a demand would appear too unreasonable, as well as prejudicial to the real interest of the men, to leave any hope for obtaining it, the strike lasted for a considerable time, and much misery was entailed upon the men and their families. Journeymen who had worked for houses for years, and by their industry and steady conduct had secured for themselves a good position and the esteem of their employers, gave ear to the specious representations of the leaders of the movement, and were prevailed upon to espouse their cause. The organization eventually came to grief by the treasuer absconding to America with a *considerable* sum which had been contributed by other trades; and these men found themselves denied admittance to their former shops, and were compelled to seek work elsewhere, wherever they could find it.

If the journeymen in London and in the country have formed themselves into associations to coerce the masters, the masters had their revenge on the occasion of the late anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of the Journeymen, when, to show that they were not so selfish as some persons would wish to represent them, over £1000 was collected for the charity, after paying all the incidental expenses.

Log agreed to by a Committee of Masters and Journeymen, sitting in St. James's Hall, Regent Street, April 5, 1866.

dys.	hrs.		£	s.	d.
		COATS.			
2	7¼	Superfine dress or frock, cut in breast and gorge, plain edge, 3 pockets, no sewing in shoulders or sides	0	18	3
2	6½	All other frock-coats made same as above	0	17	0
0	3	Seven rows of stitching in shoulders and 7 in sides . . . extra	0	1	9
		Frock great-coats same as frocks.			
2	2½	Superfine morning, single-breasted, plain edge, with or without flaps, 3 pockets	0	15	6
2	0	All others	0	14	0
0	2	Stitched shoulders, or sides, each 7d., extra	0	1	2
0	2	Double-breasted morning coats . . extra	0	1	2
2	0	Shooting coats, stitched on or off edge, 3 pockets and flaps	0	14	0
1	11	Superfine lounging or pea coats (3 seam) with or without flaps, plain edge, 3 pockets	0	13	6
2	0½	Meltons, Tweeds, Angolas, &c., stitched on or off edge	0	12	0
0	2¼	Double-breasted . . . extra	0	1	6
2	4¼	Chesterfields, Superfines, and all faced cloths, double-breasted or single-breasted, with fly, flaps, 3 pockets, 1 stitching on edge	0	16	6
2	1¾	Meltons, Tweeds, &c.	0	15	0
2	10¼	Scarlet hunting coat, flaps, 1 sewing on edge, 3 pockets	1	0	0
		VESTS.			
0	8½	Single-breasted, roll collar or no collar, 2 pockets, back straps, plain edge	0	5	0
0	10½	Double-breasted	0	6	0
		TROUSERS.			
0	10½	Doe or Bedford cord, no pockets	0	6	0
0	11½	„ „ with pockets	0	6	6
0	8½	Cheviots, Angolas, &c., no pockets	0	5	0
0	9½	„ „ with pockets	0	5	6
		LIVERIES.			
2	1¾	Coachman's Frock	0	15	0
2	0	Groom's Frock „ Dress-coat „ Coatee	0	14	0
2	8½	Great coat	0	16	0
0	7¾	Vest	0	4	6
0	9½	„ with sleeves	0	5	6
0	9½	Trousers, doe, with pockets	0	5	6
1	0	Breeches, plain, with pockets	0	7	0
0	8½	Gaiters, plain	0	5	0
0	10½	„ backstitched seams	0	6	0

Alterations not chargeable by employers, 6d. per hour. All other alterations, basting, repairing, and extras, 7d. per hour.

All garments and extras not mentioned to be paid at the old time, at the rate of 7d. per hour.

5th April, 1866.

Accepted on behalf of the Masters' Committee,

G. Brown, Chairman,
10 and 11, Prince's Street, Hanover Square.
Thos. D. Landon, Hon. Sec.,
7, New Burlington Street.

Accepted on behalf of the Operative Tailors' Association,

Mathew Lawrance, President.
Charles Green, Secretary.

It was agreed that all disputed interpretations of this Log should be submitted to arbitration. Attention is directed to the following article of the Association :—

ARBITRATION.

17.—This Association being established upon principles of strict justice, having for its object the protection and furtherance of the interests of employer and employed, it is desirable that all disputes which may arise between them should be submitted to arbitration, as the most speedy and equitable way of arriving at a conclusion, and it shall therefore be the constant aim of this Association to see that this desire be, as far as possible, carried out. The Arbitrators shall consist of an equal number of employers and employed, whose decision shall be final; the disputant first subscribing minutes of submission, binding themselves to abide by the same, or, an agreement binding them to enter into a regular submission when required.

To show the inconsistency on the part of the Association in commencing its campaign, we publish the "log" paid by one of the houses to which its circulars were sent in the first instance.

	£	s.	d.
DRESS-COATS, 3 pockets.			
Superfine and other faced cloths	0	17	6
Stitched side bodies	0	1	0
„ shoulders	0	1	0
FROCK OVER-COATS, 3 pockets.			
Superfine and other faced cloths	0	17	6
Meltons and all other cloths	0	15	0
Extras as above.			
FROCK-COATS, 3 pockets.			
Superfine and other faced cloths	0	17	6
All others	0	15	0
Extras as above.			

	£	s.	d.
S.B. MORNING COATS, 3 pockets, and cut across waist.			
Superfine and other faced cloths	0	15	6
All others	0	14	0
S.B. SHOOTING COATS, 3 pockets, and cut across waist	0	13	0
S.B. FISHING or LOUNGING COATS, 3 pockets.			
Superfine and other faced cloths	0	13	0
All others	0	11	6
D.B. P. JACKETS, 3 pockets.			
Superfine and other faced cloths	0	14	0
Beavers, Pilots, and all others	0	12	6
S.B. CHESTERFIELD OVER-COATS, 3 pockets and fly.			
Superfine and other faced cloths	0	15	0
All others	0	13	0
S.B. SCARLET MILLED HUNTING COATS, 3 pockets	0	18	0
S.B. WAISTCOATS, no collar, 2 pockets, and back strap	0	4	6
„ „ with collar, 2 pockets, and back strap	0	5	0
D.B. WAISTCOATS, 2 pockets, and back strap	0	6	0
TROUSERS.			
Doeskin and Bedford cord, no pockets	0	5	6
„ „ with pockets	0	6	0
Angolas, no pockets	0	5	0
„ with pockets	0	5	6
HUNTING BREECHES, plain, no pockets	0	6	0
„ „ „ with pockets	0	6	6
„ „ continuations, extra	0	1	6

LIVERIES.

		£	s.	d.
Coatee	3 pockets, complete	0	13	6
Dress-coat	„ „	0	13	6
Coachman's Frock-coat	„ „	0	14	6
Groom's Frock-coat	„ „	0	13	6
Great-coat, without cape	„ „	0	15	0
Waistcoats		0	4	0
„ with sleeves		0	5	0
Trousers, with pockets		0	5	0
Breeches, with pockets		0	6	0
Gaiters, plain		0	4	6
„ stitched seams		0	6	0

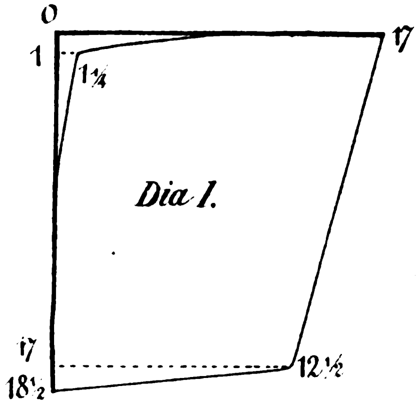
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

The Twenty-Eighth Anniversary Dinner of the above Institution, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 11th ult, John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., presiding on the occasion. There was a numerous attendance of members of the trade and others interested in the welfare of the charity; which possibly may to a certain extent have been influenced by recent events connected with a portion of the West-End houses; and as it may have been considered politic to mark, by such a demonstration, the desire of the employers to take into consideration and provide for the necessities of their workmen, when incapacitated by old age or illness from earning their living.

At the close of the dinner, the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the chairman; that of the Queen being followed by the National Anthem, which was sung by the whole of the company, Madlle. Leibhardt taking the solos. The same lady also sang "The Lover and the Bird," composed expressly for her. Signor Ferranti also made an effective display of his vocal powers. Without wishing to detract from the merits of these artists, or from the talent of Herr Ganz, who arranged the musical programme for the evening, we cannot but think that the selections we have heard at former anniversaries were more suitable to the company and gave more general satisfaction.

In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Institution," the chairman remarked, that when he was first invited to take the chair on this occasion, his reluctance to assume the duties was unfeigned, as he knew nothing whatever about the trade. He at length yielded to the flattering solicitations, partly upon public and partly on private grounds; but principally, because he thought that as an independent observer he could throw out some suggestions about the circumstances in which the trade was then placed.

The trade of the tailor he believed to be the oldest in the world, for in all seriousness he personally held that Adam was the first man who followed the occu-


Dia 1.
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17
1
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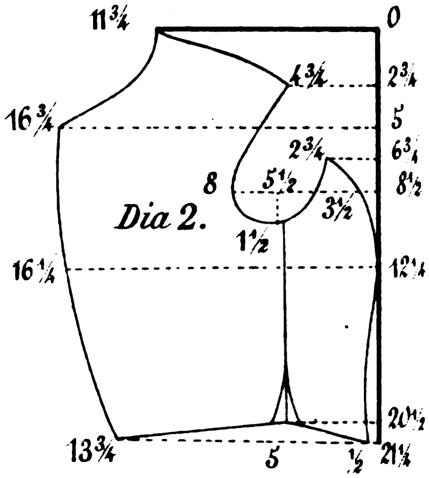
17
18½
12½


Dia 2.
11¾
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4¾
2¾
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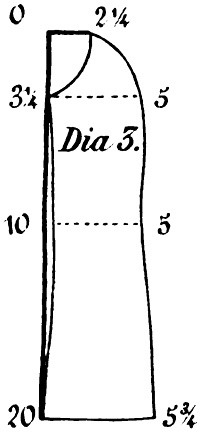
Dia 3.
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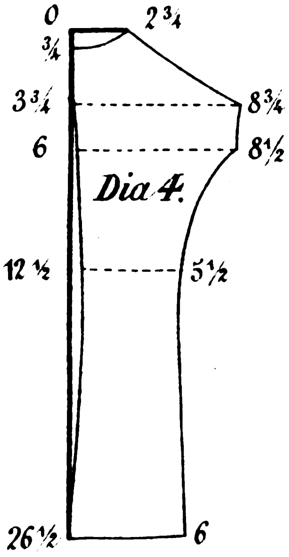
20
5¾


Dia 4.
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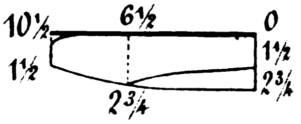
26½
6

Dia 5.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6½
0
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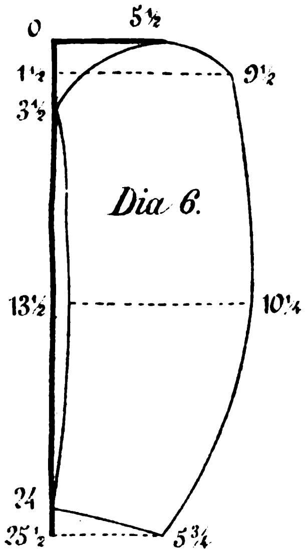
2¾
2¾


Dia 6.
0
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1½
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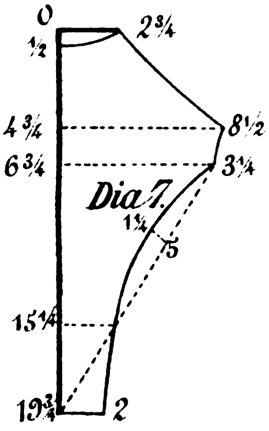
3½
13½
10¼
24
25½
5¾


Dia 7.
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4¾
8½
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1¼
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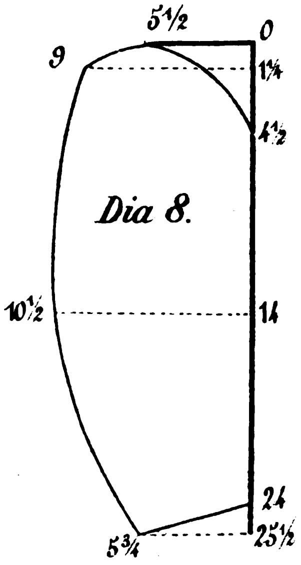
15¼
19¾
2


Dia 8.
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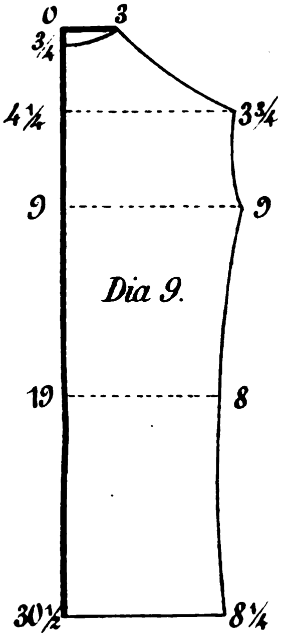
5¾
25½

Lith Michelet, r. du Hazard, 6


Dia 9.
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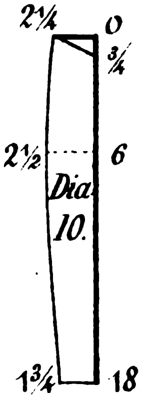
4 1/4
3 3/4
9
9
19
8
30 1/2
8 1/4


Dia 10.
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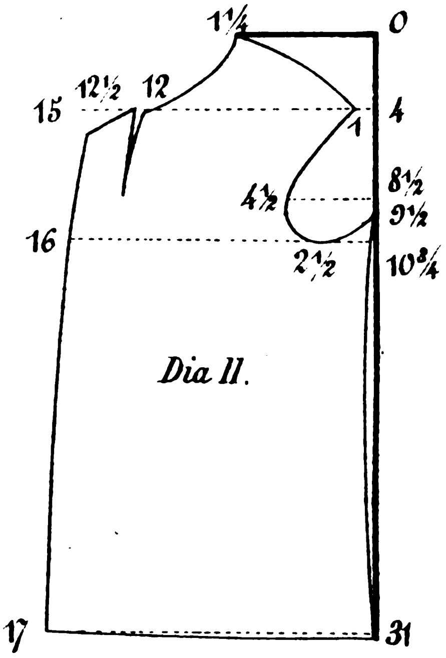
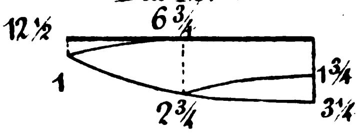
0
3/4
2 1/2
6
1 3/4
18


Dia 11.
1 1/4
0
12 1/2
12
15
4
1
8 1/2
4 1/2
9 1/2
16
2 1/2
10 3/4
17
31

Dia 12.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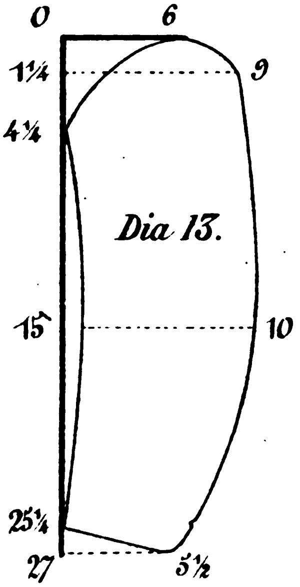
Dia 13.
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4 1/4
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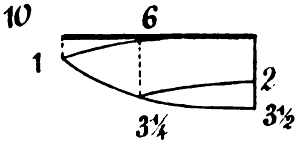
25 1/4
27
5 1/2

Dia 14.


10
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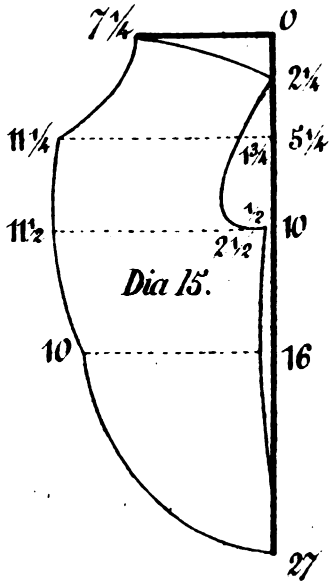
Dia 15.
7 1/4
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5 1/4
1 3/4
11 1/2
1/2
10
2 1/2
10
16
27

E. C. Minister.

pation. "There is no doubt," he said, "that it is a large and important trade, necessarily increasing day by day, and that it employs a vast amount of capital. It is carried on by a body of men of great integrity and of character, who employ a large number of workmen. As with most sedentary employments, these men are gifted with a good share of intelligence, and are possessed of a certain amount of shrewdness, coupled with a great tendency to democratic opinions. (Laughter.) He did not wish to say one single word that would be offensive or painful to anybody, and it should be borne in mind that he spoke with the disinterested tongue of a bystander.

"Looking at the present state of the trade, he saw on the one hand a large body of masters obliged to pay ready money for labour, and at a considerable expense for materials; compelled to give long credit, as well as to make more than the usual average of bad debts. On the other hand, there a body of workmen may be seen, labouring under the evils of uncertain work and uncertain wages; dependent also upon the fluctuations and changes of fashion. In the few words he had to say on these points, he wished it to be understood that he simply threw out hints for the consideration of others, rather than the expression of any opinions of his own. He wished to convince his hearers that the interests of the masters and the men are identical. Seeing how both masters and men are dependent upon the fashion and on the seasons, it was evident that the sympathy of the masters with the men, and of the men with the masters, is necessary for the well-being of all. (Cheers.) He had, during the past week, made many careful inquiries into the condition of the workmen, and he believed that the average earnings of a good steady man are about £60 a year. (Cries of "More, more," and "No, no.") Believing also, as he did, that uncertain wages and uncertain employment have a direct tendency to make the workmen improvident and intemperate, was it not possible that the substitution of fixed wages to the workmen, would be to the great benefit of all parties? He wished it to be considered, whether there are not various ways in which the men can be drawn nearer to the masters, say by the establishment of good reading-rooms and benefit clubs; also by assisting in some sound system of insurance; all these things tending to improve the character of the workman. He did not speak without some experience in these matters, for he had, in his time, employed a large number of people. One of the things which he looked back upon with the most satisfaction in his past life, was a determination he once formed to try and engender into the clerks of London, habits of greater care and forethought. He would fairly own that he hoped to benefit the masters as well as the men. His plan was to give the clerk a policy of insurance, which would be liable to forfeit by bad conduct. He was, he believed, the first connected with the Provident Clerks' Institution (cheers), and that began with such small beginnings, that, when the first "provident clerk" insured his life, he (the chairman) was obliged to sign a guarantee to pay the amount which would become due, in the event of the insurer dying. (Cheers.) Yet that institution has now £300,000 in the bank.

"There is an enormous importance, in these days, in establishing a real, warm-hearted sympathy between masters and men. It is well known that there are two great forces in nature; the unseen, yet always at work, and pervading all space—he meant gravitation and light. There are, he thought, two analogous forces pervading the moral world—he referred to sympathy and truth. The analogy is neither strange nor false, and the operations of both are blessed. There is the sympathy of man with man, and of class with class; there is the sympathy of nations, and there is the sympathy of the domestic affections. Sympathy cannot be neglected even in carrying on the ordinary business of life, without punishment falling on the heads of those who neglect the natural law. If it be true that a higher and higher civilization calls for a higher and higher display of the principles of Christian charity, that evening an opportunity offered itself to put such principles in practice. It is not simply our duty to give money when people are seen in distress, but to omit no opportunity whatever of doing good; and sooner or later the reward of such actions must come. The men in the tailoring trade banded against the masters, so the masters that evening should combine in favour of the men. Prove that recent circumstances have not weakened their interest in them, and subscribe more largely than ever to the noble Institution on Haverstock Hill. (Cheers.) Let bygones be bygones, and henceforth nothing but goodwill and kindness exist. (Loud cheers.) He trusted that the insufficiency of his address would not be visited upon the charity; for the masters present should think how heartily every proof will now be received by the men, which shows an interest in their well-being. He wished both parties all prosperity and success, and he wished to see them strong and honourable in the discharge of their respective duties as workmen and employers. He would propose—"Success to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors." (Cheers.)

Miss Julia Elton then sang "I'm not in love, remember," concluding amid loud applause.

Mr. Robert M'Callan, the highly respected President of the Institution, next proposed the health of the chairman, in a few words, and thanked him for his courtesy in honouring them with his company on the occasion, and for his kind advice and remarks.

The Chairman returned thanks, adding that he hoped he had made no mistake as to the average wages of the workmen. He had taken some pains to ascertain the real amount, and did not think it was fair to take the pay of the workmen of Mr. Poole, or of Messrs. Hill Brothers, as giving the fair average of the trade. Till he heard persons competent to speak on the point, he should think that he was not far wrong in the amount. If he were right, he most certainly did mean to draw this conclusion from the fact, that the men were deserving of the very greatest sympathy and assistance from the masters, who ought to help them to get through the world.

Herr Fass, from the Royal Opera, Hanover, then sang "I seek for thee in every flower."

Mr. Sprague, the Vice-President of the Institution, and one of its warmest well-wishers, proposed the health of its President, Mr. M'Callan, who, he said, was a schoolfellow of his seventy years ago. His friend (alluding to the President) was one of the first originators of the Institution, the first subscription towards which was raised during the strike of 1834.

The President returned thanks for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and received, and expressed his pleasure at the flattering remarks which his friend, Mr. Sprague, had added in reference to his connexion with the Institution, the prosperity of which he had most sincerely at heart, and was always ready to further its welfare so far as his humble exertions were available for that purpose.

The Rev. J. P. Waldo said that the Institution recognized the dignity of labour, and placed a premium upon thrift, because none of the men could derive any benefit from the charity unless they had subscribed towards its support while in work. Thought, and not anxiety, for the future is to be commended. He would propose the Vice-Presidents and the Board of Directors, and refer to the efficient manner in which they one and all discharged their several duties devolving upon them.

After Mr. Sprague had returned thanks on behalf of himself and brother officers for the honour done them by the company,

Mr. W. H. Hall, the worthy Secretary of the Institution, read the list of subscriptions towards the support of the charity, which had been collected at the different tables. The sum total, £978 15s., was made up to £1000, by a further donation from Mr. Wain of £21 5s. Towards this amount, which exceeded the sums usually collected at the anniversary dinners, Messrs. Henry Poole and Co. gave £125; and Messrs. Hill Brothers and Messrs. Lewis and Co. £105 each, which announcement was greeted with deafening cheers.

The Chairman having proposed "The Health of the Chaplain and Officers of the Institution," the Rev. Thomas Appleby, the Chaplain, returned thanks. Then toasts of "The Guests of the Evening," and "The Stewards" followed.

Mr. Coleman, in reply to the latter, remarked that he trusted the past breaches between the masters and the men would be forgotten on both sides, and that a brighter future is in store.

The last toast of the evening was "The Stewards elect," the names of Mr. Hendrey and Mr. F.

Besch being entered as gentlemen willing to officiate next year.

Great credit is due to the stewards for the effective muster they obtained on the occasion of this particular dinner, and the liberal accession to the funds of the Institution; as, owing to some hitch in the usually well-organized machinery of the society, several of the gentleman only took office at a very late period, and consequently had but a very short time to beat up their forces.

It was feared, also—fortunately, as was afterwards shown, needlessly—that the recent discussion between the principals of some of the West-End firms and the men in their employ, would exercise an unfavourable influence on the attendance of the ordinary supporters of the charity. The good spirit displayed by the company, was the most convincing proof that no such feeling animated them, and that they had but one object in view at the meeting, that of contributing to the welfare of those men who were in need of their assistance.

The capital of the Institution stands at the same sum as reported last year, £20,000; but on referring to the balance-sheet, we find that the debt due to the bankers is reduced from £231 7s. 5d. in 1864, to £57 17s. 8d. at the end of 1865.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

If you refer to my letter, you will find that you have made a mistake in the directions you have published for drafting a yachting-jacket. When cutting for large sizes, instead of the "*scye*" being reduced from 1 to 2 inches, it should be the "*size*," that is, proportioned to a smaller measure than the actual one taken on the body.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"ALPHA."

[We certainly read the word in our correspondent's MS. as "scye," and had no doubt but that he intended it to be so understood. The difference, however, between the results of the two directions is very material, and we avail ourselves of the first opportunity to correct the error.—ED.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1215 AND 1216.

Diagrams 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 10, are the pattern of one of the newest and most prevailing forms of morning-coat for the season. It is double-breasted, with the lapels sewn on, and the skirt well sloped off at front. It is cut easy to the measure, but still to fit to the figure, and to define the shape.

Diagrams 3, 4, 13, 14, and 15, are the pattern of a neat style of morning-jacket for youths, averaging from 15 to 16½ breast. The turn is long, and the roll moderately broad, and made to sit close on the breast.

Diagrams 8, 9, 11, and 12, are the pattern of the double-breasted lounge-jacket, recently introduced, and now so generally adopted by the leading trades.

The spring fashions, as established in Paris, now making their appearance, are not distinguished by any decided novelty, or great change in style; but are remarkable for their resemblance to those which are worn in this country.

Frock-coats are cut rather long in the waist, and the skirt is also long in proportion. The hip-buttons are not far apart, the side-seams moderately curved, and the back-scye narrow. The back is cut wide across to the scye. The lapel is broad at top, curved at the centre, and has five holes worked in it. The collar is low in the stand, but deep in the fall, and worked up on the bottom-edge, so as to sit free round the neck, and to form a decided curve. The sleeve is easy to the arm, small, and plain at the hand. The skirt with little compass, and to hang straight at front. The forepart is cut easy to the measure, and the front is made to turn well back on to the breast.

The full morning-coat, single-breasted, is the most prevailing form. It is long-waisted, and the skirt short when intended for riding, or long when the forepart and skirt are in one, and a side-body sewn in. The turn to both styles is full and long, and there are five holes at front. The buttons are placed a little distance in from the edge. The stand of the collar is low, but the fall is even broader than worn on frock-coats, and lies well on the shoulder. The sleeve is wide upwards, but reduced at the wrist, and a narrow cuff formed by a row of stitching. When the skirt is sewn on, it is flat, and well rounded off at front. There are deep flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under, one inside the left breast, and a small pocket outside each forepart, with a flap. The corners are rounded. The edges are double-stitched, or turned in, and with one stitching only. The form of coat represented on the last figure of the plate, is very different to either of the other two illustrated, in character, but is equally becoming and suitable for the period of the year. The back is continued to the bottom of the skirt, which is short, and there are not any hip-buttons. The back is wide to the back-scye, and about 3 inches at the waist. The side-seam is but little curved. The forepart and skirt are cut together, as in a lounge-jacket, and a long fish taken out under the arm. There are five buttons and holes at front. Collar low in the stand, but broad in the fall, very easy on the bottom-edge, and to form a curve round the neck. Full sleeve, plain at the hand, and rather small. Edges turned in and double-stitched. Very deep flaps, rather low down, with pockets under. The front of the skirt is well cut off, but square at the bottom. The forepart is not intended to be buttoned at the waist.

The jacket shown on the elder figure of a youth is not cut much longer than the hollow of the waist, and with a spring for the rise of the hips. It is made with a full roll-collar, and has five holes and buttons at front. Easy sleeve, small at the hand, and plain. The edges are turned in and stitched narrow, and the roll faced with velvet or silk.

Single-breasted waistcoats without collars, and rather long at front, are much worn, but they are not made to button up so high at the neck. Double-breasted, with or without collars, and the lapels sewn on, are also made up.

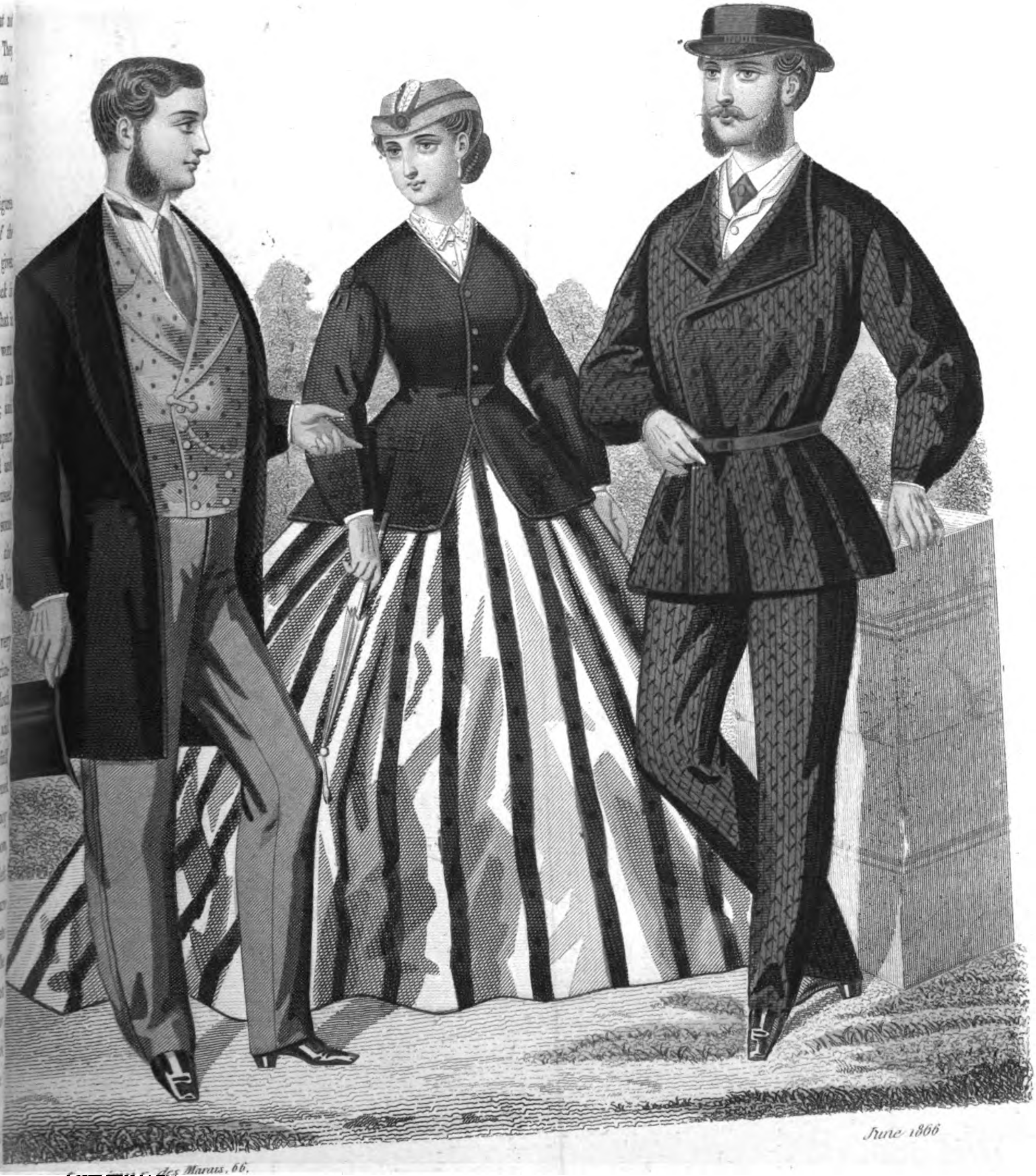
Trousers are worn smaller in the leg, but not tight, and are cut to sit easily on the boot. They have plain side-seams, frog-pockets, and fly-fronts.

ENGLISH FASHIONS.

We have illustrated on the first and last figures on this plate, the back and front views of the double-breasted riding-coat of which we have given the pattern on our sheet of diagrams. The back is represented without a seam at the centre, but that is quite a matter of fancy, and they are as much worn with as without. The waist is about one inch and a half or two inches below the natural length; and the hip-buttons, as shown, are not very wide apart. The skirt is sloped off at front, and the second and third holes only of the five in the lapel are used. Edges double-stitched, and the seams also in some materials. The sleeve quite easy to below the elbow, and small at the hand, with a cuff formed by a double row of stitching.

On the centre figure, we have represented a very smart style of dressing-jacket, with suitable trimming. It may be made in velvet or in a thin cloth, but the former article is more appropriate and effective. It consists of a *blouse* cut moderately full, low in the neck, and without a collar, and is fastened round the waist by a narrow leather band and fancy buckle. The sleeves are wide to below the elbow, but small at the hand. The hind-arm-seam is left open at the bottom for about 5 inches. There are small *épaulettes* or wings to the sleeve-heads. Pockets at front across, and one outside the left breast. The edges are bound with a broad figured braid; pocket openings and the bottom of the hind-arm-seams trimmed to match. Four fancy buttons at front of each forepart, with a "crow's-foot" trimming at the back of each.

The trousers are cut rather full, but not large at the bottom. They are made with fly-front, and have pockets in the side-seams. There is a trimming down the side-seams to match that on the *blouse*. Sometimes the trousers, worn with a dressing-gown or jacket, are cut with feet.



June 1866

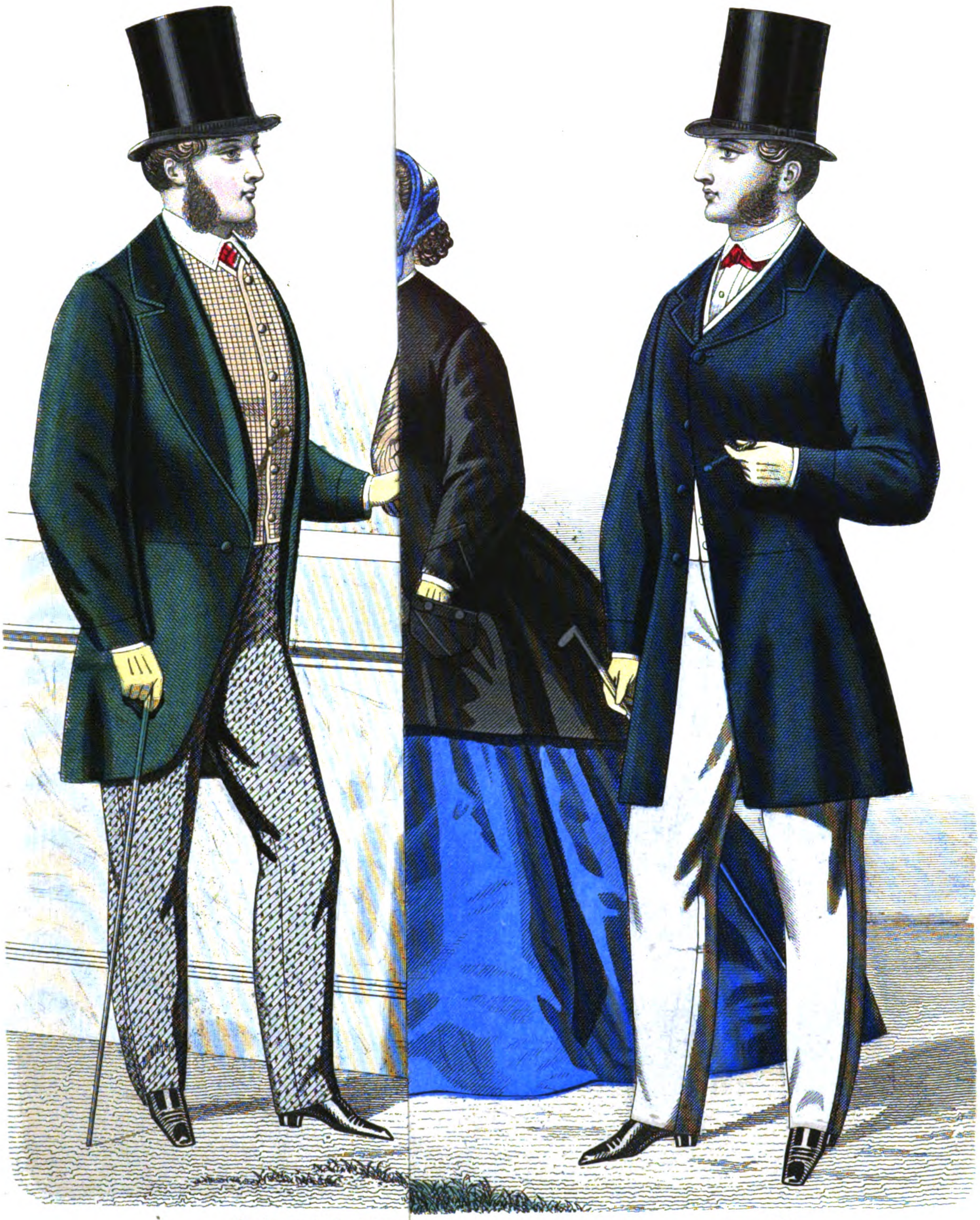
Leroy impr. r. des Marais, 66.

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minster and Son

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street

Paris Boulevart St. Martin, 69.



Imp. Leroy, r. des Marais, 66. Pari

June 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 242. JUNE 1, 1866. VOL. 21.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN MASTERS AND FOREMEN.

A case was lately brought before one of the metropolitan magistrates for his jurisdiction, which, as it involved a very important point connected with our trade, and the relation between the master and his foreman, we have thought it incumbent on us, in the interest of our readers, to notice it and lay the particulars before them.

A master tailor, carrying on business in the City of London, entered into an engagement with a cutter for five years, at a salary of £4 4s. per week. Some few months after the foreman had been in his situation, he went out in the middle of the day, came back intoxicated, did nothing more that day, and, after leaving in the evening, never returned. He was treated with great kindness by his employer. The manager stated that the foreman had frequently got drunk, but it had been overlooked, and, on one occasion, he met with an accident, which laid him up in the hospital for some time. He behaved very well for about seven or eight weeks afterwards, and then relapsed into his old habits. Annoyed at the treatment he had received, he had recourse to the enforcement of a law which affected his particular case, and, through his solicitor, applied for a summons.

On the day of hearing, the merits of the case were fully gone into; and the solicitor informed the magistrate that the Act 4th Geo. IV., c. 34, gave his client the option of three remedies against the defendant: To discharge him; to have him imprisoned for a term; or to abate a portion of his wages. Considering the inconvenience he had been put to, and the conduct of his foreman, he felt bound to apply for his imprisonment. The defendant, when called upon to reply to the charge, stated that he stayed away through drink, and was ashamed to go back for a few days; and, being told that his place was filled up, thought it was of no use returning. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, and told him that at the expiration of the term he would be bound to resume his duties with his former master, or go to prison.

We annex the wording of the Act for the special information of those whom it may concern, as we feel assured that there are many masters in our trade who have no idea whatever of the existence of the particular clauses which give them this power over refractory foremen. It is also as well that cutters should know the position in which they place themselves by an infraction of the covenants of any agreement they may have entered into with an employer, and be aware of the penalties to which they render themselves liable, without necessarily releasing them from their contract:—

4 GEO. IV., Cap. 34.

An Act to Enlarge the Powers of Justices in determining Complaints between Masters and Servants, and between Masters, Apprentices, Artificers, and others.

After stating, in the preamble of the Act, that it has been found necessary to make alterations, and give increased powers in matters of dispute between masters and servants, and *vice versâ*, it proceeds to state, in the first clause, the law as regards masters and others and apprentices.

Not only masters and mistresses, but stewards and managers, may make complaint on oath against apprentices for any misdemeanor, misconduct, or ill behaviour, before a justice, who is empowered to issue his warrant, and, after hearing the particulars of the complaint, he may punish the offender by *abating the whole or any part of his or her wages, or otherwise by commitment to the House of Correction for a period not exceeding three months, with hard labour.*

The following refers to the case to which we have alluded:—

"And be it further enacted, that if any servant in husbandry, &c., &c., &c., or other person, shall contract with any person or persons whomsoever, to serve him, her, or them, for any time or times whatsoever, or in any other manner, and shall not enter into or commence his or her service, according to his or her contract (such contract being in writing, and signed by the contracting parties), or having entered into such service shall absent himself or herself from his or her service before the term of his or her contract, whether such contract shall be in writing or not in writing, shall be completed, or neglect to fulfil the same, or be guilty of any other misconduct or misdemeanor in the execution thereof, or otherwise, respecting the same, then, and in every case, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county or place where such servant, &c., &c., &c., or other person, shall have so contracted, or be employed, or be found, and such justice is hereby authorized and empowered, upon complaint thereof made upon oath to him, by the person or persons, or any of them, with whom such servant, &c., &c., &c., or other person, shall have so contracted, or by his, her, or their steward, manager, or agent, which oath such justice is hereby empowered to administer, to issue his warrant for the apprehending every such servant, &c., &c., &c., or other person, and to examine into the nature of the complaint, and if it shall appear to such justice that any such servant, &c., &c., &c., or other person, shall not have fulfilled such contract, or hath been guilty of any other misconduct or misdemeanor as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such justice *to commit every such person to the House of Correction, there to remain, and be held to hard labour for a reasonable time, not exceeding three months, and abate a proportionate part of his or her wages, for and during such period as he or she shall be so confined in the House of Correction, or in lieu thereof, to punish the offender, by abating the whole or any part of his or her wages, or to discharge such servant, &c., &c., &c., or other person, from his or her contract, service, or employment, which discharge shall be given under the hand and seal of such justice gratis.*"

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Wolverhampton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

I beg to tender you my thanks for the brief statement of the list of prices agreed upon in London, to be paid to the journeymen.

It appears exceedingly desirable, that a "*time*"-log should be drawn up, to serve as a standard for the whole kingdom, and so do away with the anomalies which are at present to be found in the trade.

In the town from which I address you, we are at the present time actually paying more for certain garments than is paid at Birmingham, or even in London. There is certainly no good reason why this difference in prices should exist.

I would, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting, that an effort should be made to establish a society of the master tailors of the kingdom, so that, united in one body, they might counteract the combinations of the workmen; and, whenever the latter overstep the limits of right, that the whole force of the Association might be brought to bear down upon them.

The method for carrying out this idea appears to me to be very easy and simple, through the medium of your work, the GAZETTE OF FASHION, which, without doubt, finds its way into every town in the kingdom.

You have already an Association of masters in London; let a local branch be established in each town, in connexion with the head, and a small sum be determined upon as the subscription to be paid by the members generally. A just and well-regulated *time*-log might then be drawn up, and copies distributed, so that whatever the rate of wages paid in the provincial towns and districts, the same *time* might be taken everywhere as the basis.

I could enlarge more fully on the matter should you or any of your readers see fit to go into the subject; the plan, in my opinion, would put a stop to the excessive *plundering* to which the trade is now subjected. In haste,

Yours truly,

W. S.

[Our correspondent is in error in supposing that an Association of the Master Tailors of London is already established, and has no doubt been led into this idea by some remarks which appeared in the daily papers at the time of the strike, wherein reference was made to the fact of Mr. Poole being the president of an Association of Master Tailors. This was at once contradicted by that gentleman, who wrote that he had merely communicated with some of the members of the trade, and had proposed a meeting to discuss the scale of wages paid by them.

The suggestion of our correspondent is worthy of consideration, and we think that the idea is both feasible and practicable; but it must be taken up in a proper spirit, and with the determination to devise a plan which would settle the question completely to the satisfaction of both the masters and the journeymen. It should be accepted by the latter rather as a boon than an interference with any of their presumed rights.

When the last strike took place, it was then considered that it afforded a favourable opportunity to establish an universal scale of prices; which, while it would but little affect the *pocket-interest* of the leading houses in the trade, would add considerably to the weekly expenses of many others, and so compel them, in defence of their profits, to lessen the difference between *their* prices to their customers, and those charged by many others.

The great and increasing competition in our trade, as in others, gives rise to a diversity of opinions in those who are engaged in it, as to the principles on which their particular business should be conducted.

It is well known that there is no uniformity in the manner in which garments are turned out in the different trades, nor in the amount of remuneration. In many, the men can make their wages with perfect ease; while in others, although the men employed may be thoroughly competent, yet through various circumstances, or a peculiarity in the connexion of the house itself, they may have considerably harder work to realize the same sum. On the other hand, although in every other respect the quality and the excellence of the workmanship may be equal in the garments turned out by different houses, yet, owing to the talent and taste displayed by the principal of one, his articles may command a better price, although of the same intrinsic value.

The principle upon which the recent strike would appear to have been conducted, is directly opposed to the line of reasoning which we should have expected to influence the members of the Association, as, instead of endeavouring to raise the scale of wages earned by the men in the majority of the houses, they at once struck at those particular trades who were paying considerably above the average. One would be at a loss to see the logic of such a course of proceeding, but for the particular period of the year selected for the issuing of their mandate.

Had an Association of masters—such as our correspondent suggests—existed at the time when the application for an advance in wages was made to the few marked trades, the matter would at once have been discussed by the body, and the inconsistency of the proceeding pointed out to the men. The latter had well weighed their plans, and thought, no doubt, that their employers would be too much inconvenienced by the pressure of the season-business to leave them an option of refusing to comply with the proposition put to them.

When the plan had succeeded with these few houses, they considered that the others would follow as a matter of course in the wake, just as a flock of sheep intuitively follows a leader.

The want of organization in the policy of the Association was clearly shown, for at the very time when the special applications were made, and even afterwards, when the few workshops were closed to the men, the journeymen employed in others were perfectly satisfied with the scale of wages they were receiving, although less than that paid to those working for the trades selected as the first victims.

There are different degrees of excellence in journeymen tailors as of skill and taste in the masters; and if a man who feels his superiority at his business does not consider that the price paid him for his work is a sufficient remuneration, he should be at liberty to leave and seek for a fair price elsewhere. But there is a vast difference between his single line of independent action and his combining with others to obtain the same advantage for all, whether entitled or not to it, by the qualification which he especially possesses. How common it is to observe in a workshop, men sitting side by side and engaged on the same job, but varying considerably in point of efficiency as workmen. It would scarcely be just to reduce the superiority of one to the level of the other; and so destroy the stimulus and emulation in his constitution, by paying no higher price for the excellence and quantity of the work he has done than to his less gifted or less industrious companions. Yet some such a result would appear to be desired by a combined force being brought to bear upon the subject.

We can easily understand that when two machines of the same description, worked by any motive power, are set up in two different factories, and the work performed by both is alike in quality and value, the price can be readily fixed in both cases; but when we come to discuss the work produced by manual labour, we have a right then to take into consideration the difference of skill or other quality exhibited, in determining the proper remuneration for the operative.

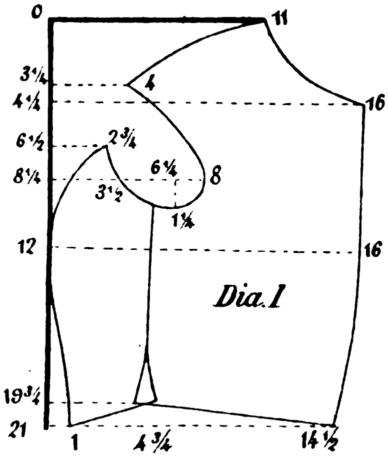
One of the difficulties to contend with in any settlement between master and man, is the task of doing away with the impression that the former is taking advantage of his capital to coerce the latter for his particular benefit; and however little apparent such an intention or even the desire may appear on the surface, it is no easy matter to convince the operative that the *animus* has no actual existence in the mind of the employer.

Coercive measures are prejudicial to the cause of the parties by whom they are used as a means to enforce their particular views or to carry out their plans; and however successful a result may—by fortuitous circumstances—be at the time produced, the unfairness of the means employed is never obliterated from the memory of those compelled to succumb rather by brute force than from a conviction of the soundness of the reasoning adduced. One of the means resorted to in combinations of workmen to enforce their demands on their employers is the placing of pickets in the neighbourhood of the different workshops closed against them or vacated by them voluntarily, in order to intimidate or induce strangers not to apply for work. This was one of the plans adopted in the late strike, and was a source of great annoyance to the masters. Journeymen should remember that there is a *slack time* as well as a *busy season* in our trade, and not by their want of judgment and blindness to what is most to their interest, damage their future prospects by destroying the bond of good feeling and sympathy which has in so many instances existed between them and their employers.—ED. GAZ. OF FASH.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

To show the organized system in the present combination of journeymen tailors against their employers, and to prove that the plans of the Association, while carried on very quietly and secretly in the metropolis, were at the same time being effectively pursued in the various provincial branches in connexion with it, I send you the copy of a circular which was issued at the beginning of April last, at the time when, after the meeting of the masters,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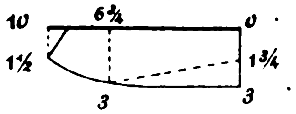
Dia 2.

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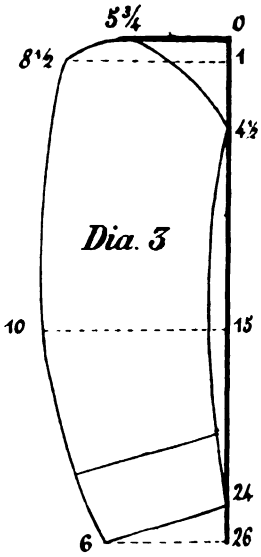
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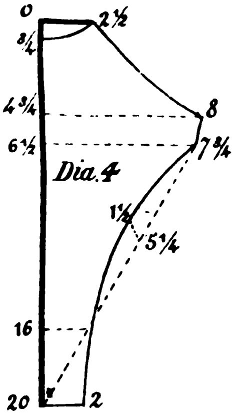
26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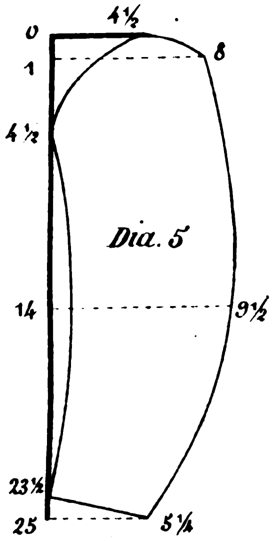
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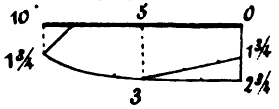
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2¾
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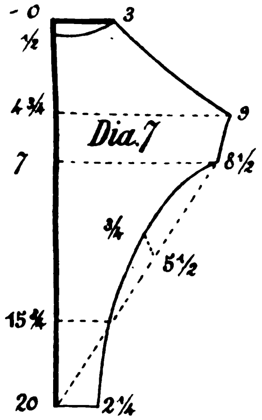
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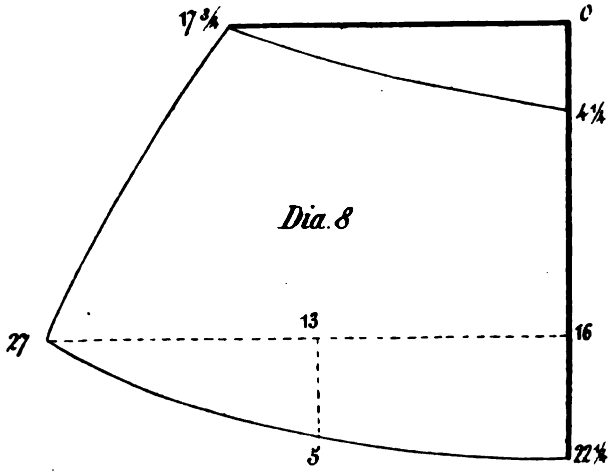
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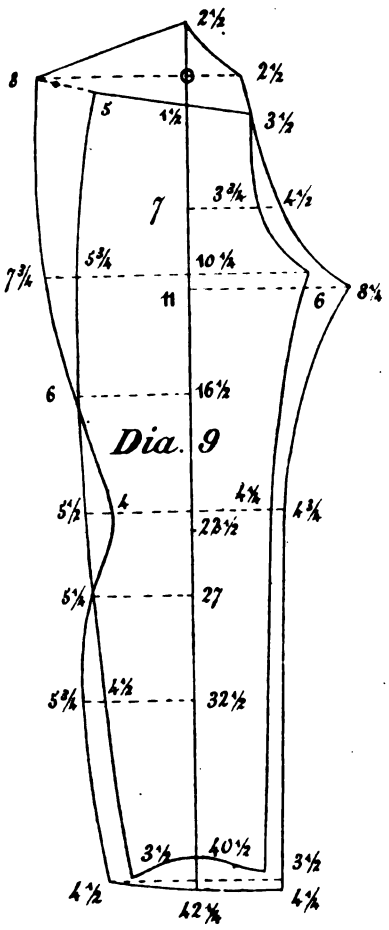
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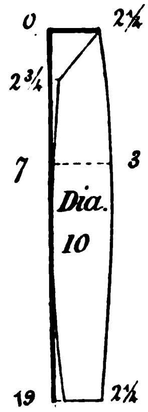
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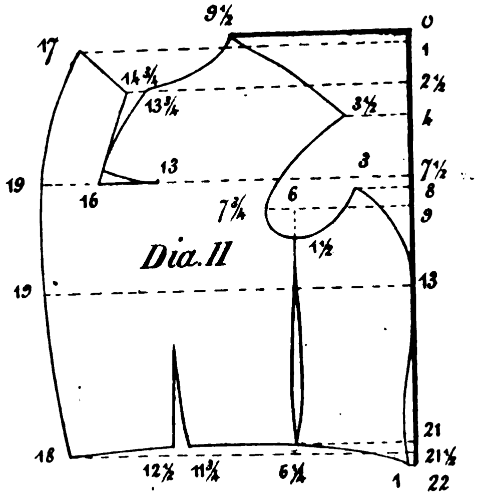
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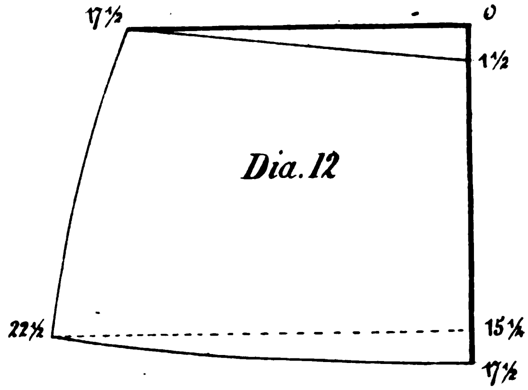
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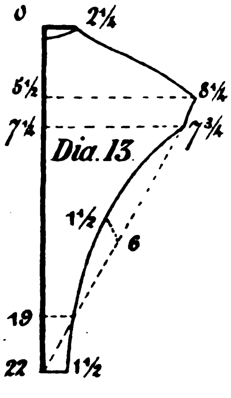
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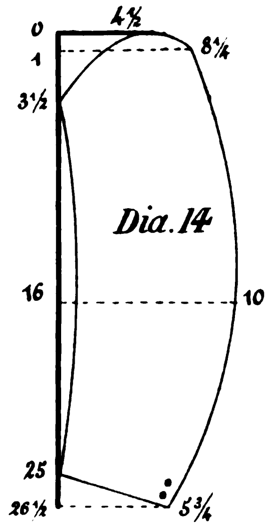
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26½
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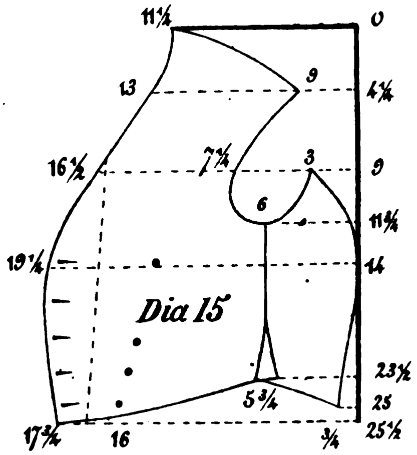
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E C Minister

convened by Mr. Poole, they determined to close their workshops.

But few of us are, perhaps, well up in the requisite knowledge for working out an opposition of this character, and it is not every day that we have the opportunity to get an insight into the enemy's plans.

It will no doubt occur to you that the necessaries for carrying on the war were not in a very flourishing condition when the first check was given to the men by locking them out; and could the masters have known this at the time, it might possibly have led to their holding out longer against the demands of the Association.

In proposing the issuing of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., the managing committee evidently had no idea of the financial crisis which was about to take place, and which might, by the high rate of interest to which it has led, materially interfere with their propositions. But, then, of course, we are not all financiers.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"A Victim."

LONDON OPERATIVE TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

UNITED TO SUPPORT—NOT TO INJURE.

To the Shop Committees and Members of the Association.

Gentlemen,

When we issued the notice (March 27) calling for a levy of one shilling per member, we did not anticipate a general lock-out, but were only making provision for those places which were locked out at that date; consequently we have not had sufficient time to make full provision for the great number which have thus been thrown out of employment.

We have taken the necessary steps to secure the co-operation and assistance of the whole of the tailors' societies in the country, and also of the trades generally, but in the interim we have to appeal to those members of this Association who are able to do without immediate assistance to do so, and thereby enable us to give as much as possible to those who are really in want. We do not mean by this that those members who can provide for themselves should be deprived of their just dues, but only wish their claims to lie over, in order that we may be enabled to give a larger dividend, in which they shall be participators, as we will issue "promissory notes," bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the date of issue.

The levy of one shilling each has been promptly paid by the members and branches. Subscriptions are also coming in from other quarters.

We have this week to lay a further levy of two shillings on every member in work, payable on Saturday, April 7.

The secretaries of the various shop committees must send in a list on Friday evening in accordance with the following instructions:—

1st.—State the total number belonging to your shop who are entitled to the lock-out allowance. (Any one not reporting himself regularly or having gone to work are not entitled.)

2nd.—Send in the names of those members who can provide for themselves this week, so that they be registered to receive the promissory notes.

3rd.—Send on separate sheet the names of those who from their circumstances require cash payments.

The committees and members are requested to do their utmost to assist us in giving effect to these resolutions and thereby enable us to give full allowance to members, the one part in cash and the other in "notes," for which they will receive full value after the lock-out is settled.

By order of the Committee,
Mathew Lawrance, *President.*
Charles Green, *Secretary.*

Green Dragon, King Street, Regent Street,
London, April 4, 1866.

Note.—In the great lock-out of the flint glass makers, in 1859, they issued promissory notes, bearing interest at 5 per cent., to the amount of £2000; these were in many cases taken up by the small shopkeepers, and discounted by the well-to-do members of the trade. That large sum was all paid in two years with interest.

* * *

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of a circular, which I received on the 9th inst., and was sent to me, in common with other master tailors of this town. I shall be glad if you could find room for it in the forthcoming number of your work, the Gazette of Fashion, as it appears to me of sufficient importance to be circulated generally among the trade.

The notice requires no comment, but I think you will agree with me that it is high time some definite steps were taken by the masters, as a body, to check the dictatorial attitude assumed by the journeymen.

It would seem as if the late stir through the country for an advance of wages, were but a feint to disguise some other measures which were to be enforced at a convenient or seasonable opportunity, and it is undoubtedly our policy to be prepared against all emergencies.

I am at a loss to comprehend by what right a body of men presume to dictate to me as to the system I choose to adopt in conducting my particular business, or to compel me to pursue some special plan of their own. If for my convenience, or from want of space, I divide the work between out-doors and in-doors workmen, surely that is a matter for my determination. Supposing, on the contrary, instead of employing journeymen at their own homes, where they might have the assistance of the members of their families, I gave them notice that on and after a certain day I should have *all* the work done in my own workshops, would not it be very natural for the out-door men to remonstrate against the change, and point out the injury and loss it would entail upon their families? The two cases are parallel, but the postions are altered in the penalty with which we are threatened. You will perceive by the heading of the circular that it emanates from a local body, but only as a branch of the amalgamated body of tailors of England. I shall be glad if you can bring the influence of your remarks to bear upon this question, and if the trade should be aroused to a view of their present and impending position.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

AMALGAMATED TAILORS OF ENGLAND.

Newcastle and Gateshead Branch.

To Mr. ——

At a meeting of this Society, held on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved—"That when we cease to work on Saturday first we do not commence again on Monday, unless the employers agree to have all their work done on the premises." You may, perhaps, think these proceedings rather arbitrary on our part, but this course of action is forced upon us by the conduct of some of the employers, in giving so much of their work out and keeping the men in the shop sitting still. When we see respectable employers encouraging a system which is generally confined to the Low Slop-Shops, and so detrimental to our interests, we are obliged to adopt some measures for our own protection, even though those measures should appear extreme. (Signed)

The Operative Tailors of Newcastle
and Gateshead.

Duke of Wellington Inn, Carliol Square.

[We have much pleasure in assisting our correspondent, by making generally known the systematic plan of proceeding pursued by the Amalgamated Society of Operative Tailors and the coercive measures they would enforce on the masters. We are informed that, in this special case, our correspondent only employs a very small fraction of out-door men compared with the number working in his shop; and because—in justice to those few and his own position—he did not think fit to discharge them, nor compel them to come into the shop, the remainder of the men left their work. The customers have all agreed to support him in his resistance to such tyranny, and he further assures us that the majority of the trade is also determined not to be dictated to, nor forced to relinquish their present plan.

We shall be happy to receive any communications or suggestions, on this subject, from members of our trade, and shall view, with great satisfaction, the commencement of a well-organized and spirited opposition to the unjustifiable position which the Association now has taken.—Ed. Gaz. of Fash.]

London, ——.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

At a time when the trade is agitated throughout the whole country by the demands of the journeymen for an increase of wages, as also by the combinations to bring about other important changes in our trade, it may be interesting to refer to the log which was in general use among the better class of London houses at the beginning of the present century. Those of your readers who remember the amount of work which at that period it was customary to have put into the garments, as well as taking into consideration the difference in the makes of the several articles which were then made up, cannot but be aware of the many advantages which the journeymen of the present day possess over their predecessors. Their work is *easy* comparatively, and yet many of the men consider it a hard task to earn the week's wages.

I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,

"An old Tailor."

Plain frock-coat, stand-collar	19½	hours	9s.	9d.
***Extras*—Stand and fall collar**	4	„	2	0
Canvas in fronts	2	„	1	0
Lapels sewn on	2	„	1	0
Cut across the waist	2	„	1	0
Side-bodies	2	„	1	0
Breast-facings stitched, 7 rows	2	„	1	0
Side-body linings and wings	2	„	1	0
Breast-pocket	1	hour	0	6
Puffs in facings, the set	1	„	0	6
Side-edges	1	„	0	6

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

Have the journeymen no foresight, or are they so wilfully blind, as not to see that one of the effects of their strike against the masters, and the laws they want to impose on them, will be to drive the trade to make a still greater use of sewing machines? It must necessarily bring about this consequence, just as the last great strike caused many masters to discontinue having their work done in-doors, and gave a stimulus to the employment of women. The statistics you lately published of the number of both sexes employed in the trade clearly showed that while there was a falling off in the number of men, there was a decided increase in the number of women. If the journeymen could control the whole of the available hands, they might then, perhaps, succeed in carrying their point with the masters; but there is too much competition, and too great a difference in the scale of wages paid in London as well as in the provinces, to prevent those who are less liberally paid seeking to improve their condition, by looking out for work in other shops where they could make better wages. This is one of the first principles of human nature. The annoyance is so great that it does away with the good feeling which formerly existed in the minds of the masters towards those in their employ; and I am sadly afraid that with the opportunity for a reaction, the determined stand taken by the journeymen will not be forgotten.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Foresight."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1221 and 1222.

Diagrams 1 to 4, and 8 and 10, are the pattern of a double-breasted frock-coat to the prevailing style. The collar is deeper in the stand and broader in the fall than lately worn, and care must be taken in working up both the top and bottom edges.

Diagrams 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12, are the pattern of a new form of morning-coat, taken from a recent number of the work on fashion, published by our contemporaries at Dresden.

The front of the frock is made to turn very low, and to lie well back on to the breast. A V is taken out at the front of the forepart, but not on the edge itself, so as to shorten the crease-line. The collar is cut very round on the sewing-on edge, and must be well stretched along the bottom, to prevent it bending on the neck. It is very narrow at front compared with the width of the lapel at top. Our readers must bear in mind, that as 18½ inches is the standard abroad, this pattern is produced to that size, and not for 18 breast.

We have selected, on diagram 9, another pattern from the same source, that of a pair of fitting trousers; and have been determined in our choice, by the marked peculiarity in the general shape and proportions of the pattern, originally contributed to the work by the house of Renard, in Paris.

With the growing tendency in this country to adopt fitting trousers, our readers will perceive that the initiative has been taken abroad; but should the style eventually—as in all probability it will in time—be established, we shall devise some different and less complicated form.

Diagrams 13, 14, and 15, are the pattern of a novel and effective style of jacket for youths. It is double-breasted, with the lapel cut on to the forepart, and without a collar. This pattern is copied from one in the collection published with the copy of our work, the "Report of Fashion," for the present season.

We have, illustrated on the large engraving, the various styles of costume prepared by the leading

Parisian houses for the summer; and if we have no marked novelty to notice in the different forms, it may be accepted as a proof that the public taste is satisfied with the quiet dress of the day and is not anxious for great changes. Morning-coats are cut rather longer in the waist than lately worn, and heavier in general character. The front is made to turn very low down, and is broad. The lapel is heavy and square at top. The collar is still low in the stand but considerably broader in the fall, and made to lie on the shoulder with a curve. The end corresponds in width with the lapel, and is also square. There are four holes and buttons at front of the forepart. The skirt is short and well rounded off at front. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and at the wrist, without button or hole, but a cuff formed by stitching. The edges are bound, or turned in and stitched a little distance in.

The double-breasted frock-coat, with a bold rolling-collar is one of the fashionable styles. The waist is inclined to be short, and the hip-buttons not wide apart; the side-seams well curved, and the back-scye narrow. The lapel is broad and has two holes only worked in it, as the turn is very long. The collar is low in the stand, but of the prevailing width in the fall. Easy sleeve, small at the hand, with a row of stitching to form a round cuff. Short skirt and plain, being actually cut away at front, so as not to reach forward on the leg. Edges turned in and stitched.

The plain single-breasted frock-coat, with a small turn and four holes and buttons at front, is also worn. It takes an intermediate place between a jacket and an ordinary frock-coat, and has a light appearance. Deep flaps are sometimes worn with lounge-jackets, and they have pockets under. They are short and rather close-fitting. Four buttons and holes at front, and no turn to the top. Very broad collar, lying on the shoulder, and square at front. Edges bound broad or double stitched.

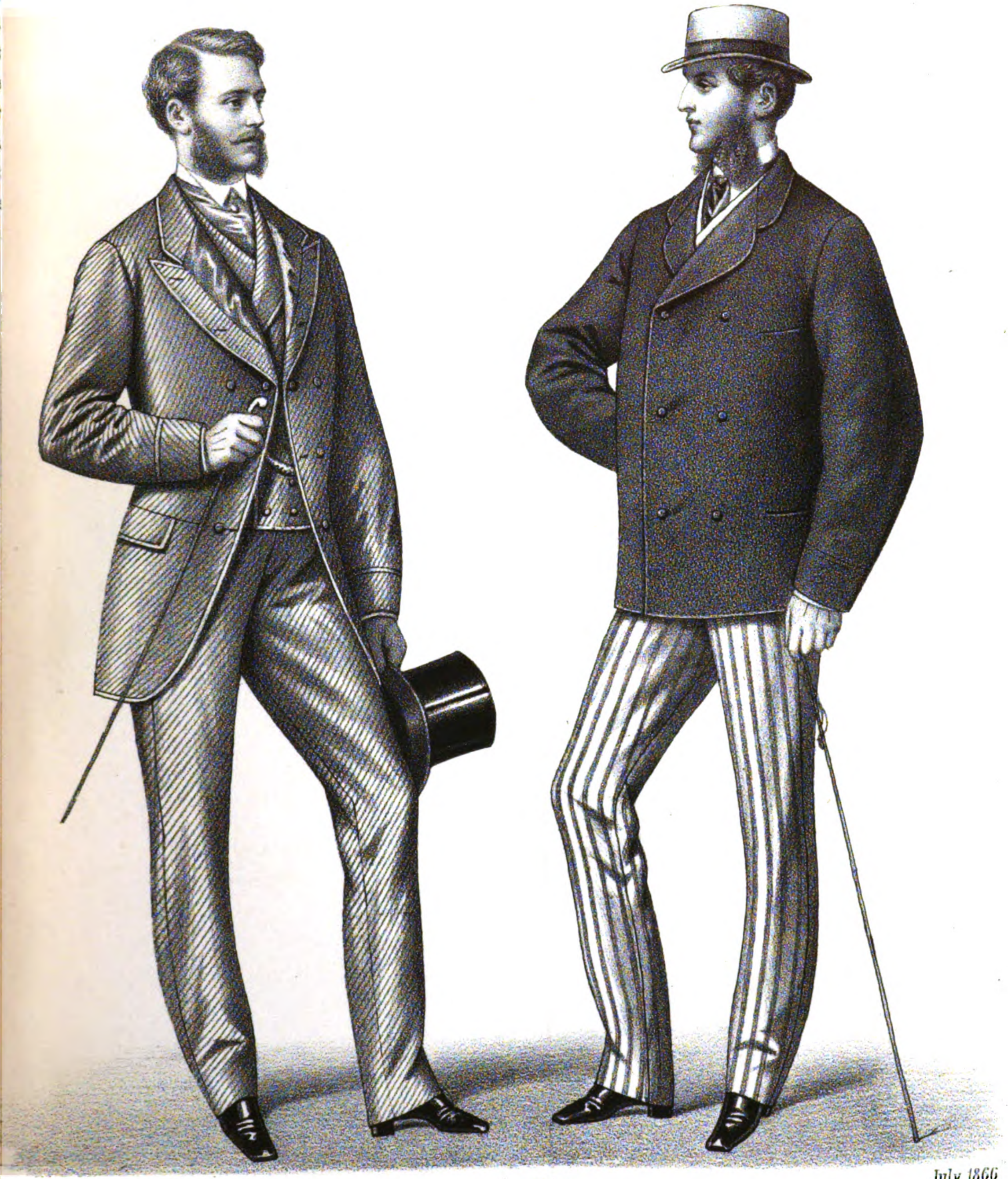
The roll-collar dress-coat is being introduced by our neighbours, and we are astonished that they have not adopted it earlier, as the style is unquestionably far before the old make. The roll is broad, and the fall of the collar deep; the turn is long, and there are only two holes worked in the lapel, but there are three buttons on the forepart. Easy sleeve, with a hole and button in a narrow cuff. The skirt is long, and moderately broad. Edges turned in and stitched.

Waistcoats, for morning wear, are cut straight at the bottom, and are not long. They are made double-breasted, or single-breasted; but, in either case, without a collar, and to button up high. Trousers are reduced in width, but are not yet shapely. They fall easily on the instep, and have pockets, with openings cut aslant. The side-seams are usually plain.

One of the types of English dress we have selected for representation on the smaller plate, is that of a single-breasted frock-coat, with a roll-collar—essentially a light summer coat. The waist is cut to a medium length, and the skirt short and plain. The roll is faced with silk, plain or ribbed. There is one hole and button at front, just to retain the coat in its place, if desired. The sleeve easy, without being extravagant in width, small at the hand, and plain. Collar 1½ to 1¾ in the stand, and from 2 to 2½ inches deep in the fall. Edges turned in and stitched close, or bound narrow.

On the centre figure, we have illustrated a very pretty form of jacket for ladies' out-door wear. It is moderately fitting to the figure, short, and without a collar. The front is fastened by three or four buttons and holes. The sleeve rather large to the arm, but reduced at the hand. Pockets at front of the skirts, with welts or flaps. The edges are trimmed with braid sewn on flat, and a design in tracing braid worked at the bottom of the sleeves and at the angles of the skirts at front. A fancy ornament may be effectively added at the sleeve-head, and a design worked at the top and bottom of the back.

The style of dress shown on the last figure is an adaptation of the Norfolk Shirt, but without the plaits at front or in the back, and without a collar. It is made double-breasted, the lapel a moderate width, and four holes worked in it. The jacket is cut loose, and fastened at the waist by a narrow leather strap and buckle. The front of the forepart is turned back at top, and gives a bold character. Easy sleeve, plain at the hand, or cut wide, and gathered on to a narrow wristband, with a hole and button in it. The top-edge of the band may be pointed.



Paris Lazeau & Morin dess

Imp Lemercier & C^ie. Paris

July 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

Paris, Boulevart S^t. Martin, 69.

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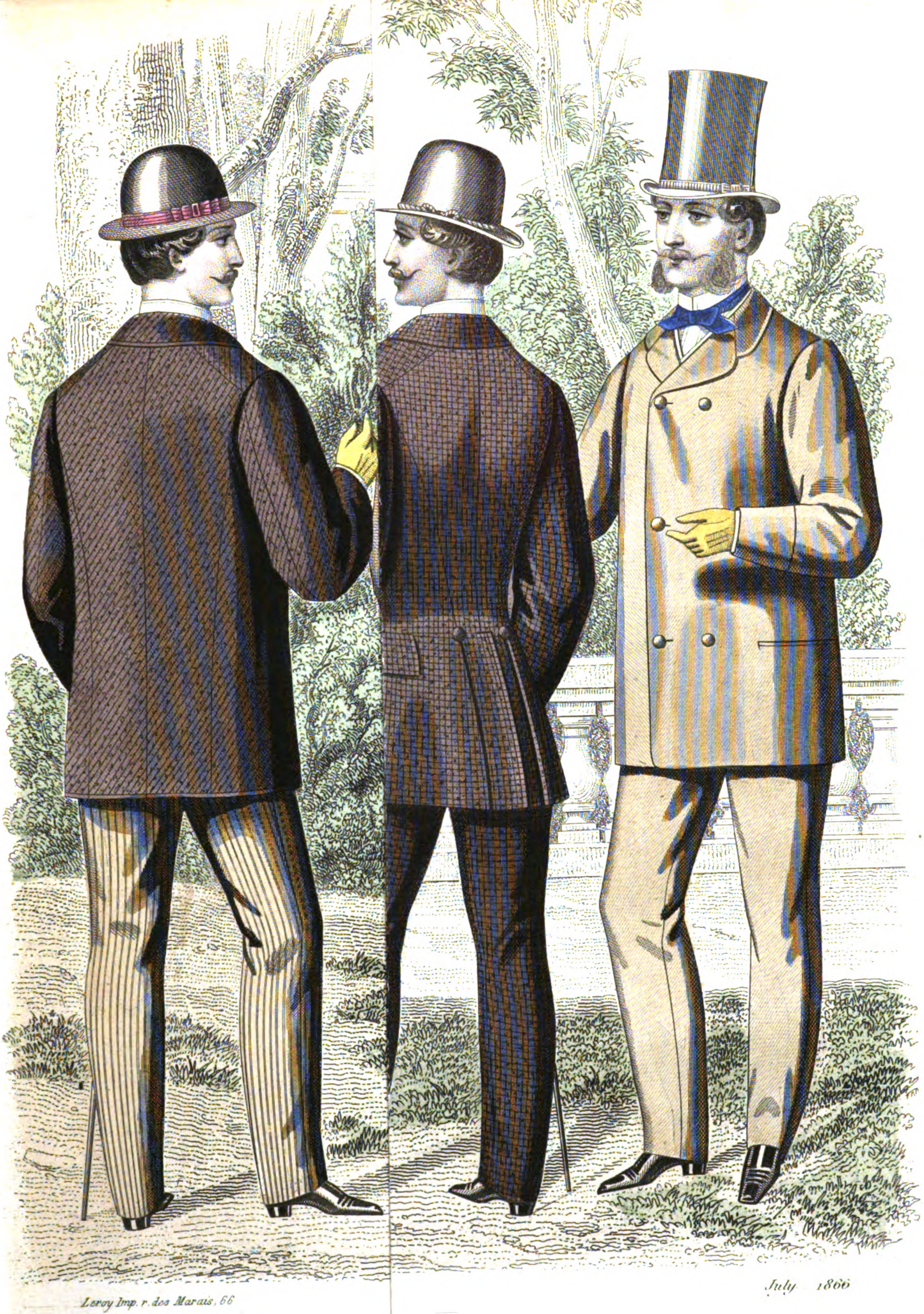


Leroy Imp. r. des Marais, 66

July 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 243. JULY 1, 1866. VOL. 21.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

June, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

The trouser pattern which you publish in this month's number of your MAGAZINE might fit well upon the whole if carefully made up; but unless great care was taken in putting it together, the probability is that a very bad effect would be the result, and shown by its twisting as it hangs. I hope your foreign correspondent will excuse me if I take the liberty of introducing a pair which will not, in my opinion, be so likely to have the same fault, and will be less difficult to make up. The measures I have chosen for my purpose are—side-seam, 44; leg-seam, 34; waist, 15; seat, 18; thigh, 12; knee, $8\frac{1}{2}$; calf, $8\frac{1}{2}$; and bottom, 8. I have drafted the pattern for riding-trousers. The following directions will enable any of your readers to produce the pattern to the full size, or draft one to any other measure. Draw the line A C, mark on it at B, the length to the knee (25), and at C, the full length of the trousers, 44. Mark in from A to E, one-fourth of the seat-measure ($4\frac{1}{2}$); to F, one-half (9), and to D, one-fourth of the seat ($4\frac{1}{2}$) from C. Draw a line from E to D, and another from F to D. The latter becomes the *centre line* for the hind part as also to square out to the fork; and should any shrinking be required on the under-side it is on this line that it must be effected. For the fork, square with the line F D, mark out to G, 4 inches, one-third of the width of top thigh (12). Mark on each side of the line E D, one-fourth of the size the trousers are to be cut at the bottom in this case, 4 inches, and these two points will determine the positions of the bottom of the leg-seam and of the side-seams.

You will perceive that the leg and side seams of the top-sides are cut straight, and those of the under-side hollowed. These are intended to be stretched out to a straight line, and the centre line, F D, shrunk. As the stretching will give too much cloth, let one-half of the quantity stretched be carried upwards, and the remainder given for the calf; by this plan, the knee, hip, and calf, will each receive a portion of the surplus, and the trousers will be smooth at the hollow of the leg.

The angle of the hip will be found at one-third of the seat from the fork at G, and add 1½ inch to I, for spring of under-side. Thus we have a fresh line as a starting basis, and the cutter is left at liberty to draft the top-sides to any width or shape he may fancy, either to fashion or convenience.

Cross-pockets require the top-sides to be cut broader than necessary for side-pockets, as the pattern speaks for itself.

I will now leave the working of the trousers to those of your readers who may take an interest in such productions.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. ANDERSON.

[As some of our readers may desire to produce this pattern to the full size, by way of making a comparison between it and one we published in our last number, but might not care to draft it by system, we have affixed the several quantities to the different points, so that the pattern may be carried out by the common tape-measure. There can be no doubt which of the two shapes would be the more easily made up; and when the result is the same, although arrived at by different plans or processes, the most simple and least liable to accident in progress is the preferable to the cutter, as he can rely with greater confidence on the certainty of realizing his object.—ED. GAZ. OF FASH.]

Huntly, N.B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

As requested by your correspondent, "An Aberbeen Cutter," I now send you my plan for producing the sleeve and different styles of skirts, so as to complete the system which I forwarded to you, and was published in the February number of your magazine.

TO FORM THE SLEEVE.

DIAGRAM 6.

Draw the square lines A and C. From D, mark to B; three-quarters of an inch. Place the backscye of the back at B, and measure from the backseam to E, 10¾ parts. This quantity requires to be modified in very large sizes, and also in small ones. Draw the line F, and make G, 9½ parts from B. Draw a line from G to B, and from H (which point is at half the distance between G and B), mark up to K, 2¼ parts. For the crook of the sleeve, draw a straight line from the top of the forearm parallel with the line at the hind-arm, and measure backwards the width the sleeve is required to be cut at the hand. Form the remainder of sleeve to fashion or measure.

TO FORM THE SKIRTS.

DIAGRAM 7.

Draw the line A B, and from B square out to E. Mark in at D, one inch from B, and draw a line from D, to the bottom of front of skirt. Mark on the line B E, from D, the length necessary to correspond with the size of the forepart at the waist-seam, including the lapel and what may be required for fulness. From E, on the line B E, mark up to F, 2½ inches, and draw the top of the skirt from C, as shown on the diagram. Place the bottom of the side-body to the top of the skirt, lowering the back part as shown on the diagram, and form the plait-line. If less compass should be wanted in the skirt, mark up from E to G, 1½ inch only, and form the plait-line as before. Another plan is to place the angle of the square at F or G, and allowing one arm to intersect the point C, at 7 inches on the line from D; the other arm will be a guide for the line of the plait. But even then I place the side-body at the top of the skirt, and correct the spring.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JNO. WILKIE.

Gibraltar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I have read with a strong feeling of interest your report of the remarks made by the chairman at the late anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen-Tailors, as to the sympathy which ought to exist in the trade between master and man. He observes: "It is not simply our duty to give money when people are in distress, but to omit no opportunity whatever of doing good; and sooner or later the reward of such actions will come."

Now, sir, the masters have an excellent opportunity of doing good in carrying out the above principle, and for producing that really hearty sympathy at a very small cost; by simply evincing a slight interest in the welfare of their workpeople. I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend my own plan, which is—when I notice any of my men droop or look ill, I at once make inquiry as to the cause, and examine into their wants as to medicine or nursing. When any are on a sick bed, I visit them frequently, no matter what the nature of the disease under which they may be suffering, and I am amply rewarded by the consciousness of being able to say, that by God's help I was able to save life during the visitation of cholera among us last year.

There is another way to benefit the journeyman, and that is, in place of their lodging in unhealthy alleys, and getting their food at public-houses, &c. I would recommend that their right to form associations be acknowledged and encouraged, and that they be advised to get up "tailors' homes," where their clubs might be held, and single men board and lodge. The profits of the establishment could be set apart for the relief of the sick.

Let me also suggest the propriety of publishing in your valuable magazine, a log for uniforms as paid in London to serve as a general guide to the trade, as the number of days and hours could be easily reckoned at any scale of payment.

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BOYD.

We congratulate our correspondent on the good feeling he shows in his anxiety for the comfort and welfare of the men in his employ, and are gratified at learning that his sympathy for their condition and his attention to their wants, meet with the reward which such philanthropy merits.

It could be wished that such instances were more general; and that a similar result were more frequently experienced by other employers equally as well-intentioned towards their men, as our correspondent. Such, unfortunately, is not the rule; and it is painful to be obliged to admit the fact; but if a corroboration were needed, we have only to refer to cases which have come within our knowledge during the late strike by the journeymen-tailors both in town and the provinces. Instances have been named by master-tailors where men who had been treated with every kindness, and had worked for years in the same employ, were perfectly satisfied with the scale of wages paid them and with the description of work upon which they were engaged, yet, listening to the specious reasoning poured into their ears, have been influenced and induced to lose sight of all former and existing ties between them and their masters; and to make common cause with other members of the trade, although having no real ground of complaint themselves or sympathy with the demands of the body with which they have been led to associate themselves.

Our attention has been directed to a circular lately issued "to the public" by the London Association of Journeymen-Tailors, with reference to the conduct of one of the most respectable and liberal members of our trade, Mr. John Jones, of 6, Regent Street. It would appear by the circular that this gentleman has not considered himself bound by the arrangement entered into between a committee of master and journeymen tailors, and has not consented to abide by the log which was accepted on the occasion of the meeting. The men in his employ consequently had no alternative but to strike, and did so some three weeks ago. As any one else in Mr. Jones's position would naturally do, he set about to devise some plan to ensure his work being done, if not by his regular men, at all events by other persons whom the prices he was in the habit of paying would satisfy. In this he was at perfect liberty to use whatever measures he thought proper; and his right to do so will not, we imagine, be questioned by any impartial person. Such, however, is not the view taken of the matter by the committee of the Association, for in the circular to which we have alluded, they take the trouble to enlighten the "*public*" on the names of the different persons with whom Mr. Jones has made arrangements for carrying on his business; and emulating the famous demon Asmodeus, mentioned in that satirical work, the *Devil on Two Sticks*, lays bare the inmost recesses of the localities where Mr. Jones's work is done.

We are not about to assume the duty of trumpeter to Mr. Jones, but it will be well for our readers to be made acquainted with some of the acts of this gentleman, so that without knowing him personally, they may be enabled to form an opinion for themselves, whether a master who has been so liberal and so earnest in his endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the journeymen, would stultify himself by acting so oppositely to his practice.

Next to the liberal support given to the establishment of the Benevolent Institution for Aged and Infirm Journeymen-Tailors by the late Mr. Stultz, and which institution owed its existence mainly to his exertions and generosity, we find Mr. Jones has contributed a larger sum than any other member of our trade. On referring to the last list published of contributors and benefactors, we find that Mr. Jones had given in all up to that date, £1347, subscribes annually £10 10s., has 685 votes at the elections, and gives £50 at every anniversary dinner. But we have not yet recorded all his acts of charity in connexion with this institution. Besides this princely assistance, *he defrayed the whole of the cost of enlarging the chapel some years ago.*

Who are they for whose benefit all this generosity is bestowed? Old and infirm journeymen-tailors—men who, after working many years at the trade, have become incapable, by age or infirmity, of earning their living; and it is to them that Mr. Jones so freely contributes from his wealth, to alleviate their sufferings, or improve their condition. There is no moral obligation on Mr. Jones to open his purse-strings for them; as an employer, he has paid his men the wages they have earned. He has received the quantity of work due to him for the price he paid, and the men the wages for the work they have executed. But it was not thought that all relation between master and man was merged in this operation of barter; it was felt that there were just claims on the more fortunate members of the trade to take into consideration the necessities of the less-favoured of their body; and we see as a consequence of the development of this generous and holy feeling, the establishment of an institution in every respect worthy of the noble spirit which led to its formation.

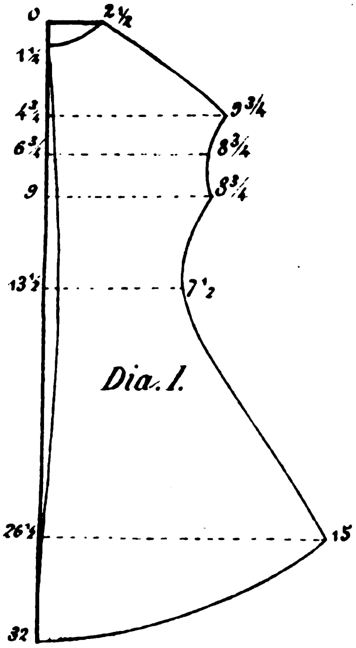
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

With a perfect knowledge of the completeness of the organization by the journeymen-tailors, to establish a new log, and also enforce an increase in the scale of wages hitherto paid by the masters—which alterations would in many instances form important items in the cost of the making of a garment—it would appear incumbent on the masters throughout the country also to form themselves into a Society for the protection of their interests, and to resist in a body any *unreasonable* demands upon them.

As an instance of the operation of the Association in the particular town from which I write you, and where I have been established in business for several years. I have been paying my men by the Bradford log, and at the rate of 4d. per hour. About a month since, they asked for an advance of ½d. per hour, which the masters consented to give; at the same time, the men also asked us to agree to the substitution of the log framed by the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen-Tailors. One copy only was sent for examination by the whole of the trade, and which was to be passed from one house to another, and returned to the Society in less than a week. We had no choice left us in the matter, for we were threatened with having our men taken from us unless we complied with the request of the Association. There were but three masters who felt that they could accept the new log, and only one who had had an opportunity of making a minute comparison between the time to be paid and what he had been paying. As this was the leading trade in the town, he was anxious to stand well with the men—so were all of us—and to avail himself of their co-operation to compel all the other houses to pay the same rate of wages as he did.

I cannot see how those houses which do a *second-*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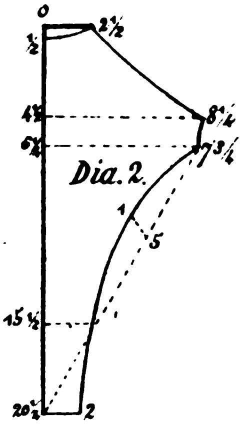
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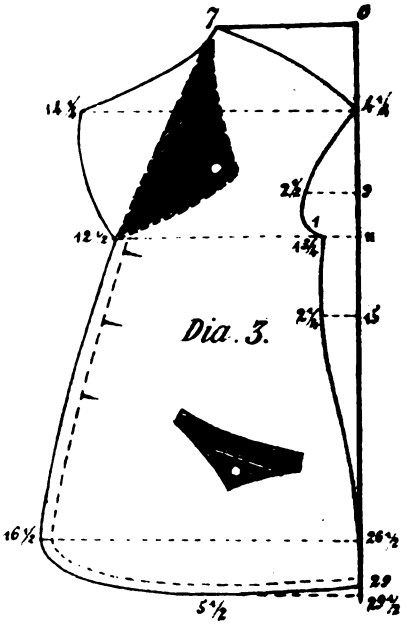
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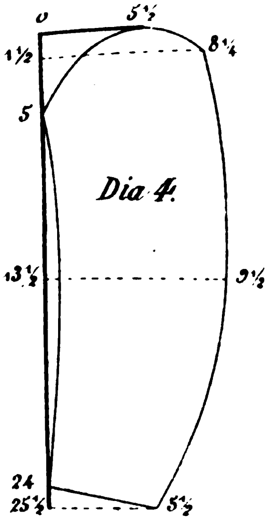
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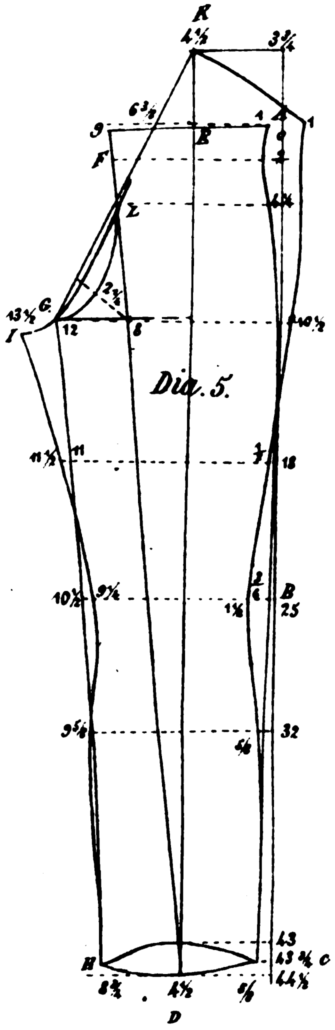
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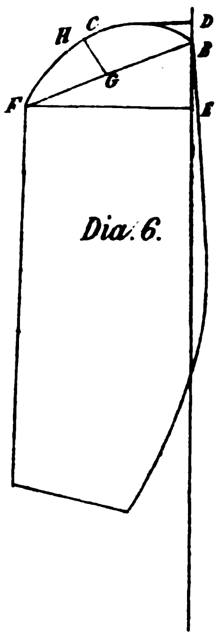
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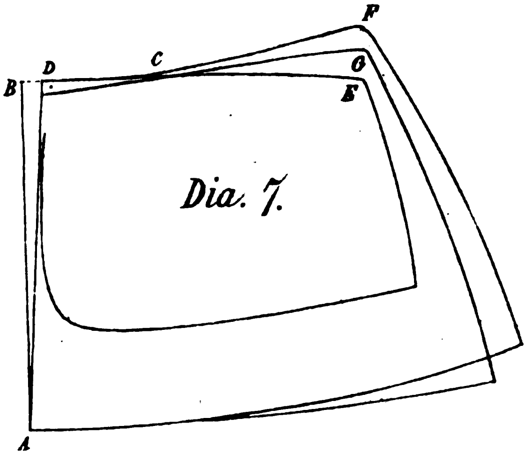
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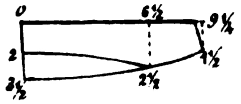
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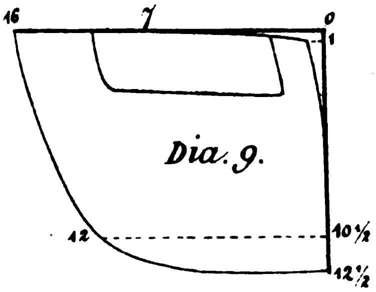
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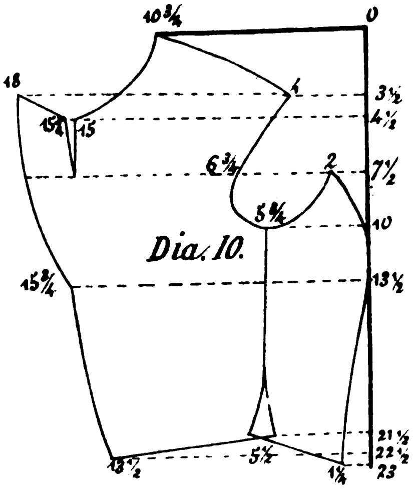
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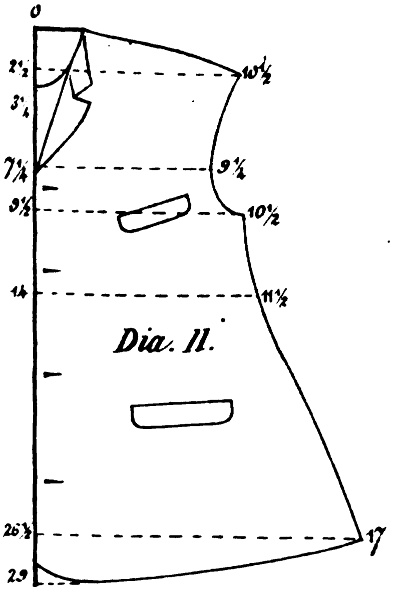
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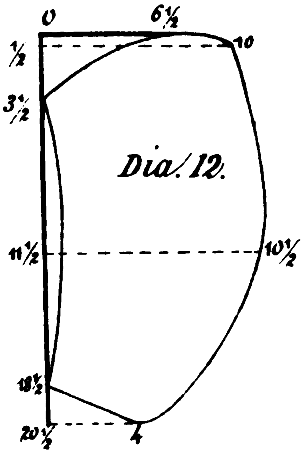
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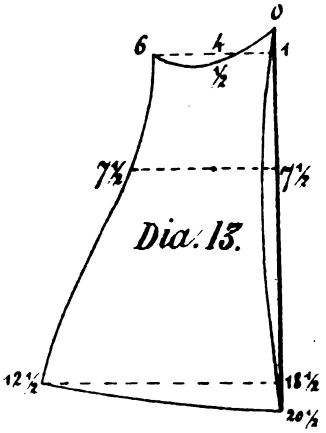
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E. C. Minister.

class trade can in fairness be expected to pay *first-class* prices. As a sample of the new log we had submitted to us for adoption, I was charged 34 hours (12s. 9d.) for a black alpaca Chesterfield.

34½ hours for a Melton Chesterfield, stitched and swelled edges, pockets at front with loose flaps, and inside breast-pocket.

32 hours for a Tweed single-breasted morning-coat, pockets under flaps across the waist, inside breast-pocket.

38 hours for a thin black ribbed Melton coat, called by them first-class, and made as the previous coat.

12½ hours for a coloured checked quilting vest, *without either collar or pockets.*

15¾ hours for a yellow cassimere livery vest, with plain drab-twill sleeves and back.

I think, sir, you will admit that these are extravagant prices, and which it is the boast of the Association that it will enforce on the whole of the trade in the United Kingdom; so that to whatever part of the country the members may migrate, they will be paid the same *time* in all places, and according to the local scale of wages.

I do not object to this view of the question, but I think if we are to have a log for universal adoption, that the masters are as competent as the Association to frame one; and I would, through the pages of your work and the influence which it exercises on the trade, beg to call the attention of the masters to the gross injustice they are about to suffer, by the proceedings of the Amalgamated Association, and to the inconvenience which they are now experiencing.

I am a stanch advocate for men being well paid for their work; but at the same time I strongly object to being dictated to by the men in the way they are evidently disposed to attempt.

During this present summer, my men objected to make "whole-fall" trousers. They then refused to make up Tweeds or any other "*second-class*" article, unless they were paid *first-class* prices for everything, no matter what the quality might be. This is the annoyance to which we as masters are subject, whenever trade is good, and especially during the summer months.

If anything could be done to prevent the possibility of a recurrence, I for one should be heartily glad; and the only way I see is for the masters to follow the example of the men, and to unite in a body. If necessary even to close the shops of the whole country against the journeymen, I would suggest it should be done; and to remain closed for *one*, *two*, *three*, or *four* weeks, if this plan would put an end to the extortions of the Association.

As masters we require nothing unresonable from the men. We wish every garment to be paid for at a rate which would prevent the remark, I have frequently heard, that one man gets better jobs than another. Let us do unto them as we would they should do unto us—that is, let us do as we would be done by.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"A Practical Tailor."

Our correspondent, to whose letter we have much pleasure in giving a place in our pages, but echoes our own sentiments in his remarks on the subject he discusses; and we know, from our personal intercourse with different members of the trade, that the question is one of great anxiety to them generally, and that they would welcome with satisfaction any plan which would settle the matter amicably and without prejudice to the interests of either party. Before, however, this can be effected, we are inclined to think that there must be symptoms of a very different spirit displayed to those which are so palpably apparent at the present time. The opportunity belongs to the men, as they well know, and they take advantage of it to dictate such terms to their employers as would not be hazarded at another period of the year with any chance of success, when the position would not be so favourable for their purpose.

A suggestion has been thrown out by some one for a conference of the members of the trade, to be held in the slack season, but we are not aware whether the proposition has emanated from the deliberations of a body of the trade, or is merely the idea of one individual. However much disposed masters may be to pay their men a fair remuneration for their work, they are little inclined to be pleased with the want of common courtesy—to use the mildest term—so evidently exhibited in the manner in which the terms are proposed, or with the dictatorial tone assumed by the Association.

The log which we published in our May number, and agreed to by the committees of masters and by the delegates from the Association, was evidently a very imperfectly digested affair; and evinced on its face that it was got up without the due consideration which so important a document ought to have received from its concoctors. When, however, we take into consideration the inconvenience the trade in London had already experienced, and that every day but increased the difficulty of the position, we may, perhaps, understand that any arrangement or compromise which would even settle the question for a time, would be received with favour, even while not going to the extent of convincing the minds of its framers, of its chances for deciding the matter permanently.

A very impolitic step has, in our opinion, been taken by the men, in setting their employers so completely at defiance, and so totally ignoring their right to have a voice in discussing the question of wages. We are aware that communications have been made by different branch societies of the parent institution to the masters in the several towns; but, as our correspondent observes, so little time has been allowed for a proper investigation of the different topics, and a threat was so plainly held out, that in the event of the proposition not being favourably entertained, ulterior measures would be adopted, there was really no choice but Hobson's—"There are our terms; all you have to do is to accept them, or——"

We have a copy of the log referred to by our correspondent, before us, and a most elaborate document it is; but, by a strange coincidence with that published by us in May, there is no mention whatever of Uniforms. This is the more remarkable, as, since the establishment of Volunteer Rifle Corps, so large an addition has been made to this department of the trade, and a fixed scale of prices is as much required for the garments in this category as for civilians' dress. It is singular that in both instances they should have been entirely overlooked.

The log referred to is so lengthy a matter, that it would occupy the whole of our pages to publish it *in extenso* for the information of our readers. We will, however, give them the opportunity to form an opinion on the time put down for various garments with the ordinary extras, by extracts from the official paper itself.

A dress-coat, bluff or raw edges, two plait pockets, plain or round cuffs, padded collar, *plain cloth* under the arm, is put down at 31 hours. If we add to this, 7 rows of stitching in *each* shoulder (1¾ hour), ½ inch quilted sides half way down, stitched in each corner (3 hours), silk breast facing (3 hours), continuation of side lining to the bug-trap, *plain* (1½ hour), edges turned in and stitched (3 hours), we have the coat running up to 43¼ hours, or, at the rate of 7d. an hour London wages, costing the master £1 5s. 3d. for making only. A single-breasted frock is charged 28½ hours to begin with. In all, under the head of Dress and Frock Coats, there are SIXTY extras. A new and curious item in a log is an extra charge for the size of waist in coats, beginning with 40 inches, 1¼ hour additional; 42 waist, 2 hours; 46 and upwards, 3 hours.

A double-breasted frock Great-coat, with lapels sewn on, double sewn over-laid seams, silk breast facings, side-body and back linings, and an outside breast-pocket, is put down at 54 hours, or £1 11s. 6d. Starting at 31½ hours, the extras swell it up to the time we have named.

A double-breasted Chesterfield, with an opening at the bottom of the back-seam, the seams double sewn, an outside breast-pocket, straight rows of stitching in the collar, and the edges single-pricked, 49 hours, or £1 8s. 7d.

A plain three-seamer jacket, with three pockets, a slit at the bottom of the back, and the edges double-sewn raw, 28 hours, or 16s. 6d.

A single-breasted waistcoat, with a roll or stand collar, edges stitched, pricked, or corded, long straps on back, button-stay stitched, 12 hours, or 7s.

Double-breasted waistcoat with pricked edges, to button up, long back-strap, and button-stay stitched, 15½ hours, or 9s. 0½d.

A pair of trousers *without waistbands*, with two pockets, tops bound with galloon or the waistband lining, lapped side-seams, pieces at the fork, 14¼ hours, or 8s. 4d.

Gentlemen's breeches, with two pockets, lapped side-seams, and leather strings at the knees, 15½ hours, 9s. 0½d.

A footman's coatee, double-breasted, with button cuff, sword-flaps, 30½ hours, 17s. 9½d.

A footman's round-breasted coat, with two rows of notched holes, slash sleeve, pointed flaps, with buttons under, lace on top and bottom of collar, flaps, and cuffs, 42½ hours, £1 3s. 9½d.

A footman's great-coat, with one cape, single-pricked edges, and button cuff, 38½ hours, £1 2s. 5½d.

All garments to be measured on the WORKSHOP *board.* This refers to the scale regulated by the size of breast or waist, or by the length of the garment; as each of these determines the time to be charged.

Double-milled Venetians, Beavers, and Kerseys, to be paid two hours extra, in all styles of coats.

Cheviot or loose Tweed to be charged two hours less.

Trousers measure to regulate extra size. If trousers are extra size, all garments for the same person are extra size.

Hours of labour, from six in the morning to six in the evening.

The log from which we have taken the time of the different garments will be submitted to a joint committee of masters and journeymen; and, so soon as their deliberations shall be known, we shall then be in a position to inform our readers of the determination.

We cannot, however, suppose for one moment that the scale of time proposed by the Association will be agreed to by the committee of masters; as it will be only necessary to refer to the selection we have made to be convinced of the extravagance of the charges, and of the impossibility for the majority of masters to pay the prices.

We shall be glad to hear from our readers in the different parts of the country the result of their arrangements with their respective branches of the Association; and any suggestion which they may wish to offer for the consideration of the trade, will find a ready circulation through the pages of our work.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOUBLE PLATE OF COSTUMES.

The Tweedside jacket, as illustrated on the first and last figures on the plate, is still much worn in France; but it is now mostly made double-breasted. It is short and not very full. There are three buttons on each forepart, the lapel cut to a medium width, and the corners rounded off. Collar low in the stand, but broad in the fall, and worked up to sit close on the top-edge, and to lie easy round the shoulder. The sleeve is easy, and made plain at the hand, or with a round cuff formed by stitching. Pockets across the front of the skirts, with a narrow welt. Edges turned in and stitched, or bound.

Morning coats are generally single-breasted, moderately long in the waist, and the skirt short. The hip-buttons about four inches apart, and the side-seam not much curved. Low stand to the collar, but the fall considerably broader, and to lie with a curve to the neck.

Easy sleeve, plain at the hand, or with a row of stitching to form a cuff. Flaps at the waist-seam, with pockets under. Four buttons and holes at front. Edges turned in and stitched, or a narrow braid sewn on flat. Some coats have a side-body sewn in, instead of being cut across at front. The turn is long and rather wide, and the corners of lapel and collar both rounded off.

Waistcoats are made with a medium roll-collar, and not to button up high. They are cut rather straight on the bottom-edge, and are not long. The single-breasted, without a collar and to button up high, is also much worn. This style of waistcoat is cut longer, and more pointed at front.

Trousers are smaller in the leg, but the width is equally reduced all down. But little shape is defined. They are small at the bottom, and hollowed on the instep.

The fine gentleman in the centre of the figures, illustrates the costumes worn by a servant known by the title of CHASSEUR, and is usually attached to the suite of Ambassadors at Foreign Courts. Behind the carriage, his dress gives a certain style to the equipage, but the wearer is not merely ornamental, as he performs the duties of a footman.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE OF ENGLISH COSTUMES.

We this month make an alteration in the character of our work, by publishing one plate plain instead of having it coloured. From representations made to us at various times, we are disposed to think that the majority of our readers will approve of the change; as it is, after all, more the shape and details of the garments that they require, and which form the principal feature in our engravings, than the colours themselves, which they have in their stocks. Besides, we have secured the talent of a new artist, and we, with confidence, draw the attention of our patrons to the very artistic manner in which the costumes are rendered, and to the accuracy with which the several *minutiæ* are delineated. The execution of the plate is so elaborately finished, that it would detract from the effect were we to colour it.

On the first figure, we have represented the style of morning-coat which is now so fashionable in the best circles, and of which we have given the pattern in our present collection. Ribs, narrow stripes, and small checks, are made up in this style of coat, in dark colours, and in black and blue, of a full shade. The edges are turned in and stitched broad. The flaps are not very large, but the pockets are under. The foreparts are faced with silk serge or ribbed silk to the lapel-seam.

We have, on the other figure, an illustration of the style of lounge-jacket which has very generally superseded the single-breasted Tweedside, or, at all events, entered strongly into competition with it. It is short, and cut to hang straight. The back is whole. The lapel is not very wide, and the corners are well rounded off. There are three holes only. The collar is usually about 2 inches in the stand, and 2¼ in the fall. It is rounded off at front, and made to sit snug to the throat. The sleeve is only easy, and a cuff is formed by stitching. There are pockets across the front of the skirts, with plain openings. The edges are bound narrow, or a broad braid is sewn on flat all round. The style of trimming is governed by the quality or make of the article on which it is employed.

Double-breasted waistcoats, with lapels cut or sewn on, are much worn in white and coloured drills of different makes and patterns. They are made to button up high. The lapel is broad both at top and bottom, and the collar very low and narrow at front. The corners are rounded. The waistcoat is cut long and pointed.

Morning-trousers are small in the leg and cut a little shapely. They are made to fall easily on to the boot, but the top-side is a little hollowed. The side-seams are plain. Frog, or cross-pockets, are usual.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

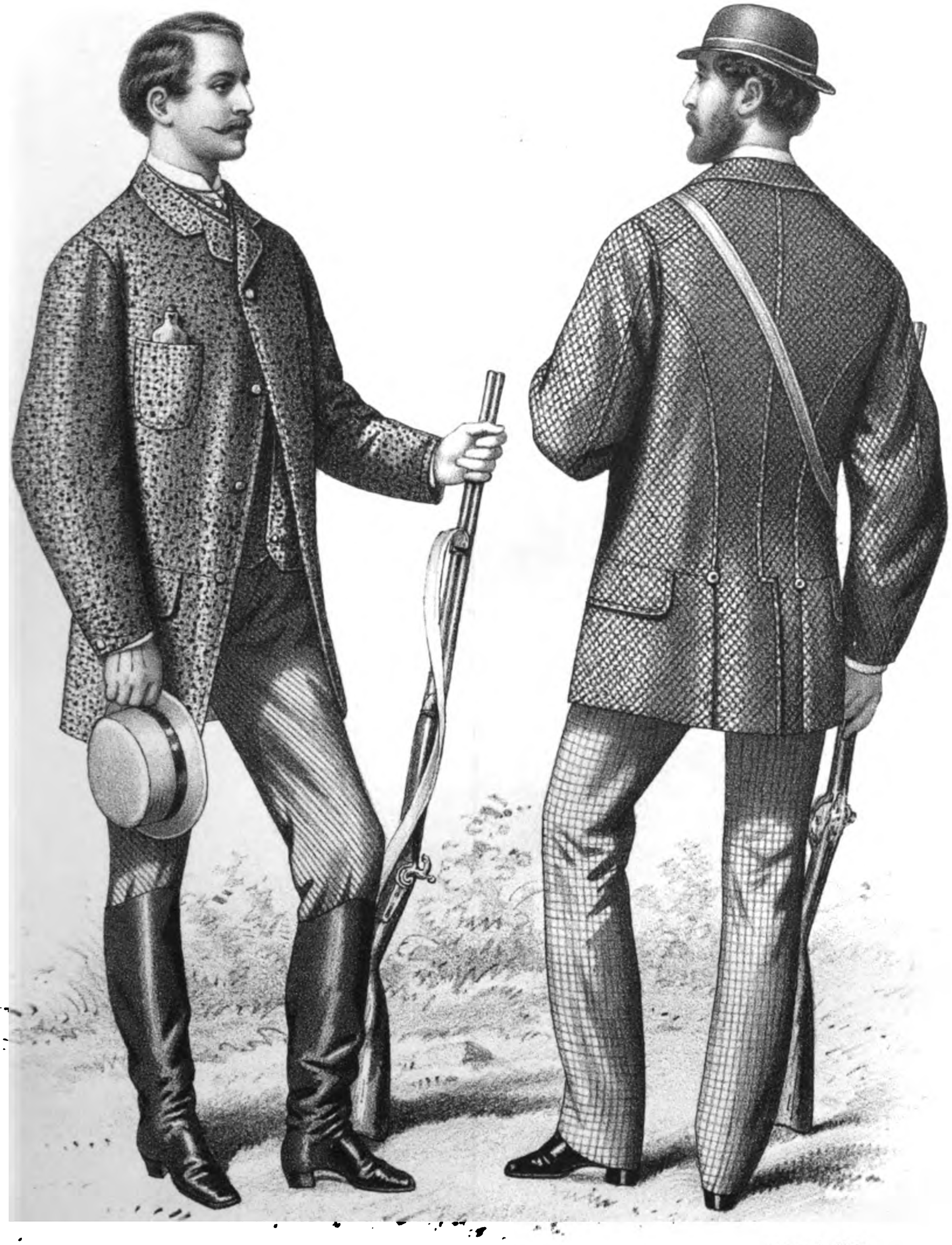
Plates 1226 and 1227.

Diagrams 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, are the pattern of a lady's jacket for out-door wear. It may be produced to the full size by the graduated measures for any particular size required. We have represented two different styles of front. That shown on diagram 2, has a small lapel allowed on at the top of the front-edge, and is intended to be worn turned back on to the breast; while that illustrated by diagram 11, is to be worn buttoned up to the throat, and with a narrow stand-collar square at front.

Diagrams 2, 4, 8, 9, and 10, are the pattern of the morning-coat illustrated on the first figure of the plate representing English fashions, which accompanies the present number of our work.

Diagram 5, is the pattern of a pair of trousers, submitted by our old correspondent, Mr. J. Anderson, of Edinburgh, as an improvement on the style of trousers represented by the diagram we published last month, and extracted from the work issued by our contemporary at Dresden.

Diagrams 6 and 7, illustrate the system communicated by Mr. John Wilkie, for producing the sleeve and skirts of a coat, and forms a sequel to the plan of the forepart we published in a recent number.



Lacroix & Morin del. Imp Lemercier & Cie. Paris August 1860

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69.

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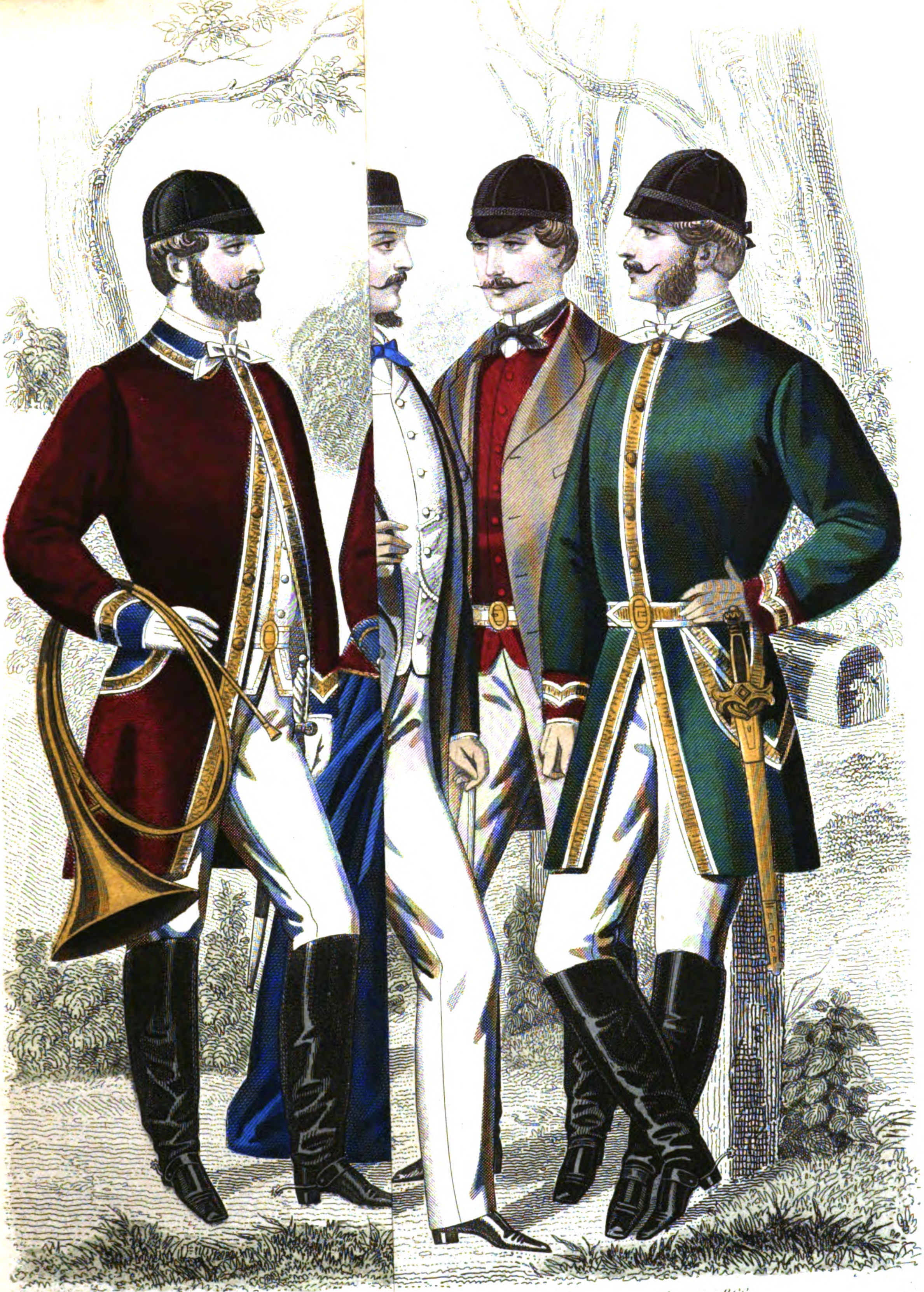


Leroy Imp. r. des Marais, 66.

August 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 244. AUGUST 1, 1866. VOL. 21.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

We are glad to be able to inform your correspondent, "W. S.," of Wolverhampton, whose letter appeared in your June number, that an effort *is* being made to form an amalgamated association of the Master-tailors of Great Britain, and with evidence of success.

In consequence of an advertisement, appearing in the *Times* of June 6th, calling the attention of the Master-tailors to the position in which they at present stand with regard to their workmen, and suggesting that a general conference of the trade should be held in London in August, we placed ourselves in communication with the society originating the movement, and duly received an exposition of its views, which we beg to lay before you, and through the medium of your widely circulated journal, place before the Master-tailors of the kingdom generally.

It is proposed in the first instance, that an association of Master-tailors be formed in every town in the kingdom, and which shall in its infancy be governed by its own rules. That the most central or important town of a county be selected by the association belonging to the district as a local centre.

That the local centres in England connect themselves with that of London, those in Scotland with Edinburgh or Glasgow, and those in Ireland with Dublin; these cities to be considered head-quarters.

That the Master-tailors cultivate, by correspondence, &c., a better understanding among themselves, previously to holding the proposed conference in August, when the following questions now agitated between them and their journeymen be discussed, viz.—the time-log; the introduction of machinery; the hours of labour; in-door and out-door workmen; apprentices; and measures by which threatened repetitions of strikes from time to time may be guarded against and their evil consequences to all parties be prevented.

The association should be thoroughly organized, have a code of rules framed with care for its guidance, appoint officers, &c., for its management, and be so complete in all its arrangements, as that an efficient *counter-combination* to that of the journeymen, be founded on a firm and solid basis.

To assist in carrying out these objects, our branch has connected itself with the Manchester Master-Tailors' Association, and we earnestly trust that other towns will follow our example and unite.

We do not know of an instance in which any particular trade has been attacked with such virulence, or met with such determined opposition from the workmen this year, as our own; in fact, to such an extent has it been carried in many towns, as completely to paralyze business.

It must force itself upon every inquiring mind, that the principal cause of this anomaly and unnatural state of things may be attributed in a great measure to our isolated position. Our efforts have, consequently, been wanting in that energy and efficiency which produce such good results by their influence; and, instead, we have only spasmodic and ill-conceived plans, which, as a natural consequence, are worse than useless in coping with the well-organized and digested measures of the combination of the workmen. It will be palpable to all, that, to hope for any good arising from our exertions, we must be firm, united, and resolute. Not close our eyes wilfully to facts, but seriously set to work to investigate them, and, where necessary, devise a remedy.

If labour, through a scarcity, commands a higher price, no combinations whatever can reduce it below its actual market value; but when it wanders from its legitimate position, and usurps one to which it has no right—viz., the control of capital and business—it is time that decided and active measures be promptly taken to counteract the influence and pressure which the workmen, through their unions and associations, seek to impose upon their employers.

We feel confident that there is no trade in a better position than that of tailors to defeat the unjust and injurious demands on the part of the workmen, if the masters unite. Our position this summer must convince our fellow-tradesmen of the urgent necessity for immediate and combined action.

Under the circumstances of the case we have to beg the favour of your inserting this letter, with the confident assurance that the space devoted to it will not be lost, and in the belief that other members of our body besides "W. S." will welcome the intelligence that an influential number of the members of their profession, actuated by a sense of the necessity for action, are endeavouring, by every means at their command, to bring about a more healthy state of things between the employers and their men.

The masters unite for the protection of their interests, but not as a consequence to the prejudice of those of the men; for, in fact, the two are so intimately connected that what affects the one must equally concern the other.

We again earnestly invite the co-operation of the members of our trade to assist in carrying out the project we have named, and trust that at the proposed conference the interests of *all* will be considered, without distinction of large or small employers, but that they are all alike entitled to the benefit arising from the influence of the union.

We shall be glad to communicate with any of your readers who may wish to open a correspondence with us, and all letters on the subject addressed to the "President" of our association, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, will receive our prompt attention.

We are, Sir, respectfully yours,

The Bolton Branch of the Master-Tailors' Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to find that the Master-tailors of this country are, at last, beginning to think it necessary to take some definite steps to counteract the position assumed by the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen-Tailors. The constant annoyances which it causes us in our daily routine of business, makes it imperative on the masters to organize some plan of proceeding to resist the encroaching demands and authoritative dictation which are put forth by the combined body of journeymen-tailors. Our position is extremely awkward. For a time, circumstances have combined to give every facility to the operations of the Society. Taking advantage of the season, they have struck "the iron while hot," and in the unprepared state the masters were, for want of that good feeling and understanding existing among the members of the trade, which it would be so desirable to foster, the resistance to the increased wages *demanded* was too partial and too weak to hold out any hope of its being successful. Consequently, the trade had no option but to swallow the pill, however unpalatable, and submit to the extortion forced upon it. There was not even a decent show of an attempt to argue the question fairly and amicably between one man and another, which might have led to a proper consideration of the question of wages, but the masters were plainly informed that, unless they consented to give the increased scale, their men would at once leave their employ. As you remarked in a recent number, even men who were satisfied with their work and the remuneration they were receiving, were yet obliged to obey the dictum of the executive of the Society, and place themselves in a hostile position to masters, many of whom they highly respected.

I understand that the masters in the town from which I address you, are to be subjected next year to this intolerance; and until the plans of the Society are rife, the masters will not be made acquainted with the nature of the proposed demands for an increase of wages, nor with the different alterations they purpose carrying out.

The suggestion I would beg to offer is, that the masters form an association, and hold a meeting, at which they should appoint a committee, to represent the whole body. This committee, enjoying the confidence of the trade from their known business habits and general experience in the practical part of our business, of the members composing it, should determine the *time* to be paid for the different garments, which decision being accepted by the masters in town and the provinces, would set at rest the disputes which are continually occurring in various parts of the country. Once the time established, the cost of the making of a garment might readily be known, according to the scale of wages paid per hour in any locality. The committee should take a comprehensive view of the subject, and include in their deliberations and in their decision the several extras which are acknowledged in the trade.

According to the account published by you in the last number of your work, the men appear to have gone thoroughly into the question of time, but taking a wholly one-sided view, to get as much as they can possibly grasp. The masters—at least, many of them—are equally as competent to form an opinion on the subject, and there is no reason to suppose that they would not allow a proper and fair time, and establish a "log" equally just to master and man.

If by publishing my remarks they should promote in any way the progress of the agitation, I shall be but too glad in having contributed my mite towards organizing the association of masters so much desired. Personally I have great need of advice and support, employing as I do on an average 100 hands throughout the year. I purpose again, by your permission, should the agitation progress, offering a further suggestion to the trade, which I hope may put the matter in a more practicable form, unless some one in the meantime should do it more efficiently.

Thanking you for the great interest you have taken in this important question,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. B.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS' TIME LOG, 1866.

In our last number, we gave some extracts from the log which it was the intention of the Society of Journeymen to submit for the guidance of the masters, and we directed the attention of our readers to the prices which, should the log become *law*, would have to be paid for various garments. As the time is approaching when the slackness in trade will allow of masters looking more carefully and freely into the question of wages, we have thought it a seasonable opportunity for publishing further extracts for the enlightenment of the trade. It must be borne in mind that the log has *to be* submitted, unless the Society should alter its intention.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

	HOURS.
Dress or Frock Coat, bluff or raw edges, two pleat pockets, plain or round cuffs, padded collar, plain cloth under arm	31
Single-breasted	28½
Side-lining, without wadding in sides	½
Black canvas under French canvas	1
All rows stitched in shoulders or sides, per pair	¼
Back-lining	1
Half-inch quilted sides, half way down, stitched in each corner	3
Half-inch quilted back-lining, half way down, stitched in each corner	3
Quarter-inch quilted sides, half way down, stitched in each corner	5
Quarter-inch quilted back-lining, half way down, stitched in each corner	4
Cuts at waist, in line with buttons	1
Cuts at waist, in line with buttons, if rantered	2
Cuts stoated in front of breast, or gorge, each pair.	½
Cuts in top of skirt, seamed or stoated, each pair	½
Ditto seamed and rantered, each pair	1
Silk breast-facing, on cloth or flannel	3
Ditto, if to sleeve-heads and side-lining	2
Silk sleeve-tops	1
Sleeves, interlined with flannel	1
Back and body, interlined with flannel	1
Interlining the skirt	1
Back-skirt lining	½
Edges turned in and stitched	3
Edges corded	3
Ditto, if with snip	4
Edges bound, felled	3
Edges bound, and facing felled on binding	4
Edges bound, three-quarters, felled	4
Edges bound, three-quarters, back-stitched on outside	5
Edges bound with galloon, and back-stitched on one side	3½
Ditto, back-stitched on both sides	4½
Edges, flat-braided	5
Edges, flat braid, if back-stitched.	7
If bound round the bottom, extra	1
If bound three-quarters round the bottom, extra	1¼
Flat braid round the bottom, extra	2
Stitched behind buttons from top to bottom	1½
Hair-cloth on shoulders	1
Ditto, if bound separate	2
Made side-edges.	½
Flaps in waist	1½
Puffs, each pair	½
Elastic wristlets at hands	1½
Continuation of side-lining to bug-trap, plain	1½
Separate wings	1
If quilted half-inch, extra	1
Ditto quarter-inch, extra	2
One hole and button in cuffs	½
Two ditto ditto	1
Three ditto ditto	1½
Outside breast-pocket, with welt or jetted	1½
Pocket across in skirt	1½
All plain pockets above, each	1
If cloth laid over skirt-lining in front and waist	1
All coats measuring 40 inches in waist	1¼
All coats measuring 42 inches in waist	2
All coats measuring 46 inches in waist, and upwards	3
Scarlet, extra	2
Light drab, extra	2
Full basting	4
Shell rough basting	2
Basting back-sleeves in and collar on	1½
Basting back-seam and collar	1

MORNING AND SHOOTING COATS.

	HOURS.
Single breast, plain or round cuffs, two pleat pockets, with canvas and padding basted on canvas	26
Double-breast	2
Edges bound or swelled	2½
If round bottom	3½
Edges turned in or stoated and stitched	3
Double-sewed raw edges	4
Turned in and double-sewed	5½
If round the bottom	7½
Edges piped with cloth or velvet, and stitched behind.	6
If round the bottom	8
Seams, single overlaid	4
Seams, seamed and swelled	6
Seams, double-sewed, overlaid	8
Seams, stitched each side of seams	10
Flaps in or below waist	1½
Stitching behind the buttons, each breast	¾
Hare-pockets in skirt, each	2
Hare-pocket, or bag, loose, to button on	4
All pockets with flaps or welts, above two, each	1½
Gun-pieces on shoulders	2
Rough basting	3
Back, sleeves, collar, and edges	2
Back, sleeves, and collar	1½
Shell basting.	2

All other extras same as Dress or Frock Coat.

THREE-SEAM COATS.

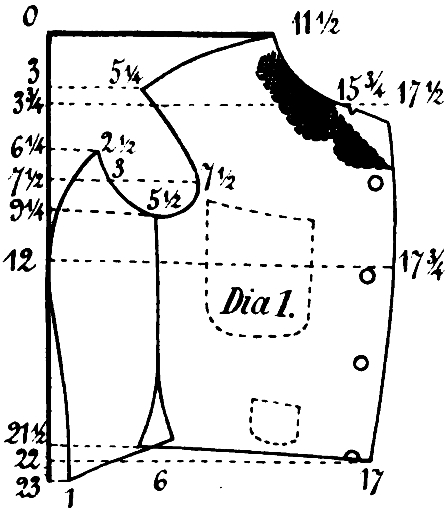
Plain or round cuffs, with or without lining, two pockets, with canvas or button stay, and shoulder-padding basted on canvas	23
If cut down under arms	¾
If cut down under arms, all the way down	1
Flaps, each	¼
Edges, double-sewn, raw	3
Ditto ditto if turned in	4½
Single-stitched, or back-stitched overlaid seams	3
Double-stitched, or back-stitched overlaid seams	6
Stitched or back-stitched, on each side of seams	8
Sleeves-seams, if taped.	1½
Back-seam, if taped.	¾
Seams and facings taped	3
Back slit	½

All other extras same as Morning-Coat.

CLOSE OVER-COAT.

Close over-coat, single-breast, canvas, shoulder-padding, two pleat pockets, and padded collar	31½
Double-breasted.	2
Back-skirt-lining	½
Back-lining	1
Edges bound or swelled	3
Edges double-sewn	4½
If turned in and double-sewn	7½
Edges bound with cloth	7
Edges piped and stitched behind	7
Edges three-quarters bound, felled	4
Edges three-quarters bound, if back-stitched	6
Bound round bottom, plain	1
Ditto ditto with cloth	2
Double-sewed overlaid seams	10
Double-sewed overlaid seams, with lapels	12
Single overlaid seams, stitched or back-stitched	6
Ditto, without lapels	5
Stitched or back-stitched on each side of seam.	14
Stoating seams	6
Strapping seams	16
Swivel-tab on collar	1
Fast-tab on collar, with two holes and buttons.	1½
Fast-tab on skirt, with one hole and button	1
Covered buttons, per dozen	1
Covered rings, per dozen	2

All other extras same as Dress or Frock Coat.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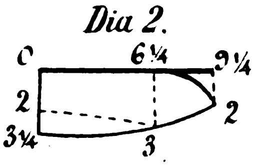
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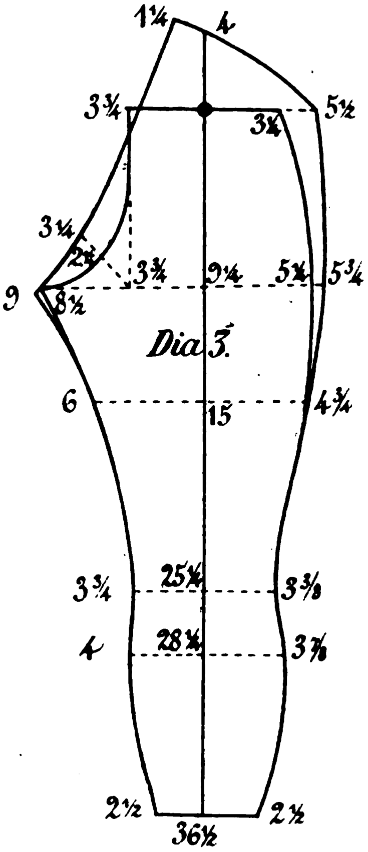
Dia 3.
1¼
4
3¾
5½
3¼
3¼
2½
3¾
9¼
5¼
5¾
9
8½
6
15
4¾
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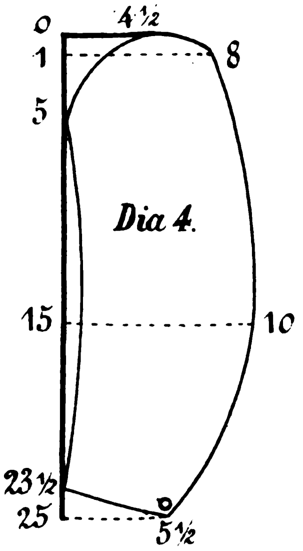
25¼
3⅜
4
28¼
3⅞
2½
2½
36½


Dia 4.
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4½
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8
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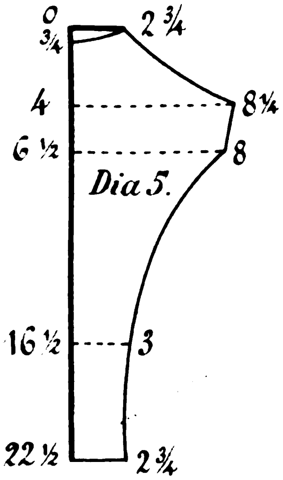
23½
25
5½


Dia 5.
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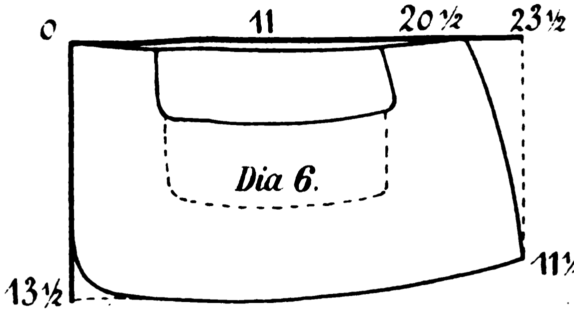
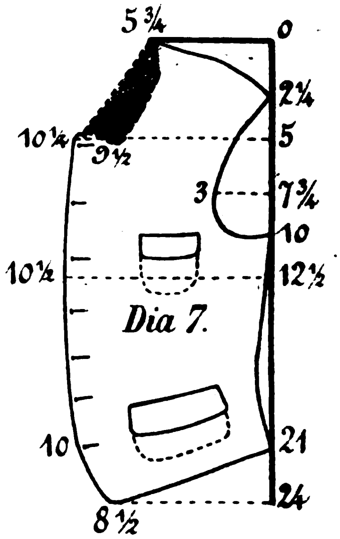
¾
2¾
4
8¼
6½
8
16½
3
22½
2¾


Dia 6.
0
11
20½
23½
13½
11½


Dia 7.
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10¼
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10½
12½
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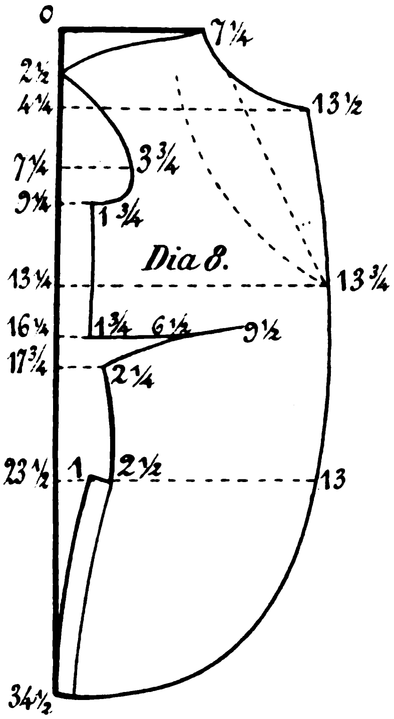
21
24
8½

Lith. Michelet, r. du Hazard, 6.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.


Dia 8.
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7¼
2½
4¼
13½
7¼
3¾
9¼
1¾
13¼
13¾
16¼
1¾
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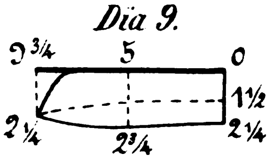
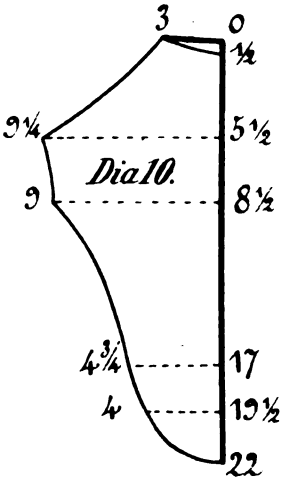
9½
17¾
2¼
23½
1
2½
13
34½


Dia 9.
9¾
5
0
1½
2¼
2¾
2¼


Dia 10.
3
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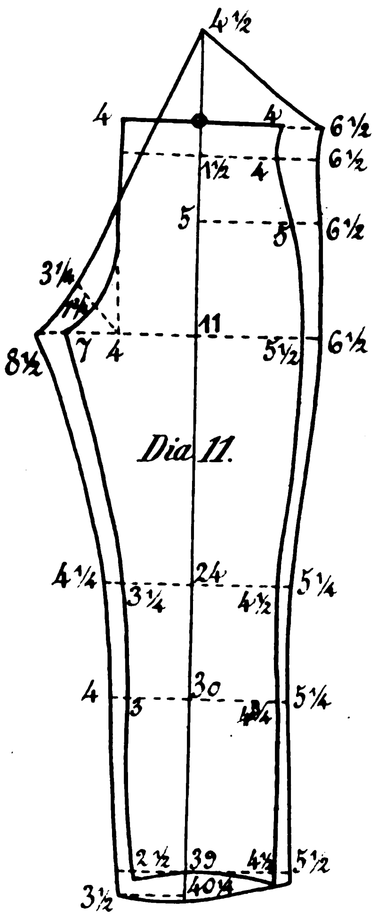
½
9¼
5½
9
8½
4¾
17
4
19½
22


Dia 11.
4½
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1½
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8½
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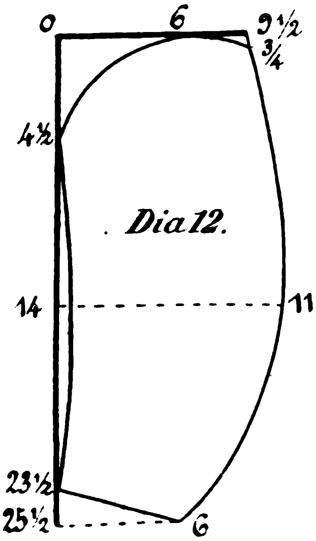
39
4½
5½
3½
40¼


Dia 12.
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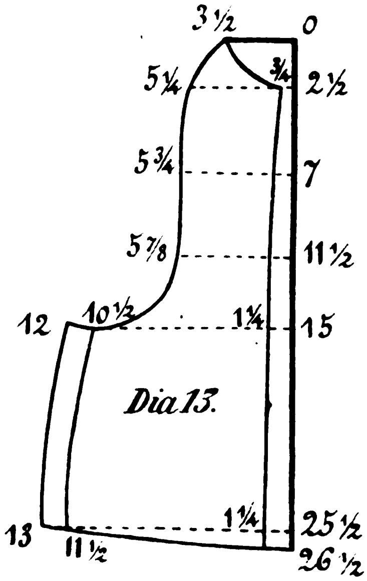
25½
6


Dia 13.
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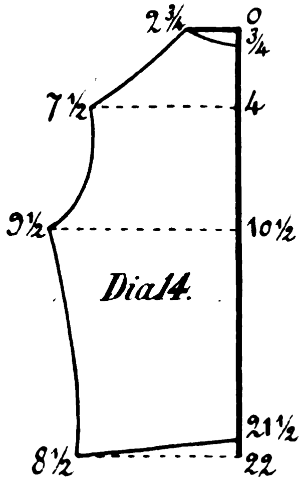
1¼
25½
26½


Dia 14.
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¾
7½
4
9½
10½
21½
8½
22

E. C. Minister.

CHESTERFIELD OR SAC COATS.

	HOURS.
Chesterfield or sac coat, with two pockets and flaps, with or without linings, canvas, and padded collar.	27
Double-breast.	2
Fly in breast	2
Vent in back, plain	½
Vent in back, with bearer, stoated or seamed	1
Each hole and button in vent	¼
If fly in vent, with holes and buttons	1½
Single-sewed seams, overlaid	5
Seamed and swelled seams	7
Double-sewed seams	10
Stitched or back-stitched on each side of seams	12
Strapping seams, extra	12
Stoating seams	5
Single-pricked overlaid seams	10
Double-pricked overlaid seams	30
Single-pricked round bottom	4
Double-pricked round bottom	8
Single-pricked edges	6
Double-pricked edges	18
Each row round hand, above two	¼
Each row round hand, above two, if pricked	1
Bottom faced round with cloth	1
Bottom faced round with leather	4
Fast cape, plain	1½
Fast cape, and pricked below seam	2½
Swivel-tab on collar, single-pricked	1½
Fast-tab on collar, double-pricked	2
Loose-tab, double-pricked, with five holes	4
Flap and pocket	1½
If double-stitched	2
If single-pricked	3
Double-pricked	4
Waterproof shoulders and sleeve-heads.	2
Collar-arch, three-eighths of an arch	6
Ditto, half inch, straight rows, extra	2
Fly, double-pricked, extra	2

All other extras same as Close Over-coat. Basting same as Morning-Coat.

VESTS.

	HOURS.
Plain single-breasted vest, bluff edges, with or without canvas, no collar	8½
Roll or prussian collar	¾
Stitching, back-stitching, pricking, cording	1½
Swelling or binding edges	1
Piped edges	1½
Piped and stitched behind	3
Stitched from roll to side-seam	¾
Double-stitched, edges raw	2
Double-stitched edges, if turned in.	3
Binding, back-stitched on one side and felled on other.	1½
Binding, back-stitched on both sides	2
Cloth binding, felled on both sides	1½
Ditto back-stitched on one side and felled on other	2
Ditto back-stitched on both sides	3
Velvet binding	1¼
Gold, silver, or tinsel edges	1½
Gold or silver tracing-braid, laid on	3
Braid on the flat	2
Tracing-braid, per row	1½
Border sewn on	3
Cuts in gorge or scye, per pair	¼
Ditto ditto if stitched, per pair	½
Elbowed cuts in gorge, per pair	½
Cuts from side-seam to pocket	¼
Puffs going in from side-seam to pocket	½
Ditto from bottom to pocket, plain seam	¾
Ditto if stitched once round	1
Ditto ditto twice round	1½
Cuts taken out from bottom to the pocket, plain seam.	½
Ditto ditto, if stitched or rantered	1
Ditto through the pocket	¾
Ditto, if stitched	1½
Puffs in back	¼
Puffs in back, stitched or back-stitched	1
Vents in side, each	¼
Long back-straps, making	1
Short ditto ditto	¾
Covered back-straps	½
Ready-made back-straps, or strings from side-seam, per pair	½
Ditto ditto, short	¼
Single backs	1
Back or back-lining, felled or stitched	¾
Wadding, or flannel tacked in	¼
Extra wadding in breast	½
Wadding, stitched in five straight rows	1
Taping side-seams	½
Ditto ditto and shoulder-seams	1
Eyelet-holes	½
Covered buttons, per dozen	1
Shanking ditto, ditto	1
Rings, or wire buttons, covered and stitched, per dozen	1½
Stitching or tacking behind buttons	¼
All pockets over two, each	1
Patch-pockets, each	1
Flaps, per pair	1
Fly in breast	1½
Ditto if with sham buttons	2
Vests made up single	8½
If taped, extra	1½
Embroidered vests, extra	1
Seal or other skin vest, extra	2
If double-breasted, extra	3
Felling silk inside roll	1½
Fast-tabs for button-up	3
Full basting vest	2
Rough basting	1
Basting back in, fly and buttons	¾
White, buff, or scarlet	1
Extra sizes, measuring 40 inches	¾
Ditto ditto 42 inches	1
Ditto ditto 46 inches	1½

TROUSERS.

Plain trousers, without pockets	9
Two pockets	2
Watch-pocket	¾
Pocket in seat	1½
Cash-pocket in top	¾
Cash-pocket, if with flap	1
Rule-pocket	1
Tops bound with ribbon or the waist-lining	¾
If back-stitched plain on the outside	1
Strap and catch	1
Ditto, if bound	1½
Cuts, per pair	½
Waistbands on all trousers	1
French bearer, with two holes and buttons	1
If more than two, per hole and button	¼
All holes above four in fall, each	¼
Silk, cotton, or cloth puff	½
Elastic puff	1
Overlaid side-seams, or notched	2
Silk or worsted braid down side-seams	3
Gold or silver stripes down side-seams	4
Cloth stripes, stitched or back-stitched on side-seams, per pair	5
Cloth stripes, plain, seamed, or felled on, per pair	2
Bottoms stretched down or shrunk	½
Bottoms faced with cloth or canvas, 6 inches up	1
Bottoms, if faced all round	2

	HOURS.
Bottoms faced above 6 inches	1½
Binding bottoms	1
Bottoms taped	1
Leather round bottoms	1½
Bottom buttons, stays inside	½
Bottom buttons, if stays outside	1
Back-stitched bottoms, one row in each bottom	1
Flies at bottoms, two or three holes	2
Slits at bottoms	½
Straps with one hole	1
Straps with two holes	1½
Straps with three holes	2
Straps seamed on with one hole	1½
Straps seamed on with two holes	2
Tabs to button-straps, on inside	1½
Leather straps sewed on	1
Leather straps covered half way with cloth	1½
Cuffing bottoms with cloth	3
Cuffing bottoms with leather, 9 inches up	6
Above 9 inches	8
Shrinking before made	¾
Overlaid leg-seams	1½
Overlaid seat-seam	¾
If up the front, extra	½
Hip and fork pieces, each	¼
If stoated or rantered, each	½
Strapping leg-seams and 7 inches up seat, single sewn.	4
Double sewn	7
Strapping leg-seams and to the top of seat, single sewn.	5
Ditto, double sewn	8½
Strapping leg-seams half way, single sewn	2
Ditto, double sewn	3½
Strapping 6 inches up seat, 6 inches down leg-seam, 3 inches up front, single sewn	2
Ditto, double sewn	3
Lining trousers	1½
Lining after made	3
Seat lined	½
Seat lined with leather	1
If stitched, each side seat-seam extra	1
Straps left on fly, with one hole	½
Ham shrinking	½
Shrinking and forming, riding, or tight-fitting trousers	1
Cuts in hams, if seamed	¾
Ditto cuts, felled or taped	1½
Cuts, if rantered, extra	1½
Pricked seams, extra	2
Loops, per pair	½
Buff, or white trousers, extra	1
Rough basting trousers	3
Basting seat and bottoms	1
Serging seams	1
Back-stitching round waist	½
All trousers 40 inches in waist, extra	¾
Ditto 42 ditto ditto	1
Ditto 46 ditto ditto	1½
Taping crutch-pieces	½
Taping seat-pieces	½
Loose linings run	3
Loose linings, if seams felled	4
Sham fly, in whole-fall trousers	1
Sham split-fall in ditto	1½
Any row of stitching in split-fall trousers, after two in fall	¼
Girdle in dressing-trousers	1
Body lining trousers	1

MASTER-TAILORS AND THEIR JOURNEYMEN.

A case of considerable importance to the trade was tried recently at the Westminster County Court. An action was brought against the house of Messrs. Smalpage and Son, of Maddox Street, by two journeymen who had formerly been in their employ, but had been suspended by the foreman for want of punctuality and for bad workmanship. At the time of their suspension they had in hand three coats, and as they viewed the fact of being suspended in the light of an absolute dismissal, they claimed to be paid the full amount of wages for making them, £2 17s. 9d., according to the log, although they had in reality merely basted them up. The question in dispute was, therefore, whether a journeyman, upon being suspended or discharged from his employment, could claim the full amount to which he would have been entitled on completion of the work he had in hand; although, at the time of such suspension or discharge, he had only commenced his labours by merely basting the coat together for the purpose of being tried on.

Mr. Cottman appeared for the plaintiffs, and, assisted by the secretary of the Working Tailors' Association, attempted to prove a custom of the trade favourable to their case; but the judge, without troubling Mr. Besley, the counsel for the defendants, to plead their defence, gave his decision in favour of Messrs. Smalpage and Son, with costs against the plaintiffs. His honour remarked that the evidence as to custom had signally failed.

Messrs. Smalpage and Son had paid into court 9s., which sum they considered was all the plaintiffs were entitled to for the amount of work done. There were several master-tailors in court prepared to confirm, by their testimony, the view taken by the defendants, but their evidence was not required.

Messrs. Smalpage and Son, in allowing this case to be taken into a public court, acted upon principle, and from a sense of duty towards the trade as a body, with a view to protect it from what they considered an attempt to establish an unjust precedent.

We had hoped to be favoured with further particulars of this case, as no doubt many remarks were made in the course of the hearing which would have had an interest for our readers, although not appearing to be of much importance to the reporter present. We could have wished to have been informed upon what ground the plaintiffs' counsel based his claim for the payment of the full amount, and upon what evidence he attempted to prove the custom of the trade in favour of his clients. Our request to be furnished with further information was not complied with, and we are consequently obliged, much to our regret, to limit our account to the report which appeared in one of the daily papers.

Upon the face of the case, the claim was preposterous, and there would not appear to exist the shadow of a doubt as to the absurdity of the idea of its being recoverable by law. Masters would otherwise be placed in the enviable position of being always liable to be made the victim of any of their men, who, with work in hand, might commit himself in one way or other, and, after being discharged for his misconduct, claim to be paid the full amount, as if he had completed his job.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE STRIKE AND OF THE NEW LOG.

The great increase in the wages paid for different garments, as fixed by the new log, forms so important a feature in the amount paid each week by many trades, to their journeymen, that in self-defence they have been compelled to set their wits to work, and devise some plan to reduce the expense. One readily suggested itself for this purpose, the curtailing of some of the numerous extras which so run up the cost of making a garment, and consequently we now find many of the best houses having their trade made in the most simple manner consistent with appearance—dispensing with the additional stitching on the edges of the coats, and with the lapped side-seams to trousers; or if their customers insist upon having additional work put in their coats, &c., giving them to understand that they must pay the extra cost. Sewing-machines, which in some instances had been laid aside or only partially brought into use, have been resorted to by several trades; and their utility and economy in operation were never placed so forcibly before their owners.

As an illustration of the illiberal spirit evinced by some of the journeymen, we give the following instance, which was communicated to us by a member of our trade at the West-End, and we can vouch for the correctness of the statement.

A gentleman had had a morning-coat from his tailors, and according to the present fashion the front was made to turn very low, and there were only two buttons and holes in the forepart. When subsequently ordering a double-breasted frock-coat, he wished the front to be made in the same style, and with two holes in the lapel. Calling in on his tailor, the coat, *not yet out of hand from the journeyman*, was brought from the shop and tried on. The customer remarked, "I forgot to mention that I should like to have a hole for a flower." This was attended to, and, on paying the log at the end of the week, ONE HOUR, 7d., was put down for this *one hole*, whereas the journeyman might have had twelve to make instead of five without being entitled to any additional payment. It must not be forgotten that the coat had not been delivered from the shop at the time it was brought for the customer to try on, as this makes the injustice of the case the greater.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1231 and 1232.

Diagrams 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, are the pattern of one of the most prevailing forms of shooting-jacket for the approaching season.

Diagram 3 is the pattern of a pair of pantaloons for riding, to replace either breeches or trousers. If required, buttons may be sewn on at the knee to represent breeches. A long narrow strap is sewn on at the bottom of the leg-seam, and after passing under the foot is fastened on to a button near the side-seam. Pantaloons are made with fly-front and cross-pockets, and with raised or lapped seams.

Diagrams 7, 9, and 14, are the pattern of a shooting-waistcoat to correspond with the jacket.

Diagrams 8, 10, 12, and 13, are the pattern of a novel form of morning-coat, contributed by an old correspondent whose productions are familiar to our readers, and distinguished by the boldness and originality of their designs. In the present specimen we have a complete departure from the "old beaten track" in the peculiar shape of the side-seam. A "box-plait" is formed at the bottom of the back-seam, and one at the side-body-seam. A V is taken out at the edge of the side-body on the forepart, and this seam is covered by the top of the "patch-pocket" sewn on outside each breast. The openings of the pockets in the skirts are in the plaits under the arm. A rolling collar is worn with this coat. The pattern is proportioned for a man measuring 19 breast, and must be produced to the full size by the *ordinary* tape measure.

Diagram 11, is the pattern of a pair of trousers to the prevailing fashion and proportions, contributed by a leading West-End firm, and represents the style they are now adopting for morning-trousers. For many trades it will be considered sufficiently shapely; but some houses cut their walking or riding trousers much closer generally, and to define the shape of the leg more.

In designs for Shooting and Hunting Costume, we have this month a superabundance of riches. Some of them, however smart and effective in appearance, will, notwithstanding, not be of much use to many of our readers. Still, they represent styles actually worn in France, and, as illustrations of the hunting costume of our neighbours, will not be devoid of all interest to the trade.

The shooting-dress, as shown on the third figure on the larger plate, is perfectly admissible in this country, and might be worn by any quiet-dressing gentleman. It consists of a short Tweedside jacket, cut away at front, and well rounded off at bottom. Buttoned up at the throat, and a broad collar with a low stand. Easy sleeve, plain at the hand, and contracted at the bottom. Four pockets, with deep flaps rounded at the corners, and the edges turned in and stitched close.

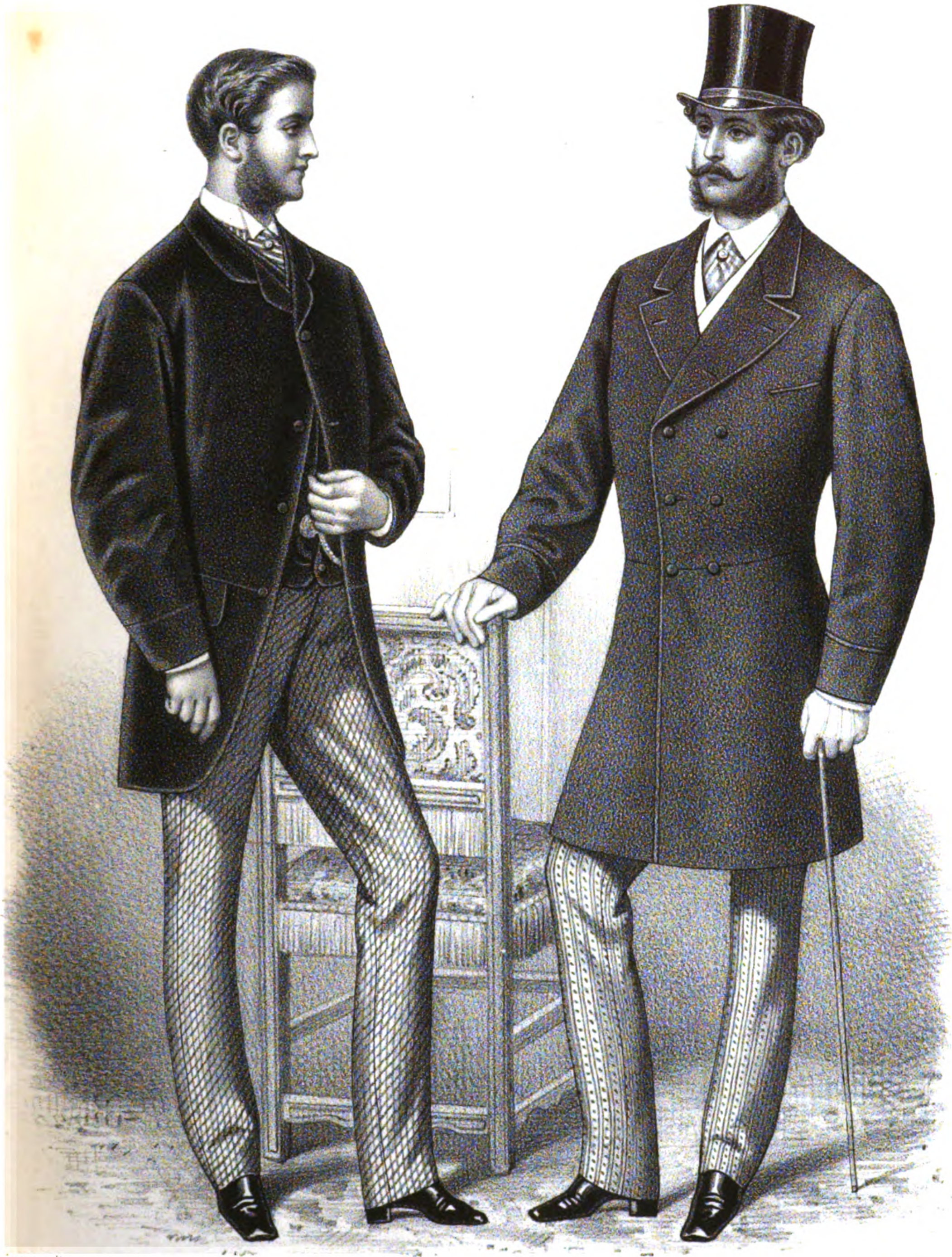
The waistcoat is long, and rounded off from the bottom button. Cut high in the neck, and without a collar.

The trousers are cut wide in the leg, but small at the bottom, and short, and are worn with short gaiters, into which the bottoms of the trousers are tucked carefully.

The jacket represented on the next figure, is simply a single-breasted frock, cut moderately close to the figure, and with a short skirt. The hip-buttons are 4 inches apart, the side-seam not much curved, and a little sprung out at the bottom, as the waist is long. Five holes and buttons at front, and the coat made to fasten up to the gorge. Broad fall to the collar, and the end well forward at front, but low in the stand. Sleeve not large generally, but small at the hand, with one hole and button. The skirt is cut off at the bottom of the front-edge, but not rounded. The edges are double-stitched, or one row quite narrow.

We have a smart style of morning-coat, illustrated on the fifth figure. The forepart and skirt are cut together, and a side-body sewn in. There is a very bold and long turn to the front of the forepart, and one hole and button only. The step to the forepart is small, and the end of the collar narrow, and at right angles with the seam of the neck. Easy sleeve, plain and small at the hand. Skirt short, and well cut off at front. Pockets with flaps across the skirts rather low down, and one outside the left breast, but without a flap. Edges bound narrow, or turned in and stitched. The collar of the waistcoat partakes somewhat of the character of the coat collars as now worn abroad, and is even broader in proportion.

On the small plate, we have endeavoured to portray the English sportsman, equipped and clothed to our notions of fitness, and we flatter ourselves that our patrons will admit that our artist has efficiently carried out our desire, and produced a drawing fully embodying the prevailing ideas. The style represented by the two figures is that shown on the pattern we publish with our present number, and we beg to refer our readers to the sheet of diagrams for the general shape and the various proportions. On the first figure, we have introduced long boots with the *trousers* tucked in them. The form of this garment is shown on the other figure. The seams may be either plain or lapped, and the edges turned in and stitched once or twice to fancy. The buttons are of stained ivory, fancy wood, or horn.



September 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69.

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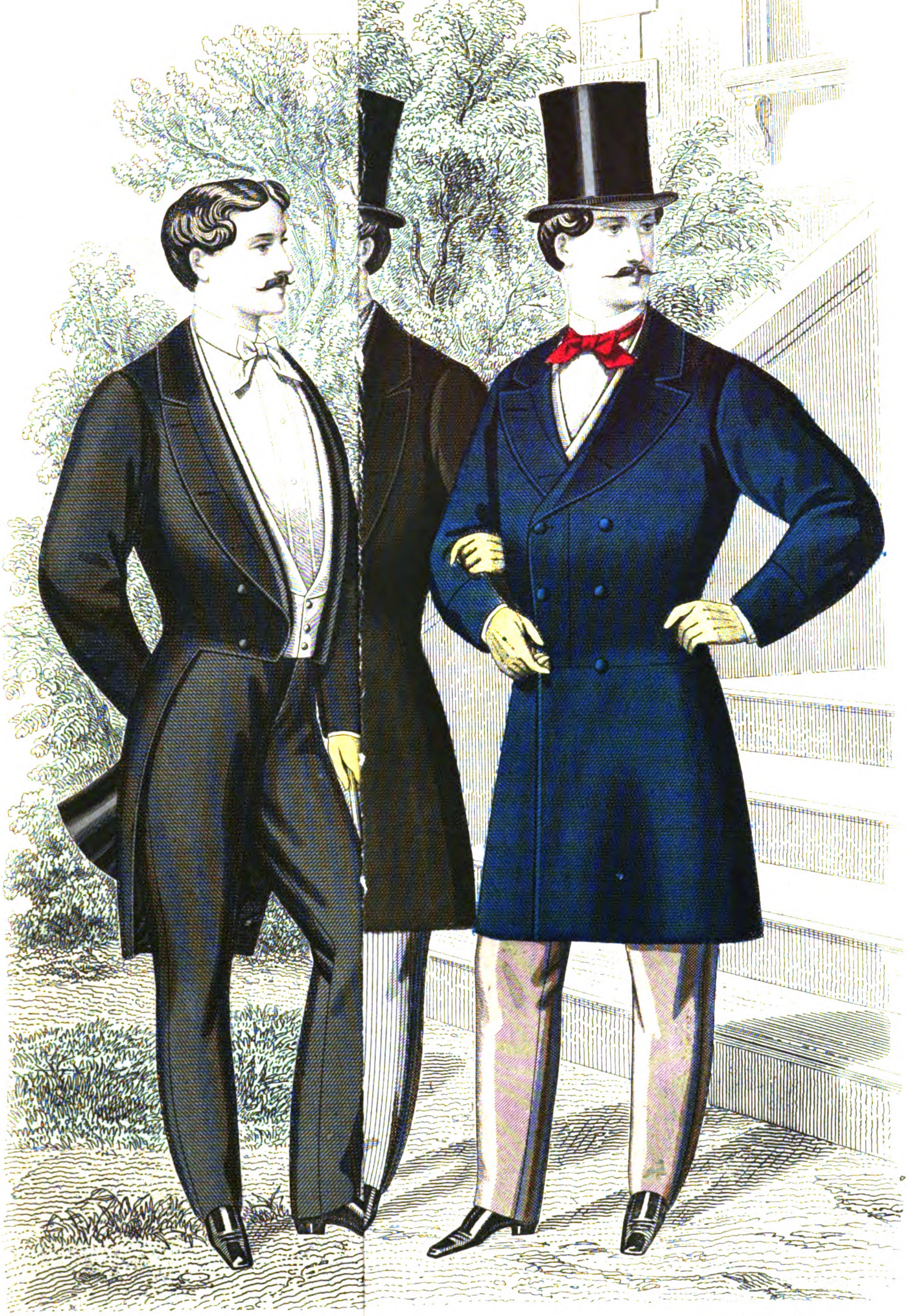


Leroy imp. r. des Marais, 66

September 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 245. September 1, 1866. Vol. 21.

ASSOCIATION OF MASTER-TAILORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of MASTER-TAILORS of the United Kingdom will be held at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, the 30th August, at four o'clock p.m., for the purpose of forming an Association.

It is earnestly requested that representatives from all parts of the country attend, in order to ensure the proposed organization being carried out.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Master-Tailors' Association, care of Messrs. Landon and Gledhill, 10, New Burlington Street, London, W., from whom cards of admission may be obtained.

The trade will be glad to find, by the above advertisement, that the desire so widely expressed for the formation of an association of Master-tailors, to uphold the interests of the body, is at length in a fair way to be organized. We regret that the day appointed for the meeting should unfortunately have been fixed so late in the month as to prevent our publishing a report in the present number of our work; we have, however, made arrangements with the gentlemen forming the provisional committee, to have copies of the proceedings, and shall be happy to forward them to our patrons, on receipt of a note to that effect.

The necessity for the movement will be shown by reference to the great inconvenience experienced by the trade at the early part of the season, and by the determined character of the association formed by the journeymen. A new log will be proposed for general adoption in town and country, so that one uniform *time*-scale may be recognized by the trade, at the price paid per hour in each locality.

From the promises of support by the leading trades in town, and the numerous deputations from the principal provincial towns in the kingdom, there is every reason to hope that the contemplated association will be established on a firm basis, and check the systematic opposition organized against the masters.

The appeal for the countenance of the trade will, we feel sure, be well met, and the principals of the leading houses exert themselves for the purpose.

THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING SOMATOMETER.

INVENTED BY JNO. H. WILSON, OF HUDDERSFIELD.

We have been favoured by the inventor with a view of the above instrument, and have had the principle on which it acts, and the method of applying it on the body and on the cloth, explained to us. As it is one of the latest inventions in connexion with our trade, we are bound, as faithful chroniclers, to make its properties known to our readers, and will endeavour to convey an idea of its use and results.

By one of the instruments, when placed against the back-seam, the front of the scye is ascertained, and the direction of a line given, on which some points will be obtained by the second instrument. On the other, when placed at the top of the back, and one edge allowed to lie on the back-seam, the width of back suitable to the figure is shown; and, by means of a brass pivot placed in the centre of the instrument—a detached piece acting with the line obtained by the first instrument, and to which we have referred—intersects the front of scye, and the amount of disproportion in the figure is shown by the front-edge lapping on to the body of the instrument, on which there are letters marking the quantity by the point it intersects. A scale also intersects the line from the front of the scye towards the neck, which determines the position in which to place the instrument when applied on the cloth, as it is really on the principle of the apparatus known as *transfers*. The time occupied is short, and the inventor claims for his instrument the certainty of determining the exact make of the figure measured, and producing a garment to correspond with it, without the necessity of any calculations or the exercise of the judgment of the cutter. He also instances the facility which it affords for drafting a series of patterns to any particular style, on the principle of the Graduated Measures.

Mr. Wilson, in an introduction which he has prepared for the press, observes, with reference to the present plans of producing garments now in use—"Every practical cutter admits the desirability of some more correct and efficient method of ascertaining the required form or shape of the various garments composing our ordinary dress. Every plan hitherto proposed, comprises certain defects, or is attended with some inconvenience, which it is desirable to remedy. In pronouncing all methods of measurement unsatisfactory, I do but express the universal opinion of the trade. As *size* is not necessarily a clue to *form*, it is evident that, to attempt—by means of a flexible tape—the measurement of a solid body like the human frame, bounded by curves of such diversified character, is a problem involving no trifling difficulty in the working.

"The mathematical division of the measure of the breast, or any other portion of the body, although possessing the advantages of simplicity and uniformity, is equally unsatisfactory in its results; owing to the great difference which exists in the conformation, arising out of the inequality of *size*, *form*, or *relative position*. These methods calculate what the proportions of each part *ought* to be, and then make certain allowances and alterations, dictated by the eye or the judgment of the cutter. Not only does this method involve abstruse fractional calculations, but its squares, angles, triangles, and curves, are based upon arbitrary assumptions.

"The circumference of the chest cannot with certainty afford a key to the general proportions of the figure."

Mr. Wilson then goes on to notice the variety of conformations of the human figure met with in practice, and points out the difficulty of determining the exact shapes suitable to those differences in form. He shows the instances of *compound disproportion* which are frequently to be observed, and shows the possibility that, while providing for a proper shape or allowance at one point, the cutter may cause a disarrangement at another.

"The objections equally apply to any systems founded on the measurement of the shoulder, or other parts of the body, used divisionally as a basis for lines and angles, to determine the proportion of the pattern. These methods, it may be seen, can never be successful, unless the person taking the measures can carry in his eye, a number of details relating to the make of his client. This, in a large establishment, could only be accomplished by minds of an exceptional capacity. In all cases, where the cutter has not the opportunity of seeing the person to be fitted, the methods to which I have alluded are still more fallacious, and too frequently produce most unsatisfactory results, as the numerous and expensive alterations necessitated, as well as the consequent disappointment occasioned, too clearly prove."

"Admeasurement systems assume to convey an accurate idea of the shape, or form, as well as the size of the figure, by means of numerous measures variously applied, of length and breadth, and to act independently of proportional divisions. The process is not merely tedious but unreliable, for the following reasons. Scarcely any supplementary measures can be taken, without in some degree altering the attitude of the figure; and, consequently, they do not faithfully represent the particular conformation unless taken with perfect accuracy. If, for instance, the tape have been drawn a little too tight in one place, or left rather loose—in curves even the breadth of the tape is of importance—the multiplicity of measures, sometimes from thirty to forty, instead of serving as a counter-check, simply create confusion."

Mr. Wilson refers to the various instruments and apparatus which have been offered to the trade at different periods, points out the inconvenience in applying them generally, and draws attention to the little favour the majority met with, from their inapplicability and the time occupied in using them. He also adverts to the constrained and unnatural position in which the body is placed when undergoing the process of being buckled up in a case, and remarks:

"The SOMATOMETER is alone free from all these objections. It is exceedingly simple in its construction and application, and has not the least tendency to throw the person under manipulation into an undesirable or unnatural position.

"By the use of this novel and self-registering invention, every necessary quantity is registered and secured; and a pattern in any style, and for any variety of figure, is drafted in less time than by any other method. Its utility is unaffected by change of fashion.

"The combined advantages of the admeasurement and breast-measures are obtained, while their imperfections are avoided. Nothing is taken for granted. No assumption laid down as to what *should* or *might be;* but positive *data* in every case is closely followed. It involves no calculations, and is applicable to persons of either sex, and is adapted for those of unusual make or dimensions—for the deformed as well as for the most symmetrical."

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Would you allow me, through the medium of your valuable magazine, to ask some of your talented contributors to help me out of my difficulty, by publishing in the GAZETTE OF FASHION a *reliable* trouser system? I have great difficulty in cutting that particular garment, and if any of your correspondents would comply with my request, he will greatly benefit me, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

"A YOUNG AND ANXIOUS CUTTER."

Gibraltar, ——

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I feel obliged by your kindness in giving space, in your July number, for my last communication, and feel flattered by the expression of your kind felicitations with respect to my sympathy, reward, &c., &c.; but you go on to observe, "It could be wished that such instances were more general; and that a similar result were more frequently experienced by other employers equally as well-intentioned towards their men, as our correspondent. Such, unfortunately, is not the rule; and it is painful to be obliged to admit the fact; but if a corroboration were needed, we have only to refer to cases which have come within our knowledge during the last strike by the journeymen-tailors both in town and the provinces." After some general remarks, you instance the case of Mr. Jones.

Now, sir, I beg most respectfully to differ with you as to the rule, &c., &c., as I am still of opinion that a *real* kindness will always produce a feeling of gratitude; and the strong case you have quoted to prove the contrary, I consider not only a total failure in support of your argument, but a very strong proof that we have other duties, besides giving money to persons in distress.

Mr. Jones, you state, has given in all £1347 in subscriptions and donations to the Tailors' Benevolent Institution; he has an equivalent reward, in the honour of his name being before the public as the greatest subscriber—consequently the most benevolent Master-tailor in town—and in the 685 votes at each election, which are calculated to give him a vast patronizing influence over his men.

Now, sir, if Mr. Jones use this influence over his men to procure their labour below its market price, where is his benevolence, or where the ingratitude of the men in standing out for their just claim? for, in my opinion, the price of labour will rise or fall in proportion to demand and supply, just like every other commodity. And I think, if a man is paid the full value of his labour, of whatever nature that may be, he has no further claim on his employer or any one else. In place of looking up to such generous and noble patrons as referred to above, let him be taught that manly and noble self-reliance, which would enable him to look forward to becoming entitled to the advantages of such an institution as that for Aged and Infirm Journeymen-tailors, on the strength of his own subscriptions to its funds, and not in the pauper spirit which would lead him to look to an employer to do for him what he ought to do for himself.

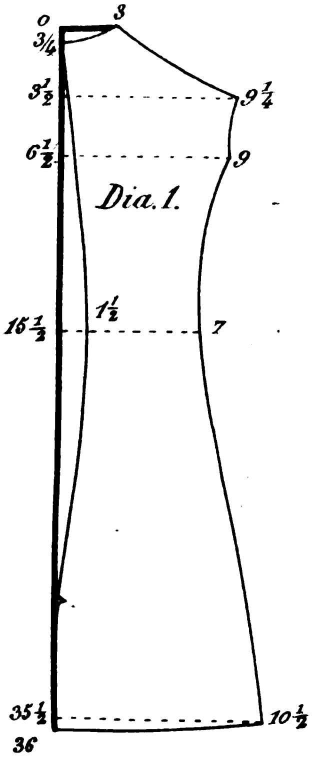
With respect to Mr. Jones "devising some plan to insure his work being done, if not by his regular men," &c., &c., "in this," you say, "he was at perfect liberty to use whatever measures he thought proper; and his right to do so will not, we imagine, be questioned by any impartial person."

Now, sir, I have not seen the circular to which you allude, and therefore can only infer from your remarks that it is an exposure of the *sweating system*, which I do think ought to be exposed. If, for instance, a butcher offer for sale, the flesh of an animal which has been attacked by some disease, although the flesh may *appear* good, he will be liable to a heavy penalty, and the public will approve of his exposure. You will say, "there is no analogy between the two cases;" but here I beg again to differ from you, for there is equally as much danger to be apprehended, if not even more, from inhaling noxious vapours, as from eating unwholesome food. As woollen cloth is very susceptible of absorbing such vapours and of retaining them for some time, I think every man ought to be exceedingly careful in the selection of the garments he wears, and to satisfy himself that they have been made up in a clean and healthy workshop, and not in the miserable dwelling of some poor victim of a sweater, whose earnings are so small that he cannot afford to pay the rent of a better or more decent lodging.

I also think that if any Master-tailor or draper, either offer for sale or supply any of his customers with garments which have been made up in such places, he ought to be exposed, as risking the health and perhaps the life of his customer, merely to put a little more in his own coffers. For instance, suppose some respectable West-end tailor should say to himself, "I will not submit to pay the prices here demanded," and makes a contract with some marine store dealer, down in the back slums of Whitechapel, or in the Minories, to give his trade out for him to persons residing in either of those localities, to be made up perhaps in the same room and by the bed of some poor wife or child laid prostrate by measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, or say even by cholera; I think, as a sanitary precaution, such conduct should be exposed, and that every tailor's workshop ought to be subject to regular inspection by the officer of health. Tainted garments, as well as tainted meat, should be guarded against.

I do not mean to justify the journeymen in exhibiting a vindictive or dictatorial spirit towards their employers on every occasion when an opportunity offers; but if masters will, from etiquette, hold themselves entirely aloof from the society of their men, and pass them in the public streets as entire strangers, in place of occasionally dropping into their workshops, and joining with them in familiar conversation, which encourages sobriety and intelligence, what can they expect from them but the treatment they now experience.

I would recommend them to consider well their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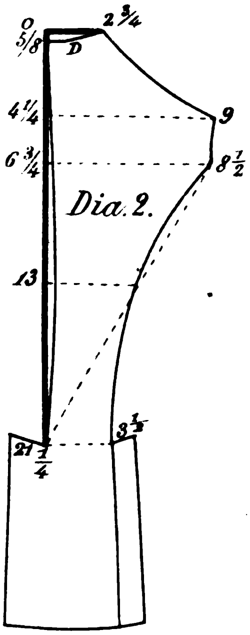
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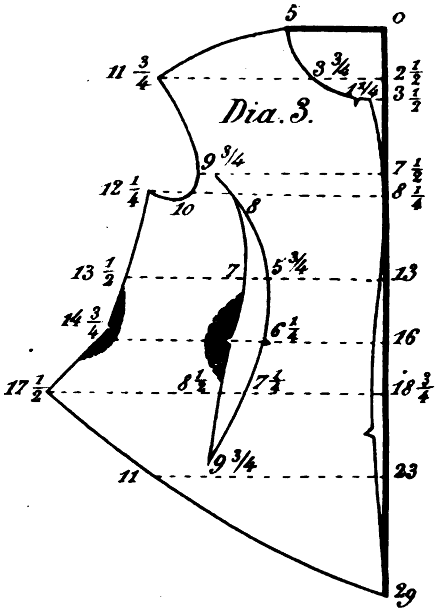
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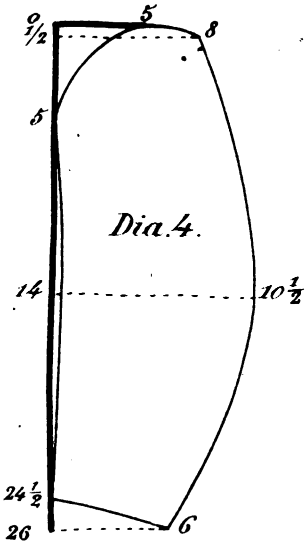
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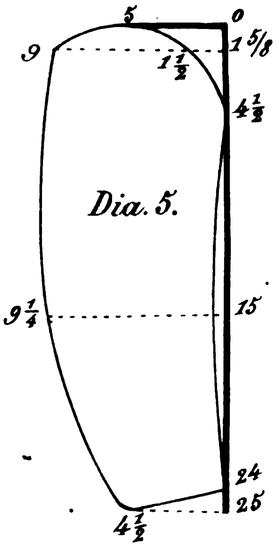
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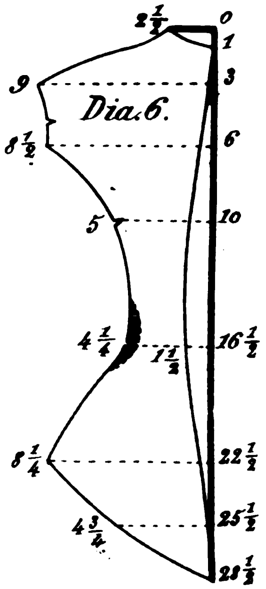
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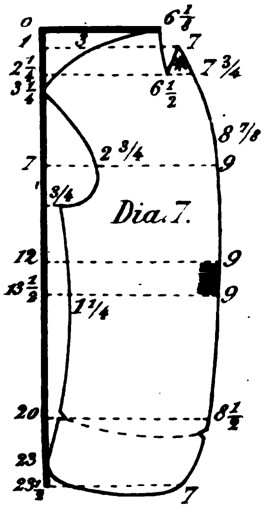
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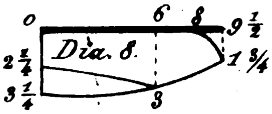
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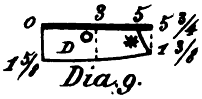
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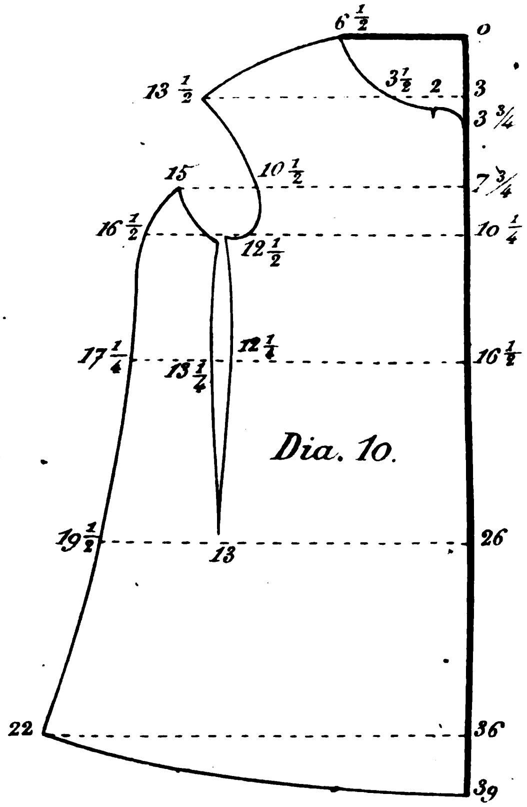
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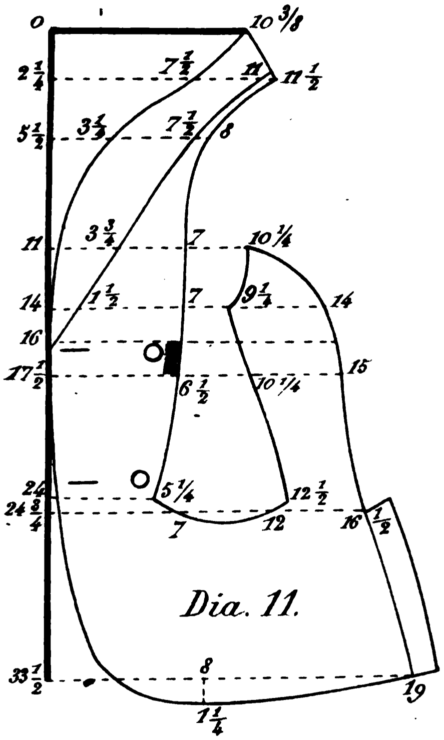
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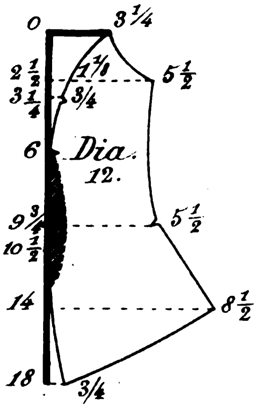
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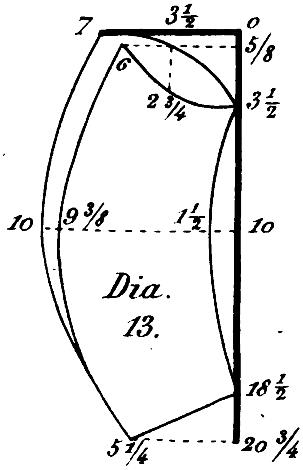
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E. C. Minister.

moral responsibility, and the opportunity they have for doing good, more than any other class of employers, owing to the noiseless nature of the employment.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Robert Boyd.

As, by the insertion of any correspondence, we do not necessarily identify ourselves with the sentiments of the writers, or with the theories propounded by our contributors, we insert the letter of our correspondent, although differing *in toto* with him in the conclusions he has drawn, and the justice of his remarks. He has evidently formed his opinion of the merits of the case upon an erroneous conception of the real state of things; and, in the course of his diatribes upon the body of masters, he has assumed that they are wrong, and that the journeymen are victims to their tyranny and want of feeling; that the men were perfectly justified in the steps they have taken, and have a right to ask whatever remuneration for their work they may think proper to determine from time to time, according to circumstances. Before, however, going into this part of the question, we will just consider our correspondent's remarks on Mr. Jones's case.

We are rather awkwardly situated in taking upon ourselves the task of defending Mr. Jones's character, as we have not on any occasion had any correspondence with that gentleman, and only referred to his case to show the injustice of the attack upon him, especially considering the benefactor he had been to the journeymen.

The writer of the above letter would appear to insinuate that Mr. Jones was actuated in his noble act of charity by the mean desire of having his generosity trumpeted abroad, and his name handed down to posterity as one of the most benevolent patrons of the Tailors' Institution; and that, moreover, at the elections he used the power which the large number of votes he possessed gave him, to the prejudice of the men in his employ. He further attributes the fact of the rupture between Mr. Jones and his journeymen, to a desire on his part to pay them less than they ought to receive for their work.

Now it must not be forgotten that a most peculiar feature in the late strike was fixing upon certain houses, where higher prices were paid for making the different garments than by the general body of the trade, on which the Association was to commence operations for an increase in the rate of wages paid per hour, and that although subsequently other houses made common cause with these few, and closed their work-shops until some plan was adopted, it was a notorious fact that the majority of the men were satisfied with the scale of wages they were paid, and had no intention whatever of striking for an advance. It is, therefore, unjust in our correspondent to infer that Mr. Jones wanted to deprive the men in his employ of a fair payment for their work, because he might not choose to submit to pay the increased price they asked, considering that there was no ground to justify the demand.

When the men struck for this increase, Mr. Jones's firm could not suspend their business until such time as either the principals or the men gave way in their determination; consequently they had to look out for the best means for getting their work executed. It did not follow that, because their men would not work for their former prices, the house was not to look about for some temporary relief from its difficulty. At the present time, many trades are not giving any more than the prices they have paid for years; their men are perfectly satisfied, and the routine of business has not been interfered with in the slightest degree.

With regard to our correspondent's denunciation against *sweaters*, we are prepared to go the whole length with him in his condemnation of the system; and, according to the report by Dr. Simon, from which we recently published some extracts relating to our particular trade, it would appear that the men themselves entertain no very favourable opinion of these *machines*, as they are fully aware of the difference in the price paid them and that received by the *sweaters*. It is only the most dissipated of the body who are usually employed on that work; men whose irregularity and incompetency have prevented them from keeping their work, either in shops or at their own homes.

It is not convenient for every trade to have its work done on the premises, and we all know that the men accommodated in workshops form but a very small fraction of the whole number of journeymen-tailors employed in this town. Against a disadvantage which some houses consider arises from men not working together, by the want of uniformity in the style of turning out the trade, there are many important advantages to the men themselves and their families, in doing the work at their own homes, which, in a pecuniary point of view, have great weight.

The remarks about employing a marine store dealer, are too futile to notice, as there is no analogy whatever between the supposed case and what actually took place. The risk of contagion by the possibility of garments in the course of being made coming in contact with persons suffering from infectious diseases, is, in our opinion, very much overrated; and the dissemination of the idea comes with exceedingly bad taste from a tailor. We have some experience in the trade, and we have never heard of a single instance of disease being communicated either to the customer or to any one through whose hands the garment passed previously to being sent home. Should our correspondent at any time retire from business, we hope that he will not allow his mind to be disturbed, even if *his* tailor should, on being asked the question, admit that his trade is not done on his premises. The *fear* of contagion, we are told, exercises a great influence on the system, by predisposing it to be affected by any disorder dreaded, and that this feeling may be carried to an excess. We remember a gentleman of fortune, who never handled any copper coin until it had first been immersed in a basin of water, to purify it before passing into his hands from those of the person from whom he received it. On going into his room, you might witness the coin performing quarantine.

FERGUSON'S CALIPERS.

By the use of the instrument invented by Mr. Ferguson, we have, according to his statement, the opportunity of ascertaining with accuracy, the form of the sides of the body; the height of the shoulder; the position of the shoulder, whether placed forward or backward in the body; and the width of the fork; "thereby rendering fitting-on unnecessary, and misfitting impossible."

We are not sure that we can describe the instrument so as give our readers a satisfactory idea of its form. Two curved arms are connected by a pivot, and at about the centre of one on the inner edge is attached a semicircle, an inch wide, in zinc. On it are marked various divisions, which, when the edge of one arm of the caliper is in action, indicate the number of inches shown by the diameters of the different parts of the body. On the outer edge of the same arm, and close to the zinc semicircle, a tape is affixed, by means of which, when the caliper is placed on the body, the distance from the front of the scye to the centre of the back is ascertained.

In applying the calipers on the body, the inventor states: "In order to ascertain the form of a customer's side—in other words, how much he tapers in at the waist and swells out at the haunches—I measure his diameter, 1st, from side to side under the arms; 2nd, at the narrowest part of the waist; and 3rd, at the widest part of the haunch, on the top of the thigh-joint bone." The slope of the shoulder is ascertained by placing the straight end of one of the arms on the shoulder, and the other arm crossing the semicircle indicates the quantity as a guide in producing the forepart. If a customer have the two shoulders differently formed, it is advisable to measure both.

"In cutting trousers," the inventor remarks, "we have hitherto not been able to determine exactly how much cloth to allow at the fork for certain customers; the calipers ascertain this with accuracy. A proportionate man's diameter from the most prominent joint of his back-bone (which is near its termination) to the front-bone immediately beneath the abdomen, measures 1¼ *graduated inch* less than a fourth of his hip-girth. For instance, if a man measure 36¾ round the hips, and the aforesaid diameter measure 8, then he is proportionate, and your standard width at fork will suit him. But should his diameter measure, say, 7, take off one inch of cloth from the width of fork, which is half an inch from the forepart, and half an inch from the underside; as the man is that much thinner, or rather *flatter*."

The slight sketch we have given of the instrument, and its application, may enable our readers to understand the purposes for which the inventor claims its utility to a cutter, or to the person taking the measures; as by the quantities indicated on the semicircle, and by the tape on the body, he can convey a correct idea of the peculiar make of each customer he measures, and have a true index to the exact locality and extent of any disproportion which may exist in his figure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1236 and 1237.

Diagrams 1, 4, 8, and 10, are the pattern of the style of Chesterfield Over-coat, which is being prepared for the forthcoming seasons. Compared with the form worn last year, it will be observed that the present shape is more closely fitting to the figure, the back narrower; and, to produce sufficient liberty over the hips and seat, a long fish is taken out of the forepart under the arm, extending to the opening of the pocket. The edge of the side-piece connected with the side-seam, is lowered at top, and in making up is stretched up to correspond with the other edge to which it is sewn. The pattern is intended for a single-breasted coat, and the buttons to stand about two inches in from the edge. The sleeve has lost its preposterous dimensions, although still cut quite easy. It is, however, worn small at the hand. The collar is low in the stand, but broad in comparison. The pattern we have given is moderate in its proportions.

Diagrams 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11, are the pattern of an original form of morning-coat, for which we are indebted to Mr. Wilson, of Huddersfield, the inventor and patentee of the Tailor's Self-adjusting "Somatometer."

The pattern consists of a back, sleeve, collar, forepart-piece, and the skirt, with side-body and front of forepart combined. The two edges of the forepart-piece (diagram 7), are sewn to the side-body and the front-piece of the forepart, so far as they will reach; and the portion below forms a flap to cover the opening of the pockets or to slip inside according as may be preferred. The front of the coat is made to roll low. From the point at the end of the line, 2½ on diagram 11, the top of the collar (diagram 9), is sewn as far as the point at the end of the line 5½, and the end is inserted at the opening on diagram 7, formed from the point 7 to 6½, at the ends of the second and third lines. The bottom-edge is sewn on to the top of the back, and along the space between the end of the top line, diagram 7, and the point 6½ on the third line. The crease-edge is denoted by the line from the end of the second line to a point between the lines 16 and 17½. The coat is double-breasted, and in keeping with the prevailing fashion. There are only two holes in the lapel.

Mr. Wilson, in forwarding the pattern for publication, states in his letter, that he hopes it may meet with the approval of ourselves, and of our numerous patrons. "As well as being novel in style, I know it to be both practical and effective. The arrangement of the breast and collar is simple in construction, and gives great freedom and smartness when made up. You will perceive that I have arranged the proportions in the widths of back, side-body, and flaps equal, in order to give effect to any device or style of tacking which might be carried out. A canvas is sewn in with the *side-waist*-seam, and with the breast, to which the top of the pocket is attached. The pattern is produced for a man measuring 18 inches breast, and 16 waist. A tacking is made at the bottom of the forepart-piece in the centre, to correspond with those at the ends of the flap-head, the side-seams, and at the bottom of the back-seam. There should not be any hip-buttons."

This pattern, as well as being designed by the inventor of the Somatometer, was also produced by that machine, which has been patented, and is shortly to be introduced to the notice of the trade.

Diagrams 3, 6, 12, and 13, are the pattern of a lady's walking-jacket, and is extracted from the work of one of our Parisian cotemporaries, "*Le Musée des Tailleurs*," conducted by Monsieur Ladevèze.

This pattern being proportioned for a lady measuring 18 inches chest, can consequently be carried out in full size by the graduated tapes for any other breast-measure required. In making it up, it will be necessary to stretch some of the edges of the various pieces. The side-seam of the back, at the hollow marked by the shaded lines, the side-seam of the side-body, and the forepart under the arm, must each be stretched half an inch, and one edge of the seam for the round of the bosom three-quarters of an inch.

Although evening-dress is comparatively but little studied by gentlemen when absent from town at the sea-side or watering-places, it is not wholly abandoned, therefore an illustration of the prevailing style is still needed, and shown on the first figure on the plate of Parisian fashion. The waist is short and the skirt moderate in length and rather narrow. Lapel to a medium width, with five holes worked in it, and the front of the coat to turn low. Collar low in the stand, but broad in the fall, and to lie on the shoulder. Frock end, almost to meet the top of the lapel, and of the same width. Sleeve easy to the arm all the way down, and plain at the hand. Edges stitched raw. Waistcoat to roll very low, and three holes and buttons only. Trousers not wide, and easy over the foot. Side or frog-pockets; fly-front.

Morning-coats are worn single and double-breasted, with a long broad turn at front, and frequently with two holes and buttons only. Rather long in the waist, and the hip-buttons about four inches apart. Side-seams moderately curved, and the back broad to the scye. Skirt short and full at front, the corners square. Deep flaps at the waist-seam, but the pockets in the plaits. Easy sleeve, with a deep round cuff formed by a double row of stitching. Edges turned in and stitched, or bound narrow. Waistcoat without collar, and not to button up so high as formerly worn. Long at front and straight at the bottom. Trousers moderately fitting, and slightly hollowed on the instep.

The lounge-jacket, shown on the third figure, is double-breasted with a moderate lapel, and four holes. It is short and rather close to the body, the skirt at front and ends of collar are well rounded off. Sleeve easy only, and with a deep round cuff. Edges double-stitched or bound. Pockets with welts across front of skirt.

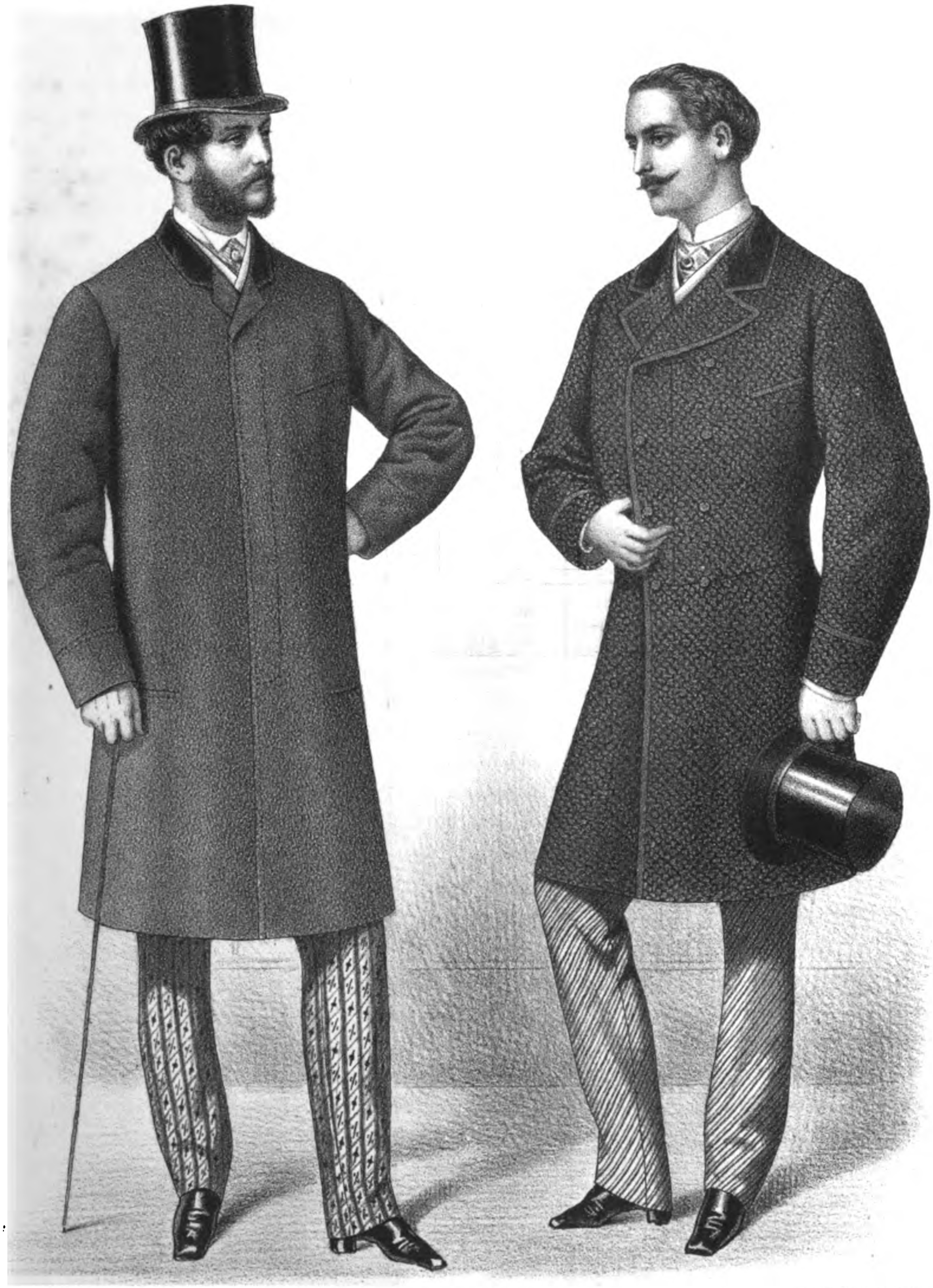
The child's dress consists of a blouse, but reduced at the waist, by means of fishes taken out of the body and skirt. The left forepart is cut broad, so as to go under the right, which is rounded off from the neck to the waist. A very pretty design in tracing braid is shown on this dress. The trousers are full and short, only reaching a little below the knee.

The frock-coat, shown on the two last figures, is cut about an inch longer than the natural waist, and the hip-buttons are 3½ inches apart. Back broad to the scye. Side-seam rather straight. Sleeve moderate, with deep round cuff. Lapel narrow at top, but broad at the centre and well rounded. There are five holes in it. The collar is extremely broad in the fall, and worked up to lie well on the shoulder. The stand is low. There is but little light between the end of the collar and the lapel. Skirt to reach to the knee and plain. Edges stitched and turned in.

An attempt has recently been made to introduce velvet and velveteen as articles for morning-coats, and the style of coat illustrated on the first figure on the plate of English fashion, is well adapted for the purpose. The coat is rather long in the waist; the back made up 2 inches at the bottom, and the side-seam not much curved. Broad back-scye. The skirt short, plain, well cut off at front, and the corners rounded. Flaps at waist-seam, with pockets under. Four holes at front of forepart; small turn, and lapel rounded off. Low collar, and the fall not much deeper. Full sleeve, with cuff formed by braid. Edges bound narrow; or stitched three-eighths in.

On the other figure, we have a very happy representation of the present style of frock-coat for the autumn. The waist is rather long, back moderate at bottom, side-seam well curved, back-scye 2 inches made up, and back broad to the sleeve. Lapel rather wide at the centre, and narrowed a little towards the top. The seam is accidently omitted by the artist. Five holes. Collar low, and not broad; the end narrower than the lapel, and square. Skirt not quite to the knee, and a little fuller than formerly worn. Edges stitched narrow. Sleeve only easy, with cuff marked by stitching.

Morning-trousers are worn small to the leg, but in some few trades they are cut very close all down, and well hollowed on the instep. They have fly-front, plain side-seams, and cross pockets.



Paris, Lacroix & Morin des. Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris October 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.
London, 3, Argyll Place Regent Street W.
Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69

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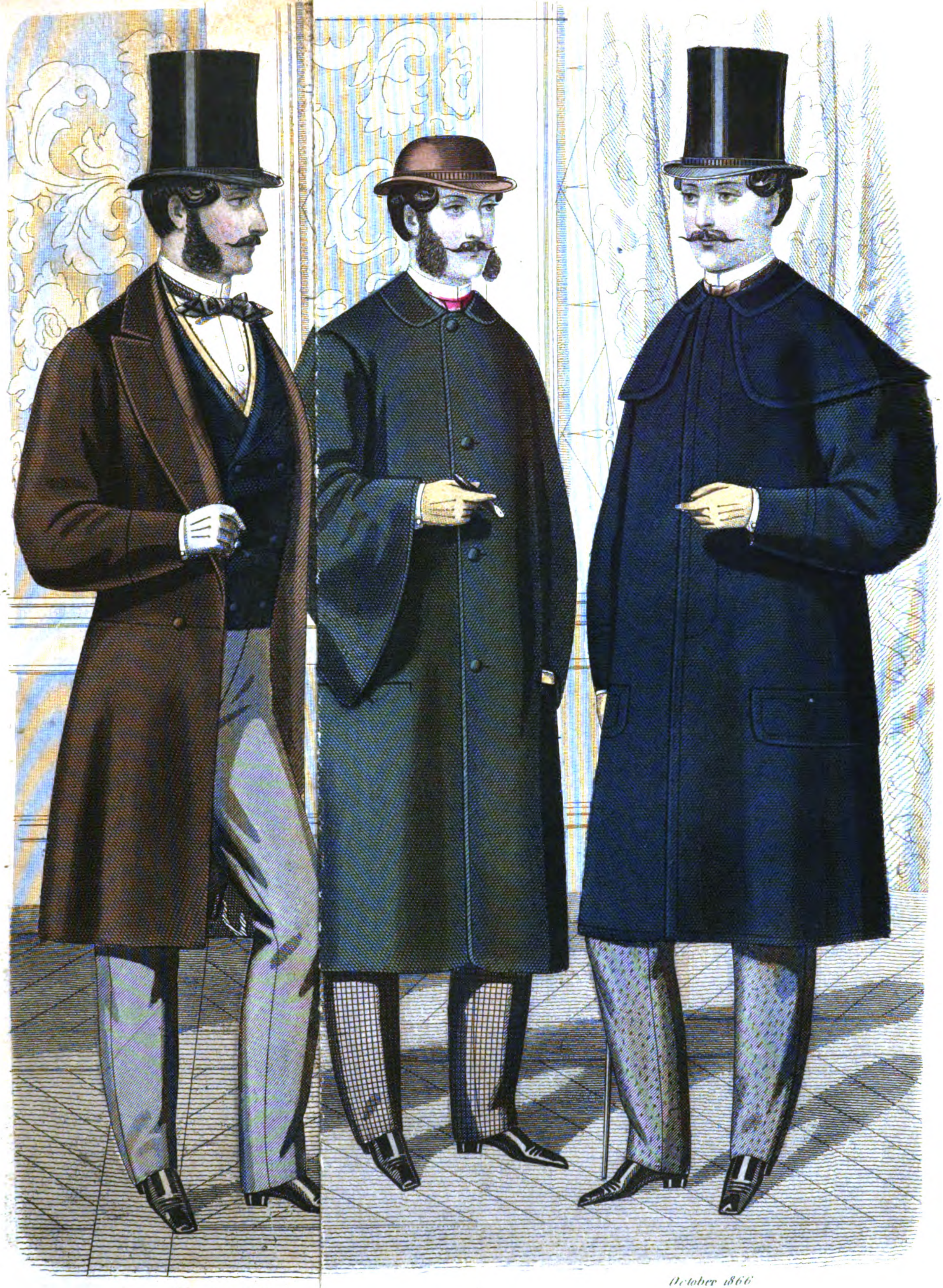

Lévy imp. r. des Marais, 10

October 1866

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 246. October 1, 1866. Vol. 21.

MASTER-TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

We last month adverted to a meeting of Master-Tailors, which was about to be held at the St. James's Hall, and expressed our regret that the day named would unfortunately prevent the possibility of our publishing any notice of the proceedings in the current number. We are, however, now enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., who took so active a part in promoting the idea of an Association, and setting it afloat, to lay before our readers a full report of the proceedings, copied from the reporter's notes.

The meeting, as we have already stated, was convened on the requisition of a large number of influential houses in our trade, to discuss the propriety of establishing an Association of the Master-Tailors in the United Kingdom, for the protection of their interests, against strikes and unfair attempts at coercion by the journeymen. As remarked by some of the speakers at the meeting, the masters were not influenced by any antagonistic feeling against the interests of the journeymen, but felt the necessity of forming an organization on their part, to counteract any prejudicial effects which might arise from the combination entered into by the body of journeymen.

The meeting was held at St. James's Hall, on the 30th of August, and was very respectably attended by the leading trades in London, and by masters and delegates from the principal provincial towns.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun. (of 7, Burlington Street), who undertook the onerous duties of honorary secretary, opened the meeting, and, addressing the members of the trade present, said:

Gentlemen, this is a meeting of considerable importance to the trade which we represent, and it is necessary, on an occasion of this kind, that we should choose an efficient chairman; I beg therefore to move that Mr. Lewis, of St. James's Street, take the chair.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and Mr. Lewis took the chair.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I thank you for your confidence; but if I had thought that the business of this meeting was such as to require any initiatory explanation or any advocacy from the chair, I should have hesitated very much to occupy the position in which you have kindly placed me. I think, from what I have heard of the resolutions that are to be proposed, that they will recommend themselves, if we can succeed in carrying out such an Association as is spoken of in the advertisement convening the meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of MASTER-TAILORS of the United Kingdom will be held at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, the 30th August, at four o'clock p.m., for the purpose of forming an Association.

It is earnestly requested that representatives from all parts of the country attend, in order to ensure the proposed organization being carried out.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Master-Tailors' Association, care of Messrs. Landon and Gledhill, 10, New Burlington Street, London, W., from whom cards of admission may be obtained.

I do not know, gentlemen, whether we can achieve any good object by this meeting, but I can only say that if I did not think that, by the organization which may be brought about here to-day, we could do good, not only to ourselves but to the workmen, I should have been sorry to be here. (Hear, hear.) We come here not at all in an antagonistic spirit, as far as I have had an opportunity of learning the opinions of our friends. I think the feeling is very general, that we should not make this question one connected with the wages question at all; but as we have been in a position during the last few months to give opinions upon matters arising out of questions of wages, and strikes, and lock-outs, and so on, which are very inconvenient and much to be deprecated. We should all like to go on comfortably, getting fair profits ourselves, and having good workmen well paid. We hope that by forming an organisation here to-day we may be able in great measure to prevent these things in the future; and if that is the case, I for one shall be very much delighted. I have no doubt that there are many gentlemen here to-day who would be very glad to forward such an object; and I can only say that if, as a consequence of coming here, anything of that sort should follow, nothing would please me better. (The chairman here read the requisition for the meeting with the names attached, and then called upon Mr. Landon, jun., who had been the working man in the business, to inform the meeting what he had done.)

Mr. T. D. **LANDON**, jun.: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am one of those gentlemen who drifted into, rather than sought for, prominence upon the occasion of the late lock-out; and, as secretary to the committee of masters upon that occasion, I have since become the recipient of a vast amount of correspondence from all parts of the country. Master-tailors from all parts have addressed me, and their correspondence is chiefly composed of trade questions, setting forth statements of their grievances and difficulties with their workmen. Well, gentlemen, that correspondence, I assure you, exhibits a most startling and anomalous state of things. That being so, I began to see that our position was a false one; and, turning over in my mind what we could do to remedy that anomalous state of things, I began to address myself to my friends in the trade in London; and in turning the matter over seriously, it very soon became evident to me that the only course of action for us as masters was to form a combination amongst ourselves, to counteract the well-organised combination of the men. (Cheers.) My friends, one and all, I may say, told me distinctly that it was the proper thing to do, and that the sooner we set about it the better. I resolved that, if nobody took the initiative, I would take it up myself, as I had possession of these documents with which I am now armed, if my friends in London would only support me. That mass of correspondence assured me I should not want for support from the country, but I would not move in the matter until I was quite sure that I should have the support of my fellow-tradesmen in London. Therefore I set to work amongst them; and, as our chairman has told you, I succeeded in obtaining the signatures of sixty-five of the leading firms in London to the requisition. The trouble which I have taken in the matter is nothing, because it has been a labour of love. I believe that we are now doing what we ought to have done months ago, and that it is the only course open to us. And in forming an Association, as we propose to do to-day, we do not for one moment wish—far from it—to oppress the workman or to injure his interests (hear, hear); to be unjust to him, or to ignore any legitimate or fair claims which he has upon us. (Hear, hear.) The proposal we have before us is merely a protective measure, which is rendered necessary by the present state of things. Now, gentlemen, I may say there were three considerations which weighed with me when I entered upon this matter. The first was—Are we right in making this attempt to form an Association amongst ourselves? The second was as to the necessity—Is there a necessity for it? And thirdly—Is it a means to the end desired? Now, first—Are we right? The objects of the Association are, the assertion of our rights, the protection of our interests, and the preservation of our independence; and, I say, if any Association is formed, having for its objects these things, it is perfectly legitimate and right. Well, as for the necessity, I will not dwell upon that, because the support we have received from the country, which this correspondence discloses, and the number of names we have got in London, together with the fact of the large meeting we have to-day, will go to prove abundantly the necessity for action. The next question is—Is it "a means to an end?" I take it we are now adopting the only "means to the end." As long as the workmen have a well-organized and strong Association, putting forth its strength at any particular moment, and the masters are weak, disunited, and unable to cope with them, it requires no reasoning to show that, unless we organize ourselves into an Association, we must go to the wall. (Hear, hear.) They can attack us whenever they like, and we are powerless to resist. Gentlemen, if that be our present state, is it asking anything of you beyond the protection of your own interests? Are we not right in saying, "Come, let us all unite together for our own safety and protection. We want nothing unfair, or even irksome, to the workman, but I do think the time has arrived when we ought to do something. We can all clearly conceive the state of things which, both in London and in the country, there will probably be next spring—politically, nationally, and commercially. The large coalition which is made amongst the working-classes is a source of danger in all these aspects. It is a source of danger commercially—for that is the question now before us—because the Association puts forth its strength, and attacks us when and where they like. They begin by encroachments upon the freedom of action of the masters, and from that they go on until it becomes dictation, and a subversion of all our independence; and it is easy to see that in the end it will be perfect tyranny. Therefore I say, under the circumstances of our own particular case, we have a perfect right to amalgamate to-day, throwing aside all petty and unworthy jealousies—(hear, hear)—and resolving to lay the foundation of an Association which shall protect our interests and our independence, knowing that strength is only obtained by union. (Hear, hear.) I beg leave to propose the first resolution, viz.:—"That this meeting forms itself into an Association, to be denominated the 'Associated Master-Tailors of the United Kingdom.'" I shall be very glad if any gentleman will second the resolution.

Mr. **HALDANE**: I shall have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. **STEPHEN SMITH** (of Manchester): I think, gentlemen, it is highly necessary that this resolution should pass. It is high time that an Association of Master-Tailors was formed in every town in England, and that we should be united with the trade in London also. We, in Manchester, formed an Association some eighteen months ago; we were comparatively strangers to each other, but we have worked in harmony for about eighteen months, and I believe now that a more united body cannot well exist. (Hear, hear.) We are now establishing societies in the neighbourhood as well. I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Mr. **RICHARDSON** (of Birmingham): I shall be very happy to endorse the resolution. I am from Birmingham, and I can assure you we have felt very great inconvenience from the strike. We have formed an Association in Birmingham, and perhaps something like one-third of the masters have joined us up to the present time; and we are anxious to know what the London Association is about to do. I and my colleague (Mr. Milbourn) came up to-day on purpose to hear what your proposals were, and to say that we shall be very happy to correspond with you, and to unite with you in carrying out Associations throughout England. (Hear, hear.) Those are our sentiments. We have only one object in doing so, which is, that we should not submit to the tyranny of the men as we have done. We do not want to have prices *poked* in our faces—a list in one hand and a knife in the other, as it were, and the men saying, "We will either have your money, or we won't work for you; we will cut your trade off altogether." That is the sort of tyranny we have had exercised in Birmingham. What we want is a fair "time-log." We want a time fixed for making a garment. The question of wages varies according to the locality; but a "time-log" is necessary for all branches of the trade, not only for the best, but for the middle classes of the trade. There are many bankers' clerks, small tradesmen, and others, who cannot afford to give five guineas for a coat; they want one at three or four guineas, consequently there must be different logs, different prices to work to. What we want is a time-log, specifying what quantity of work is to be put into a garment in a given time. A coat may be 2 days 6, 2 days 9, or 3 days, and everybody would understand it; and the same with regard to trousers, or waistcoats, or any other garment. If this were properly reckoned, every man in every town would know how to fix his price for making, and it would be satisfactory both to master and man, and save a vast deal of trouble when the wages have to be paid. The present system is very irksome indeed, and many a man who has been some years in the trade feels himself aggrieved, and would much rather be out of it altogether. (A laugh.) At the same time, we have a duty to perform towards the younger branches who are rising up in it, and of course we are anxious to do our best to carry out a fair system, in order that we may show the younger members how they should perform their duties, both with regard to workmen and also with regard to customers. I will only again repeat that we shall be very happy to co-operate with you in your undertaking.

Mr. Lawrence (of Wolverhampton): I have the distinguished honour of representing Staffordshire and Shropshire, and I also agree that there is an urgent necessity for such an Association as is now proposed. I was much delighted with the speech which Mr. Landon made; it was so comprehensive, so manly, so business-like, so independent. He spoke of the right and of the necessity for these things. Truth is right, and truth will give strength. One of the things I should desire to urge upon the Association is, that they should form a time-log, and let it be a really accurate one, and then we shall be in a position to demonstrate its truth; and we shall neglect our duty to ourselves, to society, and to the men, if we fail to demonstrate it. For instance, it has always taken a certain time to do a given amount of work, and if there is any difference made, it will be in favour of a reduction of the time. But the difference which the men advocate is one which increases the time. Well, then, let the thing be analyzed, and let it be honestly, truly, and righteously proved, and whoever is in the wrong let him frankly submit. I look upon it as a matter of business, not as a difficulty that cannot be surmounted; it is childish to speak of it in that way. Difficulties are but aids to success. In every other branch of trade, in science, in the fine arts, in every occupation, men look upon difficulties but as stepping-stones to perfection. Let tailors do the same. I, for my part, shall not wish myself out of the trade, but I hope what strength I have may be expended in assisting to bring our trade into such a line of action that we shall not be looked upon and spoken of in that trifling tone in which we sometimes hear society speak of tailors. (Hear, hear.) Let us take time in all we do, and let us be most rigid, determined, and at the same time scrupulous and careful, in all that we purpose to do. I think this is the proper and ordinary course. If a few of us meet together, we could quietly and carefully examine the matter, giving it our most serious and close attention; and, if we failed to discover a remedy, we could call in the aid of some one whose experience has been more extended than our own. If we could not discover some means of entirely overcoming our difficulties, and that without creating the slightest particle of bitter feeling, I do not think we are men of business. (Hear.)

Mr. Davis (of Halifax): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not wish to take up much time, but as I also am a representative from a provincial town, I think I am not out of place in saying a few words on this point. I represent Halifax, in Yorkshire, but I know what it is to be in London. I was in London in the great strike that took place above thirty years ago—the strike in the Trades' Union. I remember at that time being in the upper room in the Red Lion, in Great Windmill Street, when one Brown, who was then the secretary of the society, was proposing that the masters should all build new establishments, that all the females should be cast adrift, that nothing should be given out, and I don't know what besides. I was short of eighteen years of age at that time, but I stood up and said that it was a very unlikely thing indeed that the masters would submit to all that. The answer that was returned from the secretary was, "Throw the young devil out of window!" (Laughter.) I have never forgotten it, gentlemen, and I think I never shall. I have been a journeyman myself, and have travelled this country throughout its length and breadth, and also through Scotland and a great part of Ireland, and I know the ups and downs of the trade as well as most men. I have been a master now for thirty years, and I can truly say that during that time my object has never been to lower the wages of the men in any shape or form. I may say that this is one of the proudest moments of mylife, inasmuch as I now meet a number of gentlemen from all the principal towns in England who understand the trade. If we, as masters, were to put on the screw at this particular time to lower the wages, it would be the worst thing we could possibly do, and therefore I am very glad to hear from the speakers who have preceded me this afternoon that such is not our object; but, as I have understood it, the object and the desire of the masters is, not only to take care of their own interests, but to elevate the men. (Hear, hear.) If there is a trade in England that requires association, surely it is ours. There is not a master here who has employed men for even three or four years, but must be thoroughly acquainted with—I hardly like to use the expression—the degraded state, the demoralized condition, of the journeymen-tailors as a body. (Hear, hear.) Then, gentlemen, there is another consideration which comes into my mind on this matter; it has been said here that they are united as a body throughout the kingdom, and that they are well prepared to defend themselves. Ay, and more than that, they are not only prepared to defend themselves, but they are prepared to tyrannize over the masters. (Hear, hear.) No doubt many of the masters who are here this afternoon have at some former time been journeymen; shall we, as masters who have risen from the ranks of the journeymen, suffer them to lower us in the ratio of intelligence below themselves? I say not. To counteract and prevent that we are met here to-day, and it is a hard thing if we cannot form an Association here to extend throughout the length and breadth of the land. In the town to which I belong, we have been trying for at least fifteen years to unite the masters together, not once or twice, but half a dozen times. You know there are many points upon which we want to converse, besides those relating to journeymen; we have a variety of customers, and we want to talk matters over about the trade, and so on. Well, at length we have succeeded, to a great degree, and instead of one-third, we have got two-thirds to form an Association; and I may say, with our friend from Birmingham, that we were never so united before. There used to be a deal of petty jealousy, and one was afraid to keep his shop open half an hour longer than another, and another was afraid somebody else would get a customer more than himself, but I am thankful to say there is nothing of that kind now. We shut up our shops at a proper time; we are going on very comfortably; and, in fact, such a brotherly, friendly feeling I never knew in the town before. As regards this Association, we have, I may say, been looking about for this last three months, east, west, north, and south, to see if there were anybody with whom we could unite (hear, hear); and had we not seen the advertisement of this meeting, our plan would have been to send a deputation to our brethren in Leeds and the West Riding towns, to try to form a West Riding Association. I must apologize for troubling you so long, but I felt it my duty to say what I have said, knowing the necessity for such an association. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Gee (of Belfast): I feel that the resolution now before the meeting is one which I and the other parties from the country who are here deputed by societies are bound to support. The great object should be to form an Association extending over the three kingdoms; the details may be left to several committees appointed for that purpose. But I feel that what we want all over the kingdom, as has been alluded to by former speakers, is a standard log. Wages are a secondary consideration, which can be arranged in every town according to the nature of the circumstances; but a standard log for each garment, and each portion of each garment, is what we want, both for the satisfaction of the masters and the men. I quite endorse the sentiment of the gentleman who preceded me with respect to the men. I should be very sorry indeed to stand here and say or do anything which I thought might be injurious to them. I feel that we ought to elevate them, and put them in a proper position, and I hope that this society, when formed, will assist in doing so. The meeting has my hearty support, and also that of my fellow-townsman, Mr. Vickers, from Belfast, in the north of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) We have had, within the last few months, a meeting of master-tailors in Belfast; as has been alluded to, there was a little jealousy there as well as in other places, but I am happy to say that it is nearly wiped out, and that we go on very cordially and comfortably now. I believe it will be well if similar societies are formed in each town in the kingdom, and also local societies. This is to be the great parent society—(hear, hear)—but we cannot do without local societies to meet once a month, or every two months, as occasion may require, and discuss local matters which need reconstruction or arrangement. The important thing for the great society to do, and for us all, is the standard log; everything that can be done to make that useful and just to both employers and employed shall have our hearty support and concurrence.

Mr. Mowett (of Bromley): I am sorry I came in rather late, but I have had some distance to come. I am very glad to see such a number of master-tailors here assembled, and I hope this meeting will be preliminary to many such, and I am very glad to find that whilst I have only come 10 miles to attend, others have come from all parts of the country; because it shows that the grievances of which we complain are not felt in one quarter alone but are wide spread. The grand question at issue in my opinoin is the log. We all know what time a coat ought to take, and what a pair of trousers ought to take, and we want one universal log to put this on record. The prices in different parts of England will vary, some paying more and some less per hour, but a garment that will take 2 days 9 in Liverpool will take 2 days 9 in Edinburgh, 2 days 9 in London, and 2 days 9 anywhere. When that is settled we can more easily fix the prices. My men struck against me, and I turned them all off one Saturday night. However, one man belonged to the society, and Mr. Lawrence, the secretary, came down from London to see about it. I said that I should take on or turn off whom I thought proper, as I had a right to do, without being accountable to any one. (Hear, hear.) He said they must protect their men, and take care of them. I said, "My good man, take care of him, by all means; wrap him up in blankets, if you like." He then wanted to know why I discharged him, to which I replied that that was my business. He asked me if it was not because he belonged to the association, and I said it was not. He then asked if the man were a bad workman. I replied that it was no business of his; I discharged the man because he did not answer my purpose; that, as he came down in his official capacity, I should give him no further explanation whatever; but if he came to me privately and asked me, I had no objection to tell him. After a deal of conversation he at last asked me to inform him privately my reasons, and I then told him that I had a number of men, and, as sometimes happened, there had been a falling-out between this man and another whom I had had with me for years, and who could make anything, from a button-hole to a lady's riding-habit—(laughter)—whilst this man was only fit to wheel a barrow, consequently I would not keep him. I have generally found that, as a rule, the worst workmen are the most noisy; they are very bad at the needle, but very good at the tongue. I know one at this present moment, who was a great stump-orator, and all the time the club was open, no one else could get in a word; and he has had to give up the needle and take to lamp-lighting. Mr. Lawrence came to me with the Croydon log, but I said I should refuse to acknowlege it, for there were some things in it quite inconsistent; but as London was the principal town in England, we had better go by the London log. Well, I had down the London log, and I found that the difference in making an ordinary shooting-jacket between the London price and that which I paid in Bromley was ten hours—*i.e.*, I had ten hours more to pay than Mr. Poole pays in Saville Row; and the difference was not only on the coats; on a frock-coat they charged us three days to begin with, *for looking at the coat*, before beginning to do anything, and then they charged us for making. They charged us 15s. for beginning, which, at 5d. an hour, is three days. It costs Mr. Poole 17s., which, at 7d. an hour, is about 2 days 6½; so that there is a difference of 5½ hours on a frock-coat, and ten hours on a shooting-jacket. We all know what a coat is when it is made; we know what a plain coat ought to be; at any rate I do, for I have worked at the board myself, and if there is any advantage at all on one side or the other, it is on the side of the journeymen of the present day. I remember when there was nothing but "blacks" made hardly, but now-a-days a tailor is not a tailor at all, for half of them cannot make a garment. The most useful men I have working for me will not work in the place with these society men, but would rather take their work home. Those are the men I esteem as men, and I believe good workmen will have sympathy with the present movement. I do not wish to injure the journeymen, but I say that if a journeyman-tailor cannot earn as good wages as any other skilled mechanic, it is time he could. Still, for all that, I do not wish to see men coming in at nine, ten, or eleven o'clock in the morning, and not coming at all on Monday, as is generally the practice; so that they do not really begin to work until the last three days of the week. We often hear it said that there ought to be a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, but I say that when there is a fair amount of wages paid, there ought to be some obligation to do a fair day's work. Men come in at ten or eleven o'clock to work, and waste all Monday, and then say they can only make so and so; well, whose fault is it? They put about the masters and make them disappoint their customers, all in consequence of the negligence of the workmen. (Hear, hear.) As for the logs, we do not want a log of prices at all, but we want a log to say that a coat is worth so many hours. You may have a 30s. log or a £5 log, and regulate your prices accordingly; when you have it decided what time any garment will take, the question of prices may be left to the ordinary discretion of man and master. I am glad to see so large a meeting, and I hope it will not be the last, because we can arrive at no conclusion in a promiscuous meeting like this. The men have organized themselves, and of course they have a perfect right to do so, but the masters have an equal right to do so. I give the men all credit for combining and taking advantage of the opportunity when the trade was just setting in, and the season was in its prime, and the masters might take credit also for their astuteness if they were inclined to exercise their power when business is slack; but I do not like this see-saw way of taking advantage of one side or the other, and I hope some arrangement on an honest and just basis may be carefully made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Millan (of Edinburgh): I am very much pleased to see the unanimity of the meeting, and I should not have added another word to what has already been said were it not that Scotland has not yet been heard. I have the honour of being sent up by the Association in Edinburgh, and I simply wish to state that the announcement of this meeting was hailed with much satisfaction there. It was felt that such a movement was very much needed, for we in Edinburgh have gone through an ordeal which we should not like to go through again; and we thought that now was the time to make our wishes known, when our friends in London were taking this step. The strike which took place in the spring has taught us two things—that the men, by their national amalgamation, can effect much; and that the masters, by their want of organization, can effect little. (Hear, hear.) It has shown us that the men, when united for legitimate purposes, met with no opposition on the part of the employers. It was only when they left the questions of wages and hours of labour, and began to dictate how the masters were to conduct the affairs of their workshops, that we felt that tyranny was in the distance, if not close at hand, and that it was time for us to move. We in Edinburgh did what we could to remedy the evils arising in consequence of the labour market being tight, for we went over to the Continent, got about 150 workmen, and paid their expenses to Edinburgh. Of course we found at once that some of the men would not work with them, and certain shops had to be cleared altogether of their native workmen before these men were allowed to sit down. Many of these foreign workmen still remain in the country, and to a certain extent they relieved the labour market. We were at an expense of not less than £200 in making this experiment, and it was not in every respect successful; but still it has proved that there is a resource if the men prove refractory, and will not submit to what is fair and just—a resource that may be legitimately resorted to to fill up the labour market, and make us more independent of those who will not act fairly. I will not take up any more of your time. All I wished was to let it be known that, in Scotland, we most fully approve of this meeting; and I hope that before the deputations go to their various towns, we shall have reports from several committees on matters of detail, which cannot so well be discussed in a large meeting like the present.

Mr. Stewart (of Newcastle): I shall not attempt to inflict a speech upon you, but I may say that in Newcastle-upon-Tyne we have had a great deal of trouble, and we are all exceedingly anxious to know the result of this meeting. We are all anxious to join you, and to co-operate with you in doing the best we can both for the employers and the employed. The employed have had the power over us to a very alarming extent, and we have borne it with considerable patience; and I think that now is the time when it is our turn to look into it, and see if we cannot co-operate with you to bring about something like fair, just, and eqitable arrangements. I may say, in connexion with the importation of foreigners into Edinburgh, that eleven years ago we had a strike in Newcastle, and I had the honour, along with another gentleman, of going to Hamburg and bringing over a live cargo of journeymen-tailors, which completely knocked the wind out of the strike at that time there. I do not wish to occupy your time, and therefore I will only say that we are anxious to co-operate with you. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Creighton (from Durham): I wish simply to say, on behalf of the locality which I represent, that we have a unanimous wish to join in with this Association, and to effect a settlement of the questions at issue between master and man. We have had a great deal of trouble in different parts of the country, and have had strikes in Middlesborough, and in West Hartlepool, where I reside. I will only add my testimony to the necessity for a standard log, as I have found the time for making a coat vary from 2 days 9 hours to 3 days 5 or 6 hours.

Mr. Watson (of Glasgow): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I represent Glasgow, where we have had a great deal of trouble, but I may say that it has not arisen so much with regard to the price of the work, as from the arbitrary and tyrannical way in which we were used. For instance, the men made out a log or statement for themselves, and they came round to the shops and threw it down, saying, "That is the log, and that must be paid on Monday, whether you like it or not." As our friend yonder says, in that log something about 29 hours was taken for merely *looking at a coat*, and we struck in about 16 of the first-class shops, and would not pay that amount of money. We then had a meeting with some of our Edinburgh friends, and got up a log, which we presented to the men, because we would not pay their log, and they would not take ours. As an alternative, we offered to pay them upon London time, which they accepted, and we found that London time is a great deal less than we had been paying before. (Hear, hear.) I think there is a difference of about 4½ hours. We agreed to pay a rise of 15 per cent. upon the old prices until the London log came out, because we did not object to raise the men's wages, but to the excessive time which they wanted for making these garments. When the London log came out, as you are aware yourselves, it was a very short and unsatisfactory one, and I came to London, and the men sent one of their party. He went from shop to shop, and took down the prices of everything paid in London, and I went to the employers, and got a great number of written documents from them of the prices paid for different things. We formed a log out of that, although it is still rather incomplete. I have a good many of them with me, and the worthy secretary, I think, has had them for some time, as I sent them up to him to look over, and to get the names of gentlemen in London who consider the times stated are correct put to them. We want nothing but the fair and honest time for making a garment; the price per hour can easily be settled afterwards. One town pays 4½d., another 6d., another 7d., according to the nature and circumstances of the trade. Let us have a respectable garment put down at a fair time, and then we can get on. We must have a committee formed before we can go back. We cannot go back to the Glasgow and Edinburgh Associations until we can tell them upon what principle the log is to be formed which this meeting will adopt; but I think, if a committee is formed of gentlemen who will go over these different items, and put down what they consider a fair and honest time for making these things, giving the man certainly the advantage where there is any doubt, the thing might be very easily settled. Without that, I think our meeting would be useless.

Mr. Thompson (Conduit Street): I quite agree with all that has been said about the formation of a general log, but the first thing we have to form is the Association. All the matters connected with the detail having been almost exhausted, both in an instructive and an amusing manner, by the friends whom I see around me, I merely wish to mention one argument in support of the advisability of forming an Association—that is, to tell you, what I dare say a great many of you know already, that from the census tables of 1861 I glean that there were in the metropolitan district 35,000 men and women earning their living as working journeymen-tailors. The strike, however, did not throw out more than 1500, and these 1500 were able by association to procure the wages which the mass of the West-end trade now pay; that is to say, that 5 per cent. of the working men and women in London in our trade, in consequence of their association, were able to demand and gain the wages they wanted. Can I urge a stronger reason for the necessity of our Association? (Hear, hear). I am delighted to see so many here, not only from London, but from all parts of the country. I felt in February last, and my friends on both sides will bear me out, that I expressed at that time my conviction that it was a mistake to be too exclusive. The master who employs two men is, in his way, as much interested in these questions as the man who employs two hundred. Let us all unite, the small masters as well as those who belong to the upper ten thousand of our class. The East-end and the West-end, and all the kingdom, in fact, and then, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we shall be sure to attain the end we have in view. (Applause.)

Mr. Rae (Ayr): To show the interest which we in Scotland have taken in this movement, I may say that I am sent as a representative to this meeting. I am sure there does not need a single argument for the formation of an Association, for every one's personal experience must have shown him the necessity of it. In Ayr, the town from which I come, we have formed an Association, which all in the trade have joined, with the exception of one, and we are anxiously looking for the result of this meeting. We shall be very glad to aid you in any way we can, either by sending delegates to meetings here, or in any other way. What is now before us is the question—Shall there be an Association, or not? I think that the necessity is very great, and that if we do not form ourselves into an Association for our own protection we shall very soon be entirely at the mercy of the workmen. I do not want to take advantage of the men when trade is slack, neither do I want them to take advantage of us when trade is busy, but I should like to see the whole matter permanently settled.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mowett suggested, in order to the enrolment of every master-tailor in the kingdom as members of the Association, that circulars should be sent out, asking for their support, and for subscriptions towards the necessary expenses.

Mr. Millan said that no doubt a committee would be appointed, who would arrange all these details.

Mr. Thompson: I have the honour of proposing the next resolution, viz.:—"That the objects of this Association be the interchange of information on all matters connected with the trade generally; the holding of free and friendly communication with the representatives of the journeymen, with a view to the avoidance of strikes; and at the same time the prompt and united resistance of any attempt on the part of the men to enforce unreasonable demands, or to limit the free action of any individual master." (Hear, hear.) I think that some of the words used in the body of that resolution will recommend themselves to you more than any words which I can use will; and I need not say I refer to that part which has reference to free and friendly communication with the representatives of the journeymen, with a view to the avoidance of strikes. This is a matter on which I feel very strongly myself; indeed, I consider that the journeymen have every bit as much right to form an Association as we have, and therefore I would recognize it in open day, and I would say, let us form an Association also; then, if there is any matter in dispute, the body on one side and on the other can talk it over, and settle it, without the necessity of a strike. We shall not then need, as some of us did last spring, to walk about our places for a fortnight, and see customers coming in, and not be able to get anything done for them, and hear them say they must go somewhere else, and buy some things, just to keep themselves warm. I believe the proper spirit in which this resolution is framed will recommend it to the meeting.

Mr. Mowett seconded the resolution, which was at once carried unanimously.

Mr. Buckmaster: The third resolution, which I have to propose, is—"That the subscription be 31s. 6d. per annum in the metropolis and postal districts, and 21s. per annum for the country, payable in advance."

Mr. Davis: Is that intended for each master-tailor, or for the Associations in each town?

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun.: The resolution, as I have had it written out, is intended to apply to each master; the Associations will be treated in a different form. Any one is at liberty to propose anything which will bring in the provincial Associations. This resolution applies only to individual masters, and the other matter, I would suggest, had better come in a separate resolution.

Mr. Davis: I think it would be well to take into consideration that, if you fix the subscription at 21s., in many provincial towns you will not get half the masters to join; but if you deal with the Associations—and we know that union is strength—we may get them to unite more readily.

Mr. ——— said he should like to know to what purposes the funds were to be applied, as he thought, with so numerous a trade, a 10s. subscription would realize a very large sum. Unless they wished to create a fund like the workmen did, for carrying out certain purposes, he did not see the necessity, at the first blush of the thing, for so large a subscription as a guinea and a half.

Mr. Watson thought the better way to work it would be, not by individual payments, but by the London Association contributing so much, the Edinburgh Association so much, and the various provincial Associations so much. He believed they would find that there would be an organization, not so much of individuals as of districts, the one in London being the parent, or centre. He did not know how it would work in London, but he felt sure that in the provinces they would find it best to have a contribution from each Association, less or more, according to circumstances.

Mr. Shirer (of Cheltenham): With respect to the amount of the subscription and its payment by individuals, I think it is very reasonable, as far as we can see at present. In Cheltenham we have no society, and I am able to say that there is none in Gloucester, and I believe there is none in Worcester; there are numerous other towns in the country of similar size in which I am sure there would be great difficulty in forming local societies. I, therefore, have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Davis: In my opinion, if that resolution is passed, it will be an obstacle to our forming local societies at all, because if every individual, by the payment of a certain subscription, can communicate directly with London, we shall not get them so readily to unite with us. There are always in every town men of different opinions, and our great object should be to get all in every town to unite together.

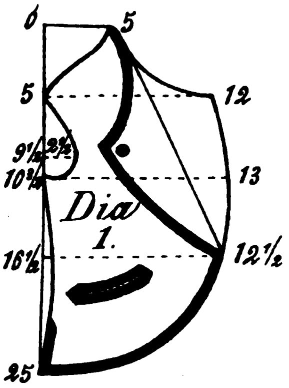
Mr. Milbourn: I beg leave to propose, as an amendment, that a committee be formed who shall settle this question, whether the payment shall be annually from Associations or from individuals.

Mr. ——— seconded the amendment. He thought it would be impossible to get some of the masters to join, but that they might get a small Association together in every town, or two or three small places might combine together, and thus they would become much more united than by fixing an individual subscription at a guinea or a guinea and a half.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., said it had not occurred to him, in framing the resolution, that there would be local Associations; he, however, suggested an addition to the resolution, providing that country Associations might subscribe five guineas in their corporate capacity.

Mr. Lawrence (of Wolverhampton) said that some Associations might number a hundred members, and others only twenty, and it would not be fair to make the subscription the same for all. One of the merits of this Association ought to be that it could act simultaneously throughout the kingdom, and to that end he thought the local organizations ought to be encouraged. It would be a very tedious process to go round consulting a vast number of individuals.

After some further conversation, the original resolution was withdrawn, and the amendment put as a substantive motion in the following form:—"That a committee be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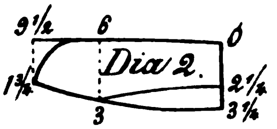
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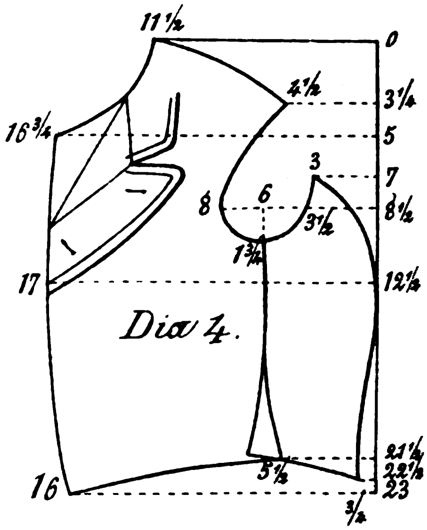
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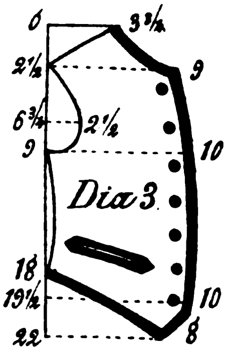
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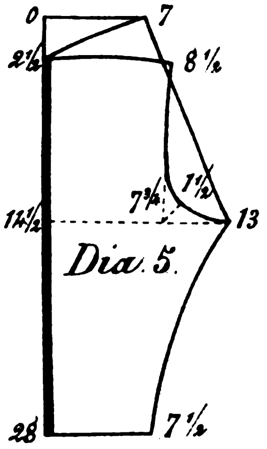
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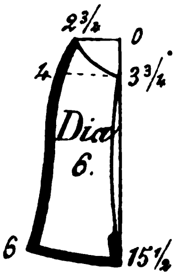
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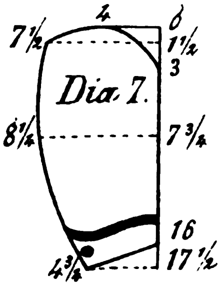
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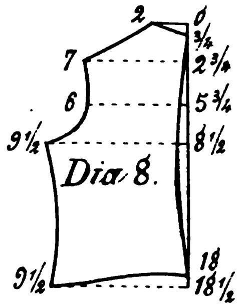
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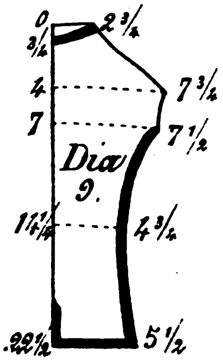
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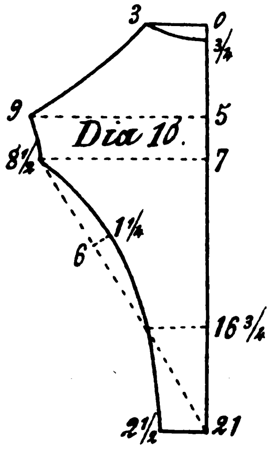
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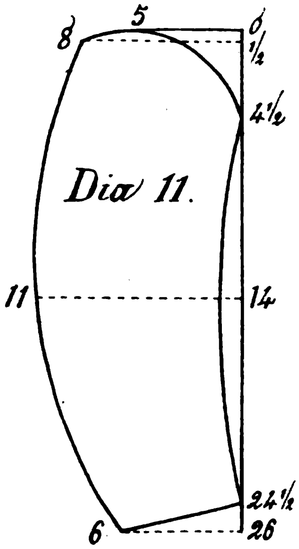
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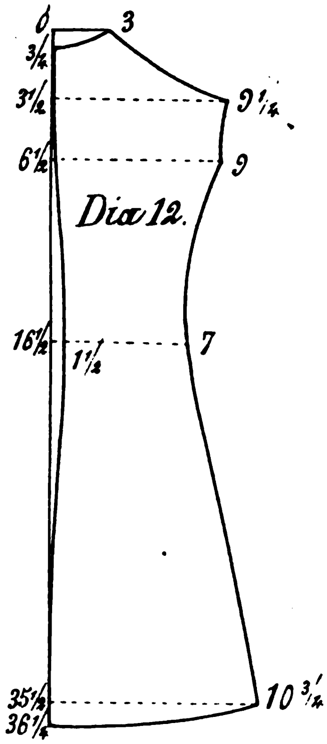
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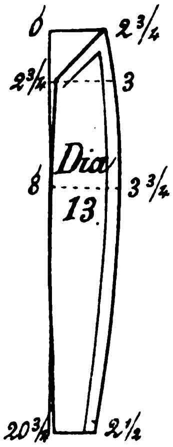
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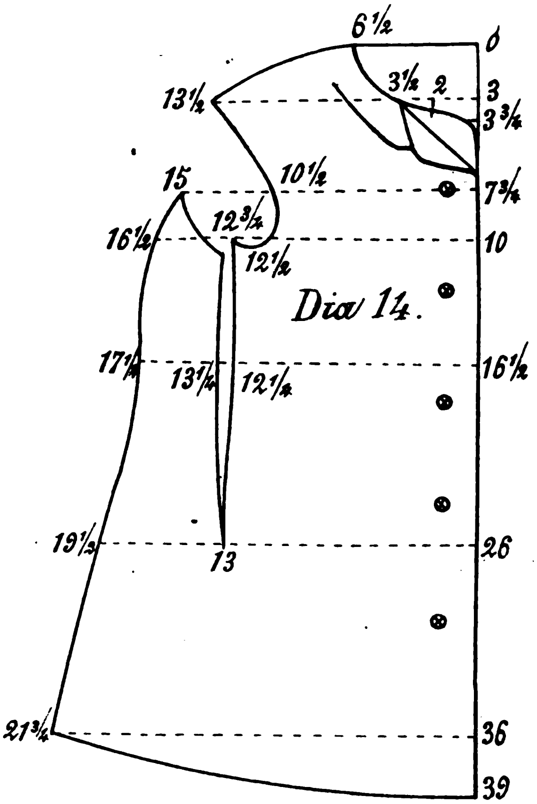
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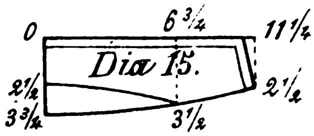
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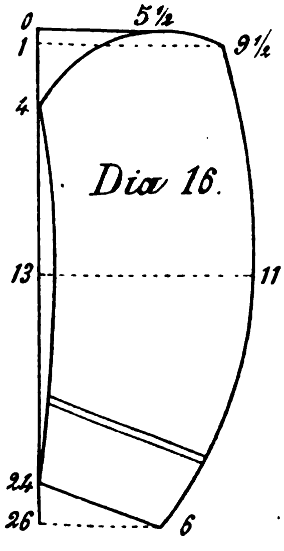
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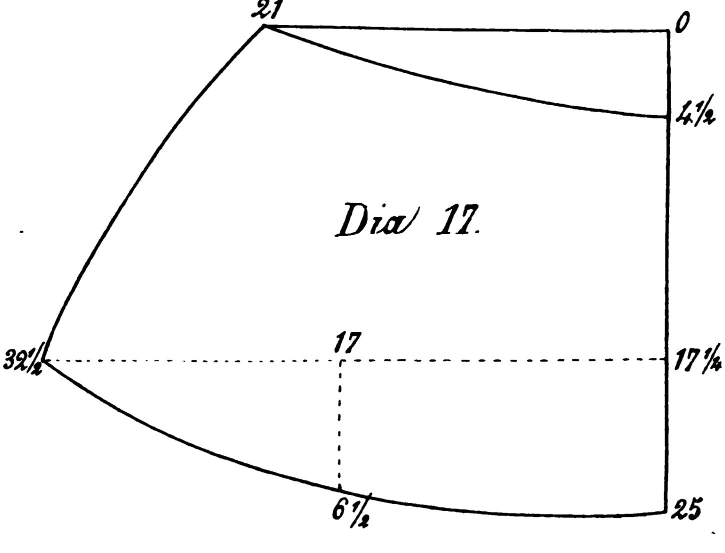
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appointed to consider what shall be the mode of raising funds for the purposes of this Association, and to report to a future meeting."

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun.: The next resolution is, "That the Association be governed by a president, a vice-president, secretary, honorary treasurer, and a committee of twelve, seven to form a quorum."

Mr. Watson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A Gentleman inquired whether a special sub-committee would be appointed to consider the question of the subscriptions, or whether it would be left in the hands of the governing body.

Mr. Millan said he understood that a special committee would be appointed who would report to an adjourned meeting, perhaps on the following day, before the delegates from the country left London.

Mr. Young (of Dundee) said he represented several towns in Fifeshire, and he heartily concurred in the proposal that they should form an amalgamated union of masters, and that that union should be such that they could assist one another in any difficulties that might arise. A great deal had been said about the formation of that union, and about the subscription, and on that point he would ask his friends in London not to make it too high, lest they should thereby exclude a great number who would otherwise be glad to join.

Mr. Milbourn suggested that Mr. Landon, who had been so indefatigable hitherto, should choose out of the deputies who were present a few names to propose to the meeting as a committee, who might meet in the morning and arrange the subscription and other minor matters, such as how the various country Associations should be organized. Some of the resolutions which had been passed had reference to London and some had more general reference, but they wanted the whole thing amalgamated and put into order.

Mr. Lawrence, Wolverhampton, saw no necessity for the appointment of a committee at once, but thought that perhaps a little reflection would be better. He supposed a circular would be printed and sent round with a full account of what was done at the meeting, and did not see why any of the delegates need remain in town except those who were appointed committee-men, as the result would be communicated to them.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., thought it would be much better if they could settle the question amongst themselves whilst they were all present.

Mr. Brown: I think there is a mistake in being in too great a hurry over these things. It we do anything in a hurry now, we may be sorry for it before a week has passed. I should say that, before appointing any committee, we ought to adjourn this meeting, and let what has been done be duly discussed. I take it, the matter is of so much importance that there is not a delegate present but will have the patience to wait for the full consideration of what we intend to do. I know that it is a great expense to gentlemen who come from far north and so on to attend a meeting like this, and to remain several days in town; but it is of very great importance that what we do should be done properly. I would engage to say that if this meeting were adjourned for a week you would not be able to find room for the master-tailors who would attend. I do not believe there is a master-tailor in the West-end who would not show up here. Let me call to your minds the position that we were in during the last lock-out, when the master-tailors blamed us for not giving them notice, and for acting unwisely in hurrying over the business. I ask those gentlemen who have come from the country to give us as much consideration as possible, and in return we will do everything we can to assist them. I should suggest that, before naming a committee or a president, we appoint only an honorary secretary, and that the meeting be adjourned for a week. At any rate, let the committee be only appointed *pro tem.*

Mr. ——— (of Glasgow) said he was not there as a delegate, but came on his own account, for the purpose of hearing what was likely to be done at the meeting. He was sorry to say that he was not quite satisfied with what had been proposed—or rather, he did not feel that enough had been proposed; and he was not quite clear as to what were the objects of the Association. The second resolution indicated those objects, but it only indicated them; and it would be unreasonable to expect any one in the country to join an Association without more detailed information. Before they went any further, he thought a sub-committee of London and country masters ought to be appointed to draw out a manifesto of the principles of the Association, stating its objects in clear and distinct terms, so that nobody could misunderstand them, and showing the means to be taken for the accomplishment of those objects. In his opinion, all the trouble had arisen from there being either too much or too little labour for the demand, or from the union of the men. If the men, by their union, had put themselves in such a position that there was a greater demand for their labour than there would otherwise be, then they had certainly got the advantage through their union alone. If there were plenty of labour in the market it would soon work its own cure; and if there were too little, then they had better import more. He thought one of the objects of the sub-committee ought to be to show what was really the cause of the evil, and how that evil could be cured. He had not intended to say anything at all, but he did not like to see so many gentlemen come together and separate again without having something definite in view.

Mr. ——— (Leeds) said they had done either too much or too little; they had decided to form an Association, but they must not let it be a powerless, worthless rope of sand; they must have a head, and persons to work it. Let them elect a president, secretary, and committee, who would draw up rules and let those in the country know what they intended to do for them, and what they expected from them; and they in the country would be very happy to act in a spirit of harmony and co-operation. They had formed a society in Leeds with 5s. entrance fee and an annual payment of 10s., and they would be very glad to act as an auxiliary to the London society. He should be very glad if they could go forwards and get a committee formed.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun.: The last speaker but one has told us that he does not understand the objects of the Association. I thought I had given a very good notion of what these objects are. I have a very clear idea myself, and I thought I had made myself understood. (Hear, hear.) I say that what we want is unanimity of action and mutual support. I do not want a lot of gentlemen to come up from the country to me, at great inconvenience and expense, without being able to make myself understood. We want you to assist us in forming an Association in London in unison with those in the country, and as there are so many here now I do not see why we cannot proceed to business. I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Brown, that we should let a week elapse in doing nothing. This has not been done in a hole-and-corner way, for I have used all the means which, in my humble judgment, appeared best fitted for making the thing generally known, and now so many gentlemen are here, what can we do better than take action for mutual support? If there is anything wrong in any of the resolutions, they are open to amendment, for I think we should pass the best resolutions which we can get out of the heads of those present. I have several more resolutions to propose, or somebody will for me, for I do not want to monopolize, and I have no doubt we shall go on all right in time. We must have a president, vice-president, and committee elected, and I do not see that we can have a better time to do it than the present. We do not want to do simply what we have done, and then rest on our oars and be thankful. If any gentleman wants to know what is the basis of our Association, I can tell him: it is an Association for our own advantage and mutual support, and the more support we can get the better. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lawrence (Wolverhampton) thought they had better proceed at once to the election of officers.

The following names were proposed as a committee to settle the terms of subscription:—Mr. Milbourn, Mr. M'Gee, Mr. Lawrence (Wolverhampton), Mr. Thompson, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Lawrence (Maddox Street).

Mr. Lawrence (Wolverhampton) thought they had much better discuss the subscription as a whole house. They had met together for one purpose, and they should try to carry it out. They had been unanimous so far, and the next thing was the sinews of war. No Association could get on without money, and he considered it very important that they should have a good sum to fall back upon.

Mr. M'Gee thought it would be better to name a sum and have done with it.

After some further conversation, the above-mentioned names were approved of, and Mr. Landon proposed the following gentlemen as a General Committee:—

Mr. Lewis, St. James's Street.
Mr. Boutroy, Sackville Street.
Mr. Newton, Hanover Square.
Mr. Henry Browne, New Bond Street.
Mr. Lawrence, Maddox Street.
Mr. J. B. Johnstone, Sackville Street.
Mr. Brown (Oliver and Brown), Sackville Street.
Mr. Bowater, Hanover Street.
Mr. Bennett, Conduit Street.
Mr. Pulford, St. James's Street.
Mr. D. Harrison, Sackville Street.
Mr. Smallpage, Maddox Street.
Mr. H. Hill, Old Bond Street.
Mr. J. Haldane, New Bond Street.
Mr. R. Thompson, Conduit Street.
Mr. Thos. D. Landon, jun. (*ex officio*), No. 7, New Burlington Street.

Mr. Stewart (of Newcastle) seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. Browne said he could not act upon that committee if they were bound to give the delegates immediate information of what they were going to do.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., said there was no necessity for so doing.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, said he supposed it was understood that the committee would elect the president and other officers. He then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun.: The next resolution is—"That any Associations formed in provincial towns for the same objects as the Association of Master-Tailors of the United Kingdom, shall be received into union therewith;" of course, on the terms to be decided by the committee of six, three in London and three from the country, whom we just now appointed.

Mr. Milbourn seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M'Gee proposed—"That the chief town of every county be chosen as the local centre for union, wherever a provincial Association exists."

Mr. Watson seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Davis observed that in some counties the assize town would be reckoned the chief, but it might not be the most convenient as a centre.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., said the resolution had been purposely framed in such a way as to leave it in the hands of their country friends to decide for themselves which was the chief town in their respective counties. That would be the place to which communications would be addressed from the central Association.

Mr. Bennett: I have a resolution to propose, which is a mere matter of detail, but still it is very necessary to the proper conduct of the business of the Association—"That a head office be taken in London, and a paid secretary engaged."

Mr. Millan: I have much pleasure in seconding that. Any one who has seen how much labour is involved in carrying on an Association of this kind, must know that it is impossible for a gentleman connected with a large business, like our indefatigable honorary secretary, to continue it. We must have a paid secretary. We must pay him well, and ask him to do his work well.

Mr. Thompson said that, speaking from experience, knowing what their friend Mr. Landon had done in starting this Association, he could assure them that it was impossible for a man who had a business of his own to attend to, to do their work well. He must necessarily neglect his own business, or that of the Association.

Mr. Watson said that, after having sat with the men discussing trade questions, and knowing the time those sort of things took up, he could safely affirm that no man living, who knew anything at all about it, would do such a thing again without being paid for it. Even in their small way in Edinburgh they had a secretary.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun.: I beg to propose, as the next resolution—"That the meetings of the committee at the office in London take place at least once a month, and that there be a general meeting annually." I think we must have a resolution to this effect, because it will be necessary that there shall be a report to the trade, to make us acquainted with the proceedings, how we are getting on—whether, like a snowball rolling along, we are gathering as we go, which I hope will be the case.

Mr. Coulbourn (of Manchester) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith proposed—"That the committee of six meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and that this meeting adjourn to twelve o'clock to-morrow to receive their report."

Mr. Lucia seconded the motion.

Mr. Millan (of Edinburgh): If we are to meet again as a general meeting, to hear the report of the Assessment Committee, which is a very important matter, why not have some other subjects ready for report? My friend Mr. Watson has gone through the London log, and has it in print; he has also been at the trouble of going through upwards of twenty London shops, and getting the prices; and I therefore think it will be well if a Statement Committee is appointed to-night, to meet to-morrow morning also, and bring up a report upon that. Of course, we should not expect a complete report, but it would give us a general idea of what the London log, of which so much has been said, is to be. I think there might be two or three of these committees appointed, to whom subjects might be remitted for consideration. When we come to look at it, we must see that the carrying out of the work of this Association in detail will be attended with great difficulty. Disputes may arise in the provinces about which the London committee may feel very little interest, but which at the same time may be of vital importance to the locality in which they occur. What course of action will this general Association take in order to support that local Association? That would be a good subject for consideration and report by a committee. We are here for the purpose of discussing the whole matter; let us discuss the whole matter, and these subjects be remitted to committees to consider and resolve upon, then let the meeting to-morrow be at four o'clock instead of twelve. I propose, therefore, that there be a committee, in the first place, to settle the rate of assessment; another, to look over the London log, and bring up a short report upon it; and another to sketch out a line of action in disputes with the men. We have done very important work to-day, but still the question arises how we are to act in certain emergencies. Although we have an excellent committee, yet emergencies will arise before this committee has time to consider them, and they will only get considered at a time of crisis, instead of beforehand. At all events, I think you had better take advantage of all this wisdom which you have now collected from the provinces, for you have not got it all in London. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Watson: I brought up this London log for the sole purpose of handing it to the committee, to look over the different items, and to mark opposite to each whether they approve of it or not, and I flatter myself that it will advance the completion of this London log a great deal, by having this all printed, ready to discuss at once. Along with that I have the written document, which I got from my friends in London. I came here at a time when they were all very busy, and of course they could only give me a limited portion of their time; but I must say that I met with the utmost kindness from every one, without one exception. (Hear.) The log is compiled from these documents, which will be all laid before you, to see whether it agrees with your opinions.

A Gentleman from the country seconded the proposition, and several names were mentioned, to act as the Statement Committee.

Mr. Davis said he believed it was the opinion of most of the country delegates that sufficient time was not allowed for full consideration of such important matters. He should feel much better satisfied if the General Committee would take it into their own hands, and, when they had arrived at a decision, send out a report. They did not yet know whether all the societies which they represented would join the Association, until they went home and reported what was done and to be done. He thought it would be better in every way to leave it in the hands of the London committee than to stay there until another day, and then go home with half a report.

Mr. ——— said it was essential they should know what amount of money was to be paid by each, whether individually or collectively; and therefore they must have a report from that committee before they could move at all. The subject for deliberation by the other committee which had been proposed was a collateral matter, for which they had been ostensibly called together, the statement of their log; and they would be in a much better position to discuss it after it had first gone through the hands of a committee. He did not think that any one who could possibly stay over the morrow would regret it He hoped those who had been elected upon the committee would see the necessity of taking a wide view, and providing for the wants, not only of the West-end, but of the East-end, the north, south, and, in fact, of the whole kingdom.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., said it was quite necessary, in his humble opinion, that the gentlemen who were present from the country should take part in the discussion, as London tradesmen could not be expected to go into the matter so thoroughly on some points. If they adjourned until four o'clock, the committees would have several hours together, and much might be accomplished.

Mr. Davis was sure that any one would willingly remain until the following day, or even until Saturday, if they thought that by that time they would be able to take back a satisfactory report; but he was doubtful if that would allow sufficient time for discussing the matter properly.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun.: The meeting thinks so.

Mr. Browne said, in his opinion it was most absurd to think that a committee, by four o'clock the next day, could do sufficient business to prepare a satisfactory report for the country delegates to take back with them; and, as one of the committee, he was not going to undertake what he could not perform. They must be very careful how they did their work, and an hour or two would not do it. He thought the whole thing might be worked by each society paying its own expenses.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., suggested that they should adjourn to Saturday.

Mr. Browne thought that would be a great improvement; if things were done in a hurry, it always led to grumbling and dissatisfaction. He should not like the country master-tailors to go home and say that they in London had "snobbed" their work.

The Chairman then put the resolution for the appointment of Messrs. M'Gregor, Young, Cunningham, Watson, Lawrence (Wolverhampton), Boutroy, Johnstone, H. Browne, and Coulbourn, as a committee to consider the London log. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith moved the adjournment of the meeting until Saturday.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., seconded the motion.

Mr. Lawrence (Wolverhampton) thought it would be impossible, by Saturday, to prepare a log which would be of any value, and that it would be only wasting valuable time to keep gentlemen in London in expectation of it. He was quite certain there was not an individual in the room who would undertake to do it in the time; and if one man could not do it, six or seven could not, for the more there were, naturally the more time was occupied in discussion. If there had been only twenty at that meeting they would have got through the business with far more credit. (Laughter.) He begged leave to move as an amendment, that the delegates go home, with a promise from the gentlemen in London that they should be supplied with information. He hoped the work would not be hurried over, but that each item would be carefully gone into.

Mr. ——— (Leeds) seconded the amendment.

Mr. M'Gee said perhaps gentlemen were not aware of what had already been done towards the formation of a log. Mr. Watson was one of a deputation of the master-tailors of Glasgow, who had met a deputation of the men and the same thing had been done in Edinburgh—and every item had been gone into during four or five hours every night for forty nights; so that a great deal of the preliminary work had been gone through, and the result of all this labour was in print and ready for circulation. It was the London log turned into a time-log, with the proper time marked opposite each item. They would only have to go through this *seriatim* and the work would be done.

Mr. Millan said he knew something of the papers to which reference had been made, and he felt sure that with that assistance the committee would be able to produce a satisfactory report.

Mr. Lawrence, in deference to a suggestion, withdrew his amendment, and the motion for adjourning the meeting to Saturday at twelve o'clock was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M'Gee moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman: I am obliged to you, gentlemen; and I am very happy to be able to congratulate you upon the pleasant manner in which we have got through the business.

Adjourned Meeting, Saturday, September 1.

In the absence of Mr. Lewis, the chairman of the former meeting, who was out of town, Mr. Coulbourn, of Manchester, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said they were met that afternoon to hear the report of the two committees who had been appointed on the preceding Thursday; and, first, he would call for the report of the Subscription Committee.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., said the sub-committee had met on the previous day, himself in the chair, and had very fully and carefully considered the question before them—viz., what amount they should fix as the annual subscription to the Association, and, after they had gone fully into the matter in all its bearings, they had come to the conclusion that it was best to leave every Association to settle the question of annual subscription themselves in the country, and also that the London Association should fix their own subscription. They had also, however, in considering a matter which they had not foreseen when they were appointed, come to a unanimous decision to recommend for the adoption of the General Committee what might be called an "Association Fund." The recommendation was as follows—"It is unanimously recommended to the General Committee by the Sub-Committee for settling the subscriptions that a fund be raised throughout the country, to be called the Association Fund, and to be set apart for the benefit and assistance of the Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom in any exigency that may arise, and that every master-tailor in the United Kingdom be received into this Association on the payment of an entrance-fee of one guinea, and engaging to abide by the general rules." He thought that, although this might appear a matter of small moment at first, it would have a very great influence on the ultimate success of the Association, and he hoped it would meet with general approval.

Mr. Smith (of Manchester) moved the adoption of the report and recommendation of the sub-committee.

Mr. Buckmaster seconded the motion.

Mr. M'Adam inquired what exigency was contemplated.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., said they did not contemplate anything in particular, but exigencies would be sure to arise in which money would be required.

Mr. Rae feared the amount of the donation was fixed rather too high. It would not matter to him if it were five guineas, but if they were to follow the example set by the men, and fight them on their own ground if needful, they should endeavour to obtain the co-operation of every one in the trade, and to that end he thought they had better name a lower sum.

Mr. Milbourn said he must confess, as one of the sub-committee, that that recommendation had not his full approval, and he would beg leave, if he were in order, to move an amendment, so that it might be well discussed; for their object must be to bring every master-tailor, if possible, into the Association. (Hear, hear.) His amendment was as follows:—"That each member of a local Association be received into the Master-Tailors' Association of Great Britain upon payment of an entrance-fee of not less than half a guinea, and subscribing to the rules of such Association, and that any master-tailor not belonging to any local Association be received into the Association upon payment of an entrance-fee of not less than one guinea, and subscribing to the rules of the said Association."

Mr. Milton seconded the amendment.

Mr. Millan said he took a somewhat different view of this question, for he did not think they ought to deal with individuals, but with societies, which would be much more simple, and save an immense deal of trouble in the collection of subscriptions. If the London secretary had ten, twenty, or thirty individuals in different towns to correspond with he would have an immense deal of labour. He would move as an amendment that the employers in London form a local Association with office bearers, and pay their own local expenses, but for purposes peculiar to to the Associated Master-Tailors of the United Kingdom the committee of that Association be empowered to make an annual assessment upon each local society as such, according to the number of members, such levy not to exceed 2s. 6d. per member." In his opinion they would find this plan produce more money and be much simpler in operation; in Edinburgh they had about eighty members, which would make £10 annually, and if this was not enough they would not object to paying 5s. per member. It was the principle which he contended for.

Mr. T. D. Landon said the difference between them was principally one of amount, because they had no intention of corresponding individually with the members in localities where there were local societies, but would expect the local secretary to collect the donations and transact the business. They simply put it as an individual donation in order that it might be quite clear that every master-tailor who contributed would be entitled to the benefit of the Association in case any emergency arose in which he required it.

Mr. Rae seconded Mr. Millan's amendment, believing it would tend to widen the basis of their Association, and so add to its strength and efficiency.

The Chairman put the two amendments to the meeting, which decided in favour of Mr. Milbourn, the original motion, by Mr. Smith, being withdrawn.

Mr. Watson, as convener of the sub-committee appointed to decide upon a time-log, said *they had simply taken the London log and turned it into hours*. The sub-committee had prepared a report, which he would ask his friend Mr. Millan to read.

The committee appointed at the meeting of this Association held on the 30th ult., for the purpose of bringing up a report upon a "time-log," met yesterday at twelve o'clock, and in a sederunt which occupied nine hours considered carefully the time statement which they have now the honour to submit.

The London log, as in operation in London since the settlement with the workmen in spring last, was taken as the basis of the statement, and merely turned into hours; and the average price for extras, as ascertained in at least twenty of the London shops, was submitted by Mr. Watson. Every item was carefully brought under revision, and the result unanimously arrived at is now laid before the Association.

The statement embraces dress-coats, frock-coats, and frock great-coats, morning-coats, shooting-coats, lounging or pea-coats, Chesterfields, vests, trousers, liveries, dressing-gowns, underclothing, and boy's clothing.

The committee are unanimously of opinion that the log as now presented is a just and equitable statement of the time required for each garment, and that it is a fair and true statement of the prices paid in London, so far as can be ascertained after much labour and time spent in acquiring the information.

The principle upon which this log is framed is that of giving the correct time necessary for constructing each garment, which, it is believed, cannot vary much in any part of the United Kingdom, leaving the rate per hour to be settled according to the circumstances of the localities in which the log may come into operation. That part of the statement which relates to machine-work has been fixed by the same principle.

Your sub-committee do not calculate upon the adoption of this report, but leave the question entirely in the hands of the General Committee to act upon it or not as they in their discretion may see fit.

Mr. M'Callan said he supposed the various towns would be at liberty to fix their own prices.

Mr. Watson said all the sub-committee had done was to arrive at the proper time for making each garment. Every master and man would make his own bargain as to the price per hour.

Mr. Thompson moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Smith (Manchester) seconded the motion.

Mr. T. D. Landon, in reply to a question or suggestion whether the workmen did not repudiate the London log, said he had not heard of anything of the sort, which he must have done as honorary secretary of the masters' committee, if such a thing was intended.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Thompson moved—"That the meeting of the General Committee take place on the 17th of the present month."

Mr. Bennett seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Millan said he had a few remarks to make before the meeting separated, and to put himself in order he would embody them in a motion, although he did not wish to press it, but simply to throw it out as a hint to the General Committee. His motion was—"That, previous to the introductien of the time-log by this Association, the following condition be made with the representatives of the journeymen:—'That employers be at liberty to use any kind of labour and any class of workers, and that their doing so shall not be held as any ground for a strike, provided that the London log be paid in its integrity to such journeymen of the Union as they may have in their employment.'" Since the settlement of the disputes in the spring, he had heard accounts from various parts of one shop being shut on account of there being too many day's wage men being employed, of another being closed on account of machine-work being used, and he believed that at the present moment a great many men were out in Manchester on that very subject. If they allowed this log to come into operation without making some previous provision such as he had indicated, they would have almost as much trouble as before, for he looked upon the question of hours and prices as the smallest part of the difficulty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stewart said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. Thompson quite agreed with the remarks of Mr. Millan, which were very just and apropriate; but he did not see the necessity for the motion, as he considered that it was included in principle in the second resolution passed at the previous meeting, and which formed part of the constitution of the Association. He certainly should not vote against the motion, but he did not see the necessity for it.

Mr. Bennett said that his only objection to Mr. Millan's motion was that to same extent it tied the committee to a particular course, while he thought they ought to be left perfectly free to act as they thought best in any emergency that might arise.

Mr. Millan said he should not press his motion. He only wished that some such condition should be made with the representatives of the men at the outset, and having thrown out the hint for the consideration of the committee, he was perfectly satisfied they would do what was requisite.

Mr. Milbourn: Before we leave the room I have a proposal to make which I think will meet with your hearty concurrence, and I make it simply with the object that each of us may set ourselves, on our return to our respective districts, to obtain as many members as we can for the Association. I have put the motion in this form—"That each master-tailor present at this meeting pledges himself to obtain the assistance of those he represents, and to use every possible effort to bring into union with this Association every master-tailor in the district to which he belongs, and by every possible means to assist in making this a complete organization of master-tailors throughout the country." I simply wish to remind us all, so to speak, of what we commenced with, that we may go back in the same spirit, and seek to carry out what we have been labouring for during the last few days. (Cheers.)

Mr. Richardson seconded the motion.

Mr. Rawley wished that something might be added to the resolution for the purpose of informing the public and the journeymen-tailors that the Association had no intentions inimical to their just demands, but would endeavour to come to an equitable arrangement upon the wages question.

A Gentleman from Greenwich thought it would be an advantage if there were some more definite statement of the tangible benefits to be derived by members of the Association—as, for instance, in the case of a strike.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., thought there was something very tangible contained in the various resolutions which had been passed. The whole strength of the Association would be exerted on behalf of any member who required assistance, and the greater the number of members the more strength they would possess. They did not want to oppress the workmen, and, in fact, one of their objects, as stated in the resolution, was to have free and friendly discussion with them, not to set aside any of their legitimate interests. They were not going to set themselves up in union against the men, and he believed they were as well cared for by the masters as in any other trade.

Mr. Bowater: It strikes me that there is a great deal of misapprehension in some gentlemen's minds as to what they were to expect. We must not come here expecting to find a ready-formed Association, this is but a preliminary meeting; and as for taking this log, which we were yesterday nine hours in looking over and discussing (and they were the most troublesome nine hours I ever had in my life)—we do not take this log, and give it to you, gentlemen, and say you must cram it down the journeymen's throats. We know there is a great deal to be done, but we, as members of the committee that met yesterday, will take the onus of printing this log; and we will take the responsibility of meeting a committee of the journeymen—for the journeymen as well as the masters must accept that—(hear, hear)—or we must have a log made between journeymen and masters. We are not antagonistic to the men; far from it. The men have formed their own Associations all over the country and in London, and, having seen what they can do by association, we are going to do likewise; at least, I hope that all in this room will. The men say, and justly, that union is strength; we have seen what 1500 can do amongst 35,000 by being united; and I believe that, if we as master-tailors all amalgamate, and form this Association—and I hope and trust it will be carried out to the utmost—it will prove ultimately of the greatest benefit both to the masters and the men. What we have to do first is to add to the strength of the Association by all the means in our power. As for the half guinea, if you don't like to pay it, don't, only there must be funds to carry out operations with. With such a respectable body as I believe the master-tailors of the United Kingdom are, I say it is a shame and a disgrace that, long before this, we have not had an Amalgamated Association. Take pattern by your own men; see how united they are; when the men are locked out at one shop they will all go out, in order to support their fellows. Will the masters act like that? It will be our duty to do so, and I am quite certain it only wants a little energy to wipe off the disgrace which is attached to us for not having an Association long before. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Aspden (Bolton), representing the ready-made trade in Lancashire, inquired if that branch of the trade would be eligible for membership.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., said the committee would draw up and issue rules on all matters of detail as early as possible.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Millan proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., for all the trouble he had taken in setting the Association afloat.

The resolution was immediately carried by acclamation, amidst great cheering.

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun.: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel very proud indeed of the very flattering manner in which you have received the proposition of Mr. Millan, and I assure you that I have done what I have done with a very great deal of pleasure, for it has been a labour of love. I wish it to be distinctly understood that any work which I have done—and I do not hesitate to say that it has involved a considerable amount of labour—has not been done with any idea of infringing on the rights of the workmen. I do not know that any speaker who has addressed either of the meetings has so exactly expressed my views as Mr. Bowater. He seems to have in his mind exactly the same ideas as have been floating about in mine for a considerable time. I see perfectly well, as he does, that if we are only unanimous, and see the thing in its right light, we are bound as it were, in duty to ourselves, to form an Association of this kind, and I am quite satisfied, as he has told you, that we shall leave our mark behind us if the thing is done properly. A most important matter is the association of a whole trade, not for any particular selfish object, not for the advancement of our own interests alone, without considering the employed—for the employer and the employed are identical, their interests are identical, and as such they should work in unison. I cannot see why we should be blamed, or why any suspicion should be cast upon us in connecting ourselves together, as if we were going to attempt to injure the workmen. That is not the object we have before us; our object is quite different. I hope I shall be able to look back upon what I have done towards forming this Association with pleasure, and that I shall never feel ashamed of bringing you together, and laying the foundation stone of something which will reflect credit on us all if it is properly carried out. I feel thus much, that what I have done has been done with the full conviction that I was doing no injustice to the working men, but that which was right to ourselves. This conviction has supported me in all the difficulties which I have met with;

for I have sometimes been met coldly, and told that it would be a fine thing if I could carry it out, but there would be great difficulties. I knew there would be difficulties, and expected them; but, on the other hand, I have had encouragements which have made me go boldly forward. Many gentlemen in the country have written me very pleasing letters; and I knew that I was doing nothing which I need be ashamed of, and that not only ourselves but the workmen would benefit by the proceedings we are taking now. Particularly have I felt encouraged since you have elected such a committee as we may all boast of, for I know that in that committee are gentlemen who consider their workmen; and, indeed, as a body, I do not believe we are harsh towards our workmen, nor do we intend to be by forming this Association: it will promote the mutual interests of both. Therefore, gentlemen, I feel proud of having been an humble instrument in its formation. Any assistance I can render I shall most willingly afford. I am not on the committee, and prefer not being obliged to attend the meetings regularly, but shall be present *con amore* whenever I can. I again return you my best thanks for the compliment you have paid me. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. D. Landon, jun., then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was briefly acknowledged, and the proceedings terminated.

At the meeting on the 17th inst., of the committee, they elected the following members to the offices of—

President—Mr. R. Lewis, St. James's Street.

Vice-President—Mr. Bowater, Hanover Street.

Treasurer—Mr. Pulford, St. James's Street.

Secretary, pro tem.—Mr. Augustus Bohté.

Offices of the Association—25, Old Bond Street, W.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1241 and 1242.

Diagrams 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, are the patterns of a suit for a little boy, contributed by Mr. Wilson, of Huddersfield, for the style, and to illustrate the adaptability of his invention, the "Somatometer," for every description of garment. The pattern of a morning-coat we published in our last number as a specimen of our correspondent's originality of design, and to show the application of his invention, which we then described, afforded a favourable opportunity for demonstrating the range which the Somatometer includes in its operations. The contrast in shape between the two patterns, and the difference in the several quantities obtained by the application of the instruments on the respective bodies, puts the merits of the Somatometer to a test. Our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the result, either by drafting the patterns to the full size and cutting garments from them, or by comparing them with any patterns of the same size which they may have produced by the particular system of cutting they practise. The boy's suit is drafted for a boy measuring 13 inches chest, but graduated.

Diagrams 2, 11, 12, and 14, are the pattern of a single "Chesterfield" form of Over-coat. We have introduced it in the present number, although published in our last, as the style is illustrated on one of the figures on the Plate of English Fashions, which appears with this month's impression.

Diagrams 4, 10, 13, 15, 16, and 17, are the pattern of the Frock Great-coat style of Over-coat, for the ensuing season. Both of the latter patterns are extracted from our "Report of Fashion" for the Autumn and Winter of the present year, and just published.

PATENT DOUBLE-POINTED NEEDLES.

A new make of needle has been submitted to us for notice, which, judging from the principle, possesses many advantages over others. Instead of the ordinary form, which, when used on stout articles, sometimes requires the exercise of a little force to propel it through, the patent needle is tapered towards the point and the eye, so that, while the needle at the centre retains its full size, both ends being thinner, pass in and out of the article sewn, with greater facility.

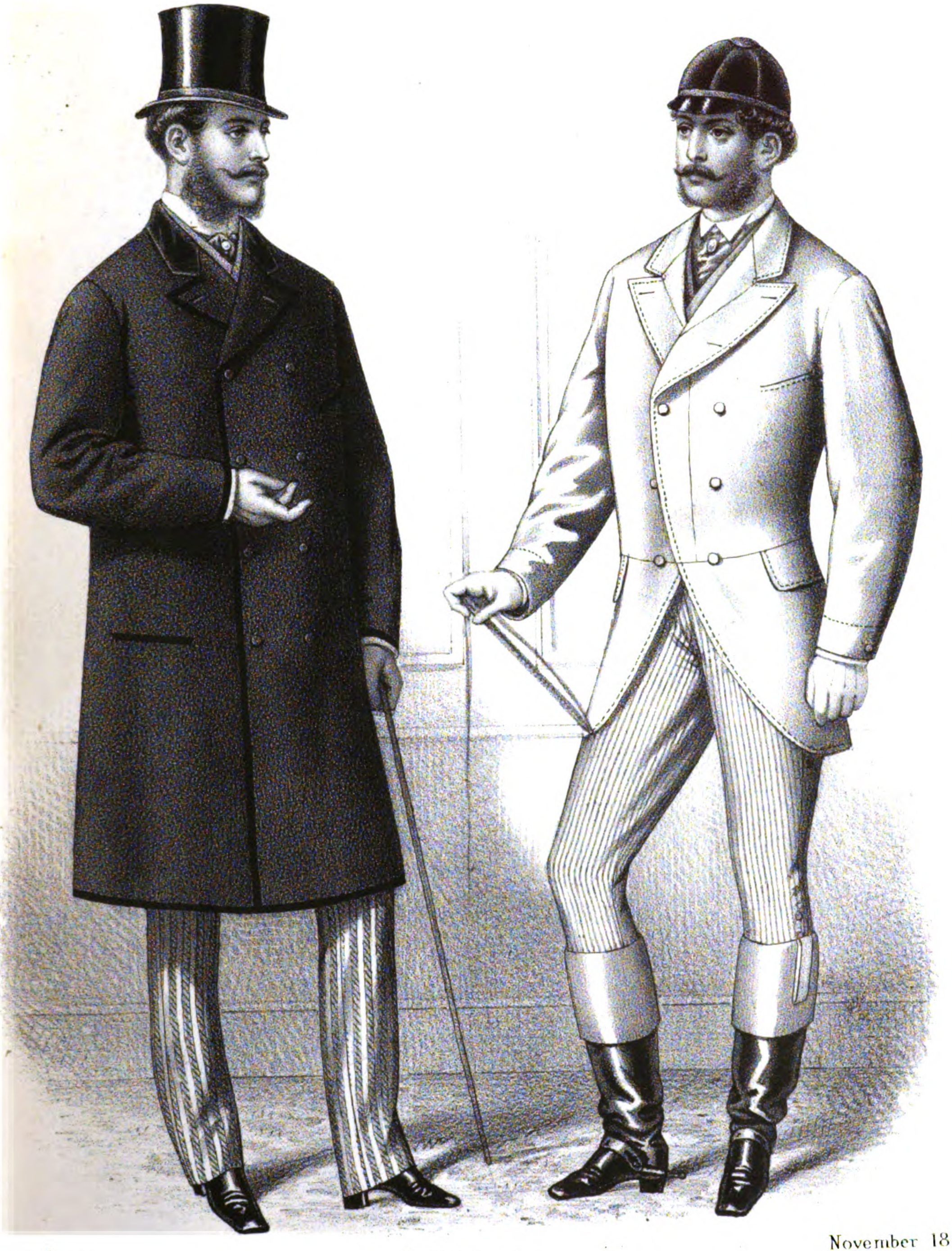
Although possessing this advantage, the patent needles are not dearer than others of the best quality. They are made in the several sizes mostly required.

Our patrons in the far north, and other parts of the United Kingdom, will observe, by the advertisement on our wrapper, that our agent, Mr. Francis Gibson, of Glasgow, is appointed the sole agent in Scotland for the patentees.

THE PATENT "ECLIPSE" BUTTON.

The button introduced to the trade by Mr. M'Millan, the inventor and patentee, is a decided improvement upon any now in use, as, however well a button may be finished, it depends on the honesty of the journeyman to ensure its being really useful on the garment, by well fastening it to the stay. The Eclipse button is entirely independent of him in this respect, as, provided there be a piece of linen at the back of the material of which the garment is made, the efficiency of the button is effectually secured.

It is made on the principle of a stud, but the back is very small, and the neck tapers towards it. A small hole is made with a bodkin through the material and linen stay, and the back of the button passed through it. The threads of the article return to their original place, and bind on the neck of the button, and it is firmly held, so as to resist any amount of strain to which it could ever be exposed. Sewing is done away with, and a satisfactory fastening obtained without any trouble. The button is as close to the garment as any other sewn on, and, the back being covered by a lining of any sort, it does not project unpleasantly in wear.



November 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69.

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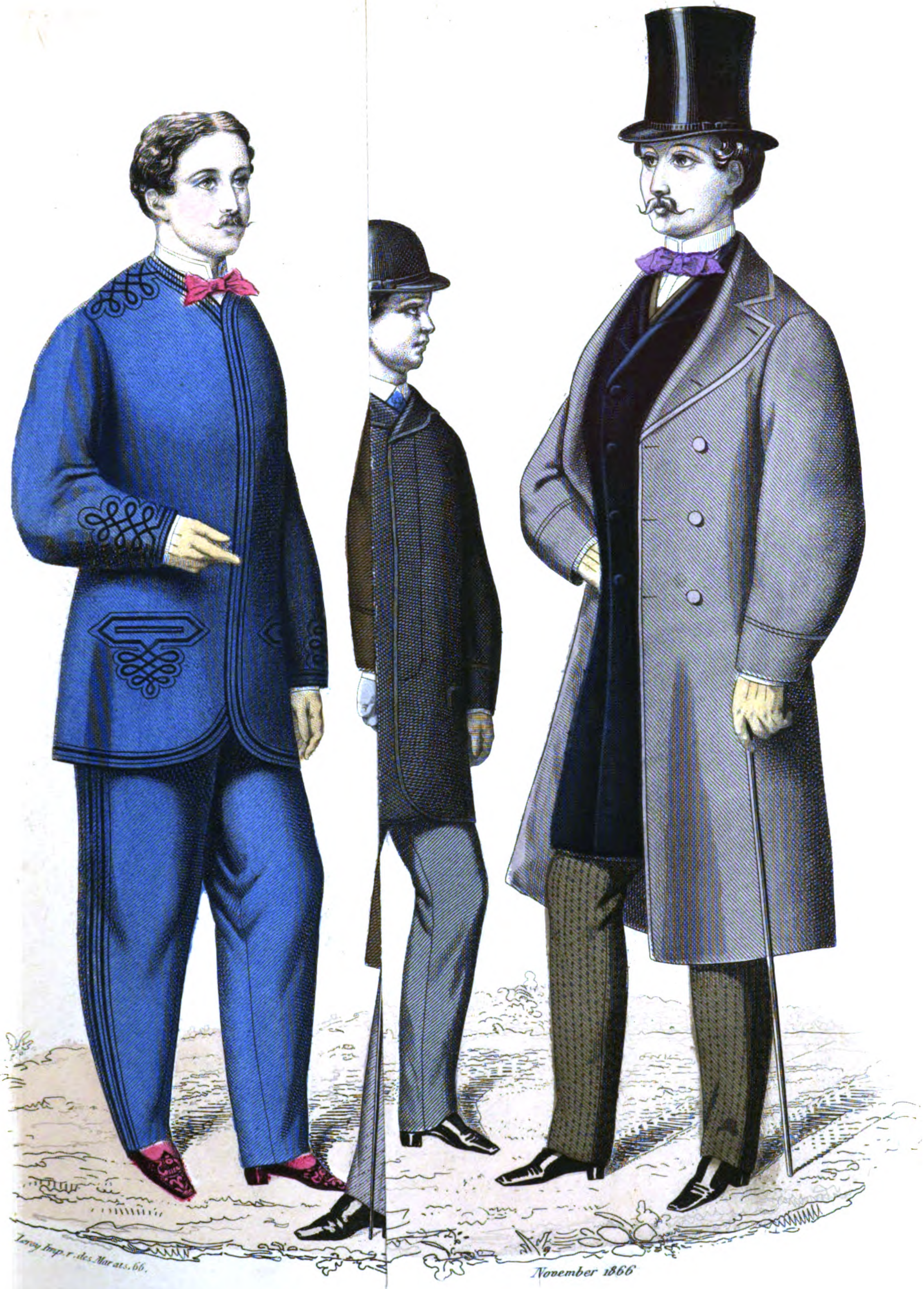


Leroy Imp. r. des Marais, 66.

November 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 247. NOVEMBER 1, 1866. VOL. 21.

ASSOCIATION OF MASTER-TAILORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In our last number, we published, at considerable length, the proceedings at the different preliminary meetings of the members of our trade, held at the St. James's Hall, and gave the names of the several gentlemen appointed to the several offices, and of those who formed the committee.

We are gratified at being able to inform our readers, that the Association has met with every encouragement from the trade, and that the prospects of its being firmly established are highly encouraging to the promoters.

We need hardly mention that the ultimate success of the Association will entirely depend on the countenance and support of the trade at large. Its operations are not to be confined to any one locality, but to extend over the whole of the United Kingdom; so that every individual member of our trade, no matter how large or how small his trade may be, will, on becoming a member, have an equal claim to participate in the benefits and advantages which a judicious co-operation of the trade generally, must necessarily secure.

It must be borne in mind by our readers, that the Association is not antagonistic to the interests of the journeymen, but simply to act on the defensive against unjust combinations on the part of the men, or of a portion of them, to enforce terms on the employers which neither circumstances nor the nature of the work justify. This fact was constantly held in view at the very first meeting of the trade, by the different gentlemen who addressed the members present, as it was felt that the importance of thoroughly impressing the journeymen with the knowledge of the real objects of the Association, and of preventing them forming an erroneous impression of the motive on the part of the masters to combine, could not be too strongly or two prominently brought before their notice.

As was very justly said by Mr. T. D. Landon, in his business-like speech at the opening of the meeting, when stating the motives which influenced the different members of the trade who had signed the requisition for the meeting—"And in forming an Association, as we propose to do to-day, we do not for one moment wish—far from it—to oppress the workman or to injure his interests; to be unjust to him, or to ignore any legitimate or fair claims which he has upon us. The proposal we have before us is merely a protective measure, which is rendered necessary by the present state of things. . . . We want nothing unfair, or even irksome, to the workman, but I do think the time has arrived when we ought to do something."

Mr. Richardson, one of the deputation from the Birmingham Association of Master-Tailors, in expressing the desire of the members to unite with the parent Association then proposed to be established in London, and in forming branches throughout the kingdom, observed—"We have only one object in doing so, which is, that we should not submit to the tyranny of the men as we have done." Speaking on the necessity for determining some definite time for making the several garments, in order to do away with the inconvenience and annoyance which are constantly arising from the irregular manner in which they are now fixed in the various towns, and even by different trades in any one locality, he remarked—"What we want is a 'time-log,' specifying what quantity of work is to be put into a garment in a given time. A coat may be 2 days 6, 2 days 9, or 3 days, and everybody would understand it; and the same with regard to trousers, waistcoats, or any other garment. If this were properly reckoned, every master in every town would know how to fix his price for making, and it would be satisfactory both to master and man, and save a vast deal of trouble when the wages had to be paid. The present system is very irksome."

Mr. Davis, one of the deputation from the master-tailors of Halifax, informed the meeting that he had been a master for thirty years, and had also been a journeyman, and was as practically acquainted with the "ups and downs" of the trade as most men. He remarked—"I can truly say that during that time"—the thirty years he had been in business—"my object has never been to lower the wages of the men in any shape or form. . . . If we, as masters, were to put on the screw, at this particular time, to lower the wages, it would be the worst thing we could possibly do; and, therefore, I am glad to hear from the speakers who have preceded me this afternoon, that such is not our object, but, as I have understood it, the object and the desire of the masters is, not only to take care of their own interests, but to elevate the men."

Mr. M'Gee, of Belfast, in his speech, adverting to the remarks by Mr. Davis, said—"I quite endorse the sentiment of the gentleman who preceded me, with respect to the men. I should be very sorry indeed to stand here and say or do anything which I thought might be injurious to them. I feel that we ought to elevate them, and put them in a proper position, and I hope that this society, when formed, will assist in doing so."

As a proof of the wide difference which exists in the wages paid in some shops compared with others, Mr. Mowett, of Bromley, stated that, after the interview he had with Mr. Lawrence, the president of the Journeymen-Tailors' Association, who went to him in consequence of one of the members having been discharged by Mr. Mowett for his inefficiency as a workman, he supplied himself with a copy of the London log, declining to abide by the Croydon log, which Mr. Lawrence kindly offered him, on account of its inconsistency. On comparing the time he had been paying for the various garments with that fixed by the London log, he was astonished at the difference; and by the discovery he then made of the excess he had been paying over the leading London houses. As an instance, he observed—"I found that the difference in making an ordinary shooting-jacket between the London price and that which I paid in Bromley was 10 *hours*—*i.e.*, I had 10 hours more to pay than Mr. Poole, of Saville Row, pays. On a frock-coat the men charged me three days to start with, *for looking at the coat*, before beginning to do anything, and then they charged me for making. They charged me 15s. for beginning, which, at 5d. per hour, is three days. It costs Mr. Poole 17s., which, at 7d. per hour, is about 2 days 6½ hours; so that there is a difference of 5½ hours on a frock-coat, and 10 on a shooting-jacket." Mr. Mowett very properly referred, in the course of his speech, to the inconvenience to which masters were frequently put by the men not going to their work regularly at the early part of the week, and the disappointment in consequence to which the customers are subjected, by their orders not being executed with the punctuality they had a right to expect, if business were carried on in a systematic manner. Ignoring all the annoyance which they inflict on their employers, the men then turn round and complain of the little wages they can earn when at work during that portion of the week they think proper to attend.

Mr. Millan, one of the deputation from Edinburgh, strongly urged upon the parent Association the necessity of establishing a time-log, and gave an account of the steps taken by the Edinburgh local Association to provide men from the Continent to replace those who had struck for an advance of wages, which the masters did not choose to pay. Speaking of the result of the measures adopted by their Association in this respect, he remarked—"It has proved that there is a resource if the men prove refractory, and will not submit to what is fair and just—a resource which may be legitimately resorted to to fill up the labour market, and make us more independent of those who will not act fairly."

Mr. Watson, one of the deputation from Glasgow, who, during the strike, came to London to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole *minutiæ* of the business, and to gather every information on the wages paid by the different leading houses in the trade at the West-end, gave some details of the proceedings on the part of the journeymen in his town towards their employers. "We have had a great deal of trouble, but I may say that it has not arisen so much with regard to the price for the work, as from the arbitrary and tyrannical way in which we were used. For instance, the men made out a *log* or statement for themselves, and they came round to the shops, and threw it down, saying, '*That is the log, and that must be paid on Monday, whether you like it or not.*' . . . We then had a meeting with some of our Edinburgh friends, and got up a *log*, which was presented to the men, because we would not pay theirs, and they would not take ours. As an alternative, we offered to pay them upon London time, which they accepted, and we found that London time *was a great deal less than we had been paying before.* I think there is a difference of about 4½ hours."

Mr. Thompson, of Conduit Street, in advocating the urgency of forming an Association of Master-Tailors, drew the attention of the persons present to the fact that, as a fraction, not amounting to more than 5 per cent. of the whole number of persons employed on tailoring, as shown by the last census, had by combination been able to effect such a disturbance in our trade, taking advantage of the particular time of the year, when their power would be more forcibly felt, and enable them the more easily to coerce masters into submitting to their demands; it was a convincing proof of the necessity to form some counter-demonstration to combat the tactics on the other side, and in defence of their own interests.

Mr. Rae, of Ayr, a representative from Scotland and from the local Association formed at Ayr, alluding to the establishing of a parent Association, observed—"I think that the necessity is very great, and that, if we do not form ourselves into an Association for our own protection, we shall very soon be entirely at the mercy of the workmen. I do not want to take advantage of the men when trade is slack, neither do I want them to take advantage of us when trade is busy; but I should like to see the whole matter permanently settled."

A very liberal spirit was evinced in the second resolution, proposed by Mr. Thompson, advocating the establishment of a good feeling between masters and men, and holding free and friendly communication between the two, on all matters of dispute, with a view to adjust any grievance which might arise, and prevent the recurrence of strikes; at the same time offer a prompt and united resistance against any attempt on the part of the men to enforce unreasonable demands, or limit the free action of any individual. The few remarks with which this gentleman concluded his speech, and the warm reception with which both the resolution and the observations met with from all present, plainly showed the desire on the part of the masters for an amicable settlement of the vexatious questions which are now disturbing the peace of society.

Annexed we have the pleasure of circulating to the trade the address put forth by the Committee and a statement of the objects and basis of the Association:—

25, *Old Bond Street*, *W.*, *Oct.*, 1866.

MASTER-TAILORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Sir,—An Association has been formed under this name, with offices at the above address, having for its objects the bringing together of members of the trade to confer upon matters which may concern them as a body, and to promote unity of action in any case wherein it may be desirable.

The want of such an Association has been seriously felt, and already a large number of respectable and influential firms have shown their approval of its principles by becoming members.

The management will be in the hands of a committee, with a president, vice-president, and treasurer, to be elected annually.

The rules upon which it is proposed to carry out the principles, and conduct the business of the Association, are in course of preparation, and will be submitted at the first general meeting; in the meanwhile, the accompanying outline of the constitution of the Association is subjoined.

The secretary will be in attendance daily at the offices, from ten to five o'clock, to answer inquiries, to take the names of gentlemen wishing to become members, and to receive subscriptions.

Mr. R. Lewis, *President.* Mr. Bowater, *Vice-President.*

Mr. Pulford, *Treasurer.*

Committee:—

Mr. Henry Hill.
Mr. J. B. Johnstone.
Mr. R. Bennett.
Mr. Smalpage.
Mr. Henry Browne.
Mr. J. Haldane.
Mr. Newton.
Mr. W. Brown.
Mr. Lawrence.
Mr. Boutroy.
Mr. R. Thompson.
Mr. D. Harrison.
Mr. George Nicol.
Mr. W. H. Williams.

Mr. Thos. D. Landon, *Hon. Sec.* (*Ex-officio.*)

Augustus Bohté, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I.—That this Association be called "The Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom."

II.—That the Association consist of Master-Tailors in Great Britain and Ireland.

III.—That the field of its operations be London, and the cities and towns of the United Kingdom.

IV.—That the Association cordially invite the co-operation of, and maintain a friendly correspondence with, all kindred institutions throughout the country.

V.—That an entrance-fee of not less than one guinea, and an annual subscription of one guinea, to be paid in advance, constitute membership for those living in London and the postal districts.

VI.—That any member of a local Association be admitted a member of the Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom upon the payment of not less than half-a-guinea, and subscribing to its rules, such payments to be made through the local secretary.

VII.—That the business of the Association be conducted by a committee of twelve, with power to add to their number, with a president and vice-president, all to be elected annually; and that a treasurer and honorary secretary, also so elected, be members thereof, *ex-officio.*

The Eclectic Repository.

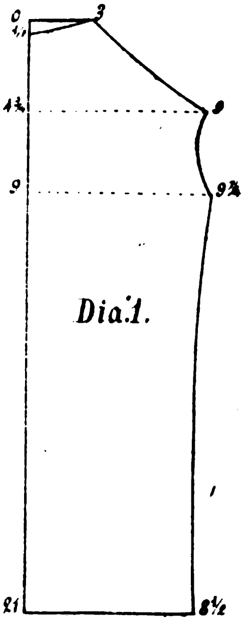
"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

The step taken by the trade towards forming an Association of the masters, to counteract the combination of the journeymen, is justified by the injury which was inflicted during the time the strike lasted, and by the domineering spirit in which the decision of the journeymen's Association was conveyed to the employers. Had there existed any real grievance, there is no reason to doubt but that, on a fair representation from the men employed by any one firm, the question would have been gone into; and if, on investigation, the case were found as stated, we feel sure, from our knowledge of the good feeling entertained generally by the masters towards the journeymen—as borne out repeatedly by their acts—that they would have been found quite ready to do away with the cause of complaint. There is, however, a vast difference in respectfully making a request, and demanding a change in a dictatorial manner. The one assumes that the justice of the request is felt, and that a statement of the particulars is sufficient to ensure a remedy; whilst the other rather leads one to suppose that the weakness of the case requires the demand to be made in such a manner as to force a submission rather from intimidation than from a conviction of the merits of the case.

It is sincerely to be hoped that now the Association is formed, and has the support of the leading trades in the metropolis and in the principal provincial towns of the United Kingdom, that some decided and definite measure will be determined by the committee to put the different matters in dispute in a satisfactory position.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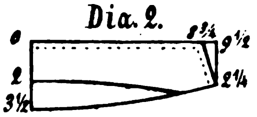
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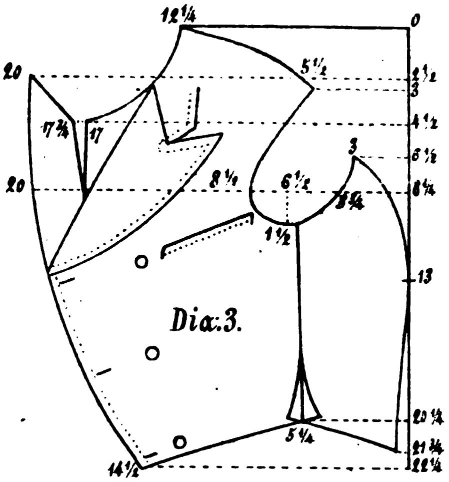
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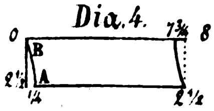
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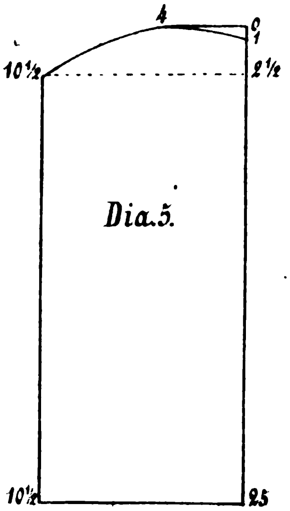
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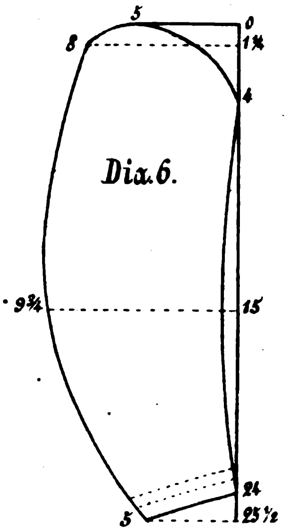
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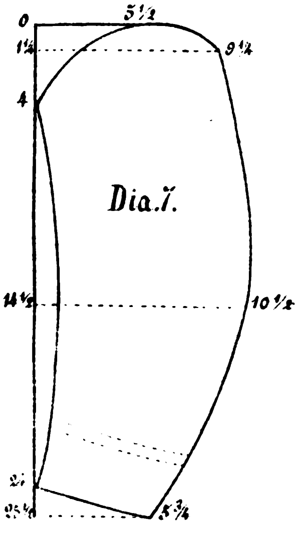
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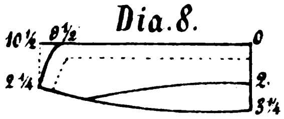
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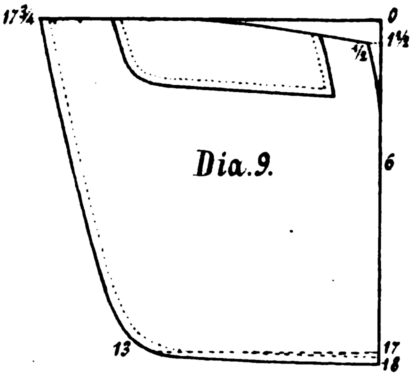
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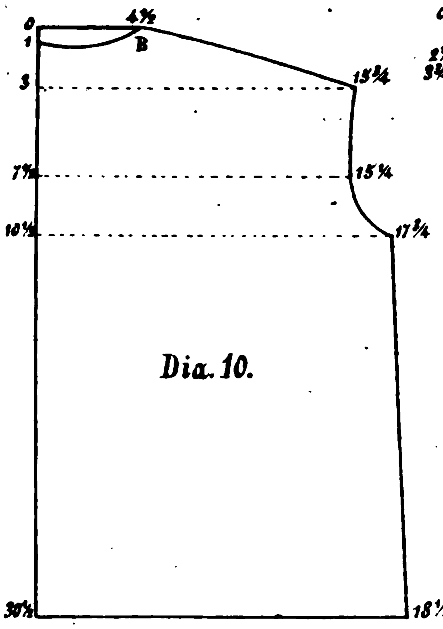
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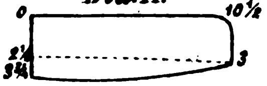

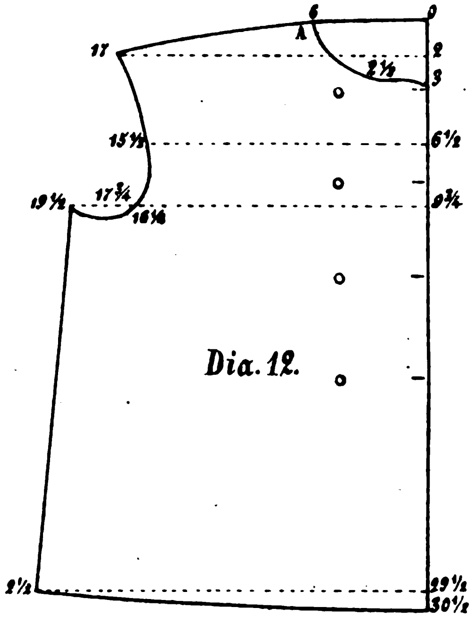
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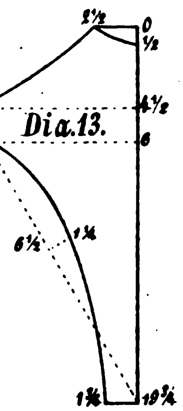
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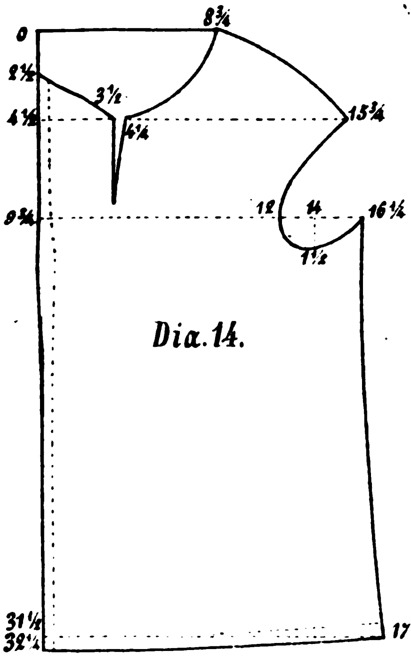
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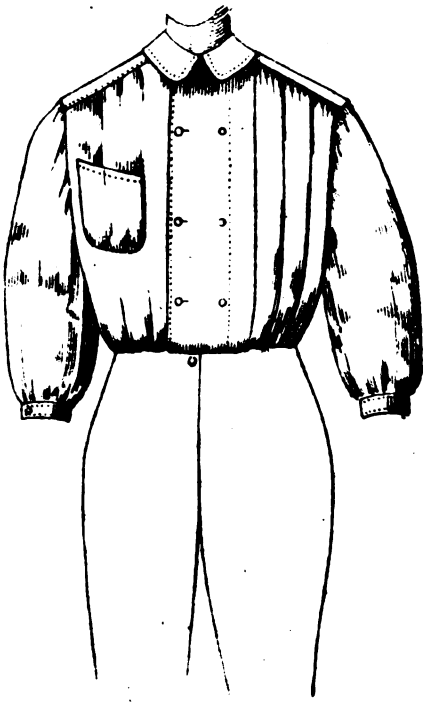


Lith. Michelet, r. du Hazard, 6.

It is evident, from the several gentlemen who addressed the meetings of the masters lately held, that the framing of a "time-log," which should be submitted for general adoption throughout the whole of the country, is felt to be of the utmost importance, and the most urgent question for immediate consideration. From the statements made by the different speakers, the anomaly which now exists in the prices paid in different localities is perfectly absurd; and the fact of its being exposed will show the necessity for its being done away with.

The gentlemen selected to form the committee of the masters' Association, are well known generally to the trade as practical men, to whom the consideration of this and other important questions may be safely entrusted, with every confidence that they are thoroughly qualified by their personal experience to undertake the business which may be brought before them. I feel assured, therefore, that in undertaking to revise the present "log," and draw one up for the consideration of the trade, they will take care that the interests of the journeymen are not affected, but that ample justice will be done them in the decision arrived at. It would be desirable, in my opinion, that some authorized member or members of the journeymen's Association should take part in the discussion; as it is to be presumed they would be in a position—by their knowledge of the time which any garment should take to make—and also of what the body require to suit their views, to render efficient assistance.

The sooner this "log" is framed the better chance there is of its being accepted and acted upon; as at present the trade is in an unhealthy and unsettled state from the shock it has received by the strike, and especially by the suddenness and character of the attack. I and other masters will be anxiously watching for the particulars of the new "log," which will, I suppose, be published in your magazine, so soon as it has received the sanction of the trade. We shall then know what we have to pay, and be certain that no journeyman can leave any master, a member of the Association, in the expectation of getting better wages at another shop. The men will also feel that the prices paid are not fixed by the different houses, and, therefore, subject to be affected by the caprice of the master or of the foreman, but the result of the deliberate study of a body of men, in whom they ought to place confidence for thoroughly understanding what they have done.

The interest I take in the welfare and respectability of our trade will, I hope, be accepted as my apology for having written you at such length, and in trespassing upon your space at such a time.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

X.

HEALTH *v.* SEWING-MACHINES.

At a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine, in Paris, Dr. Guibout read a paper on Sewing-Machines and their Injurious Effects on the Health of Needle-Women.

He stated that one day he had two consultations on the matter, the patients being unknown to each other, and belonging to different establishments.

One of them declared that before she went there she was plump and rosy, but that now, after working at the machine for seven or eight months, her health had been constantly declining. She added that many of her companions were in the same state.

The other patient was a strong woman of a full habit, who complained that she was obliged to quit her establishment because she felt her health beginning to give way. She stated that such was the effect of the sewing-machine on the women employed there that there was a constant change of hands, healthy women coming in, and sick and debilitated ones leaving.

It appeared from the discussion which followed, that the machine was not injurious to men, or to females that were not constantly at work at it.

It would be desirable if trades employing men and women on sewing-machines would give the result of their experience on this subject. This is the first we have heard of the health being affected by the occupation; and, considering the length of time the machines have been in use in this and other countries, it is somewhat singular that representations of their injurious effect should not have been made by the persons employed on them to their principals, or that the machines should not have been discontinued, if the result were found so prejudicial to the health of the workpeople. We have not succeeded in procuring a copy of the paper referred to, or we would have been glad to have made extracts from it for the information of our readers, as the subject is one which commands our attention on the score of humanity.

By the courtesy of a gentleman at the head of a large firm, having a considerable number of females, of various ages, in his establishment, employed on sewing-machines, we are very opportunely enabled to lay before our readers the result of his personal experience—extending over several years—as to the effect produced on the health of the women so engaged. We are glad to find that it not only does *not* corroborate the learned doctor's statement, but furnishes very satisfactory evidence of the *beneficial* influence of this particular occupation, compared with the condition of sempstresses, or of women generally who work with the needle.

Our informant remarks in his letter—"The experience I have had of the sewing-machines is the very reverse of that reported on by Dr. Guibout. . . In Ireland we have some hundreds of women and children employed on them. The machines are all worked by two steam-engines of 8-horse power each, so that the machinist has only to direct the garment through the machine, and has not to work the treddle with the foot, as at our manufactory here. The women sit upright at the machines; there is no leaning over the work, and the chest is consequently *free* to expand, which is not the case where women are employed on other needlework. The hours are also light, and the ventilation good. The rooms in which they are employed—which, from the number of hands at work are necessarily of very large dimensions—are well proportioned, and fitted up with every accommodation for the women's comfort, as well as for their necessities. Their earnings are good, and they can, therefore, both clothe and feed themselves well.

"There is a decided inclination on the part of parents to put their children at a tender age to the work, and also to place those who are delicate in health and constitutionally weak at it, because the occupation is light and amusing, and does not require strength. It involves no fatigue; but when the machinists are blessed with moderate health, they may be said to *improve*, rather than *fall off* in that respect.

"Any day you are passing here I shall be happy to let you see my flock of healthy ones, as good in look as they are in constitution."

EPITOME OF PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR THE WINTER.

It would appear, from our correspondent's letter, that the leading trades in the French Capital have been actively engaged during the slack months in devising new styles for the approaching season, or in effecting such modifications in others with which their patrons are familiar.

In frock and dress-coats, we have scarcely any alteration noted; as their forms are not supposed to admit of any very marked change, and they are considered somewhat in the light of uniforms whose shapes are defined by rule. Some trades are making the lapels rather heavy, while a few are cutting them decidedly broad, and to turn very low. Others, on the contrary, are introducing in their connexions rather a narrow lapel, and collar to match. Dress-coats are generally made with frock-end collars, and the lapel of a moderate width.

The *sac* form of Over-coat is in great favour. It is cut quite loose, and without a back-seam. There is a short split at the bottom of the back, with a back-tacking. The coat is usually double-breasted, the lapel rather broad, and four or five holes worked in it. The corners are square, as are also those of the collar, but the end is not more than two-thirds the width of the top of the lapel. The stand is low, but the fall is broad. Single-breasted, with the holes worked in a fly, with the exception of the top one, which is worked through the forepart, is patronized to a limited extent. There are three buttons only, which are placed about 3 inches in from the edge. The sleeve is moderately wide, and without a cuff. When stout soft articles are employed, such as fur-beaver and other makes of goods of a similar description' the edges are bound with a braid either of silk or mohair. Velvet and cloth are also used for this purpose. With smooth-faced articles, as Melton cloths, the edges are double-stitched, as the regularity of the sewing is seen to greater advantage.

Double-breasted lounge-jackets are the most fashionable, and the shape is a copy of those worn in this country. Some are made rather long, and to button to the bottom, which gives them the appearance of short Chesterfields. The proportion is about 13 inches less in length than a *sac*. The lapel is rather wide, and there are four holes in it. The stand of the collar is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{4}$, and the fall in proportion.

Morning-waistcoats are made with a roll-collar, and both single and double-breasted. The lapel broad, but nearly the same width all the way down, and with a narrow stand-collar. The single-breasted are made without a collar, and the roll is sometimes merely sewn on to the forepart. For evening-dress, they are usually made without a collar, and not to button up high.

Trousers for morning wear are cut rather close to the leg, but not tight. The side-seams are lapped narrow.

Among the novelties for the season may be ranked a form of Over-coat, cut like a *sac*, or more like an "Inverness" cape for compass, and long, so as to reach below the knee. The sleeve is very wide at the bottom, and hangs in handsome folds, like that of the cloak we introduced some years since as the "Emperor," and cut more like a wide "Raglan" sleeve, but with only one seam under the arm. The edges are trimmed with a band of Astracan fur, or imitation, about 4 inches wide. The holes at front are worked in a fly. The neck is short; the collar is of the stand and fall shape, and both stand and fall rather deep. It is faced with fur. The soft woolly makes of goods are best suited for this style of Over-coat, as while they are warm they have the advantage of being light.

The double-breasted morning-coat is a great favourite with the Parisians, and is worn by the best-dressing men in the higher circles of society. The waist cannot be called long, as it is shorter than we cut them here. The lapel is cut on to the forepart. It is narrow at bottom, but very broad at the top, measuring as much as 5 inches. There are four holes in it, the two in the centre being only used. The skirt is short, and well rounded off at the bottom, to run with the front of the lapel. There are flaps in the waist-seam, with the corners rounded off. The collar is of the stand and fall shape, as worn many years ago; and, although it may be thought out of character with the general style of the coat, we are assured that it is very effective, and gives a decided style to the garment. The sleeve is only moderate in width, and rather small at the hand. A narrow round cuff is formed by a double row of stitching, to correspond with the edges.

The single-breasted morning-coats are made much in the same proportions as those we have just described. The turn is very small, and the corners of the lapel well rounded off, as is also the end of the collar, and both of the same width. There are four holes, the top one only being generally used. The skirt is not so much rounded off at front as on the double-breasted coat, as the forepart is cut much easier to the measure, although not intended to be buttoned at the waist-seam. There are flaps on the hips, and the edges are double-stitched rather wide apart.

In a recent number, we published an illustration of an Over-coat in the *sac* shape with a small cape, and expressed our opinion of its not being in good taste; nevertheless, it would appear to be received with favour, and it will probably be adopted to a limited extent this winter, on account of the novelty of style, as our correspondent mentions it in his list.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE ILLUSTRATING ENGLISH FASHIONS.

As we stated in our description of the "Chesterfield" form of Over-coat, that they were being made both single and double-breasted, and have already represented the former style, we now present our patrons with an illustration of the double-breasted form. In this style they are sometimes cut rather fuller than the single-breasted coat; while, on the other hand, some are cut more shapely to the figure, and the effect further increased by means of a long fish taken out of the forepart under the scye. There are five holes in the lapel, which is rather wide. The collar is low in the stand, and not much broader in the fall. The end is well sloped off, and square. Easy sleeve, plain at the hand. Pockets across the front of the skirts, without flaps, and the openings bound with velvet to correspond with the edges and bottom of the coat. Velvet collar.

On the other figure, is shown the form of Hunt-coat of which we have given the pattern in our present number.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1246 AND 1247.

Diagrams 1, 7, 8, and 14, are the pattern of a Tweedside, or lounge-jacket. The turn is rather wider than formerly worn, and the top of the lapel broader. It is double-breasted, in keeping with the season of the year, and to correspond with the various makes of goods.

Diagrams 2, 3, 6, 9, and 13, are the pattern of one of the prevailing styles of hunting-coats, and is copied from the shape published with our present copy of the "Report of Fashion." It is double-breasted; the lapel of moderate width, rather pointed at top, and the corners square. The skirt is short, and cut off at front, to run with the lower part of the lapel. There are flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under.

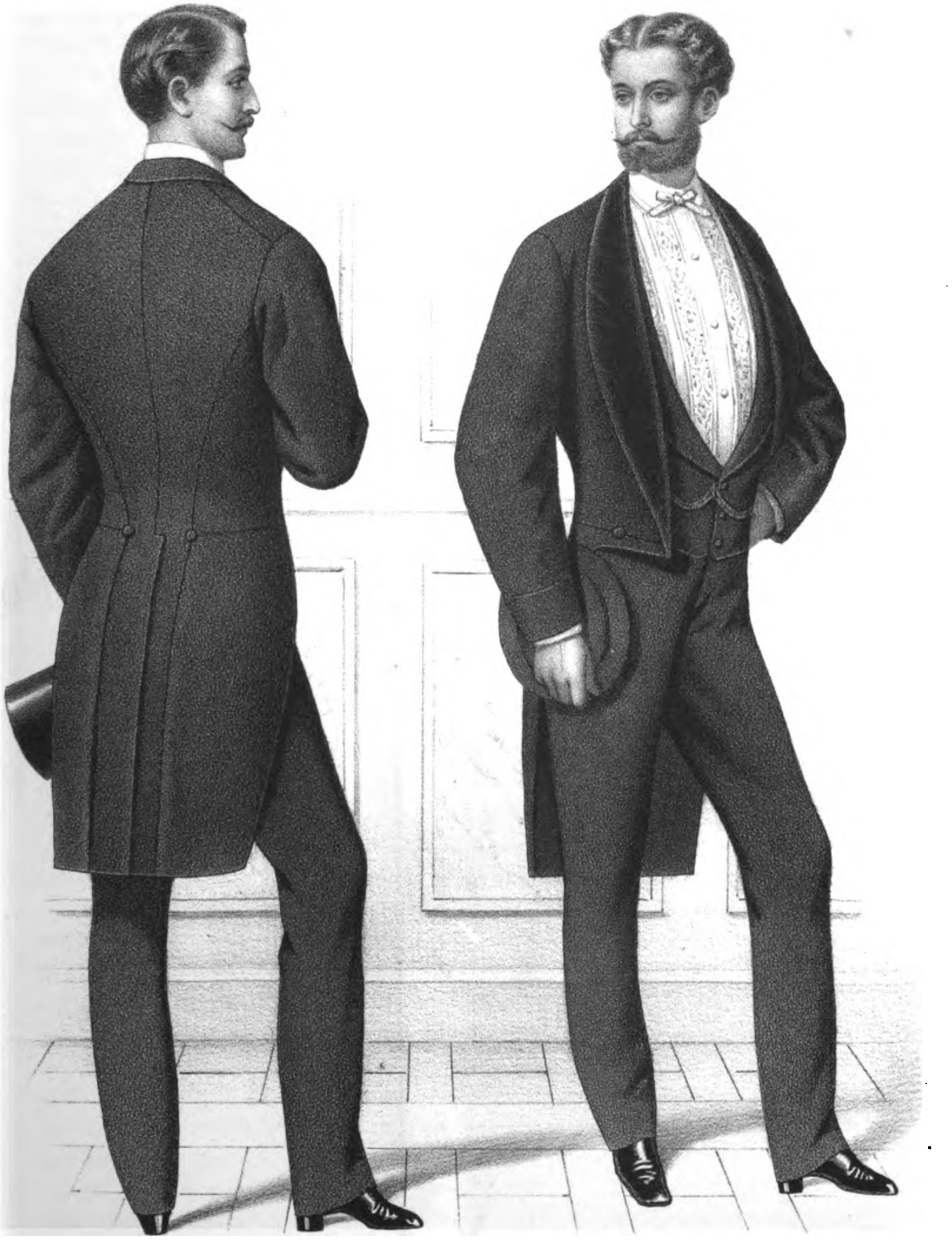
Diagrams 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12, are the pattern of a sporting-shirt, which some trades are now making for gentlemen to wear with hunting or shooting-coats. It is cut somewhat after the shape of a "Norfolk" shirt, but with more plaits in front, and with a shoulder-piece, as diagram 4. The sleeve is wide, and gathered in at bottom to a narrow wrist-band, which is fastened by a hole and button, and the corners rounded off. A belt is worn round the waist. There is a "pouch"-pocket outside each breast. The collar is made to lie down as a frock-coat collar, but not to turn. These shirts are made in angola, and thin Tweed, in grey or drab mixtures. We have illustrated by the sketch the general appearance of this garment.

We have received a long letter from Mr. Boyd, so long that its length precludes the possibility of our finding place for it in our pages; and the contents would neither enlighten nor amuse our readers, as the subject discussed is purely personal to our correspondent, and does not affect any matter of public interest to the trade.

We took upon us, in a recent number, to notice an attack upon Mr. Jones, and commented on the bad taste displayed in the criticism on his conduct, with reference to the men in his employ, as we considered the writer was not justified in his stricture on that gentleman, and that he drew an inference which the circumstances of the case did not warrant. Our correspondent took a different view, as he was, of course, at liberty to do, and questioned the credit for liberality which we had given Mr. Jones, imputing to him a selfish motive in his generosity, and so depriving him of the chief merit of his act.

Mr. Boyd states that he arrived at his knowledge of the particulars solely from our pages; and that, as Mr. Jones refused to pay the scale of wages agreed to at a meeting of masters, his lauded generosity to the journeymen, which we had mentioned in our remarks, partook rather of a speculative character with regard to his personal interest, than the liberality to which otherwise he might have laid claim.

It would tire the patience of our readers were we to continue this subject, as we could but repeat the opinion we have already stated; and, beside, we should place ourselves in a false position, by laying ourselves open to a charge of being actuated in our remarks by some interested motive in our advocacy. We are satisfied to leave the matter as it stands, as a further discussion could not be productive of any good, nor draw out any fresh feature. We considered that the men were ungrateful, and that Mr. Jones's refusal to submit to the terms proposed by them did not necessarily warrant us in coming to the conclusion, that he was actuated by a desire to deprive them of their legitimate right, but rather that he considered their demands unfair, and that he was not bound by any decisions of other masters. It will be remembered that in the "log" drawn up at the time of the strike, no specific prices were put down for uniforms, which was the source of dissatisfaction to many trades, and the cause of annoyance in one particular house within a very short time.



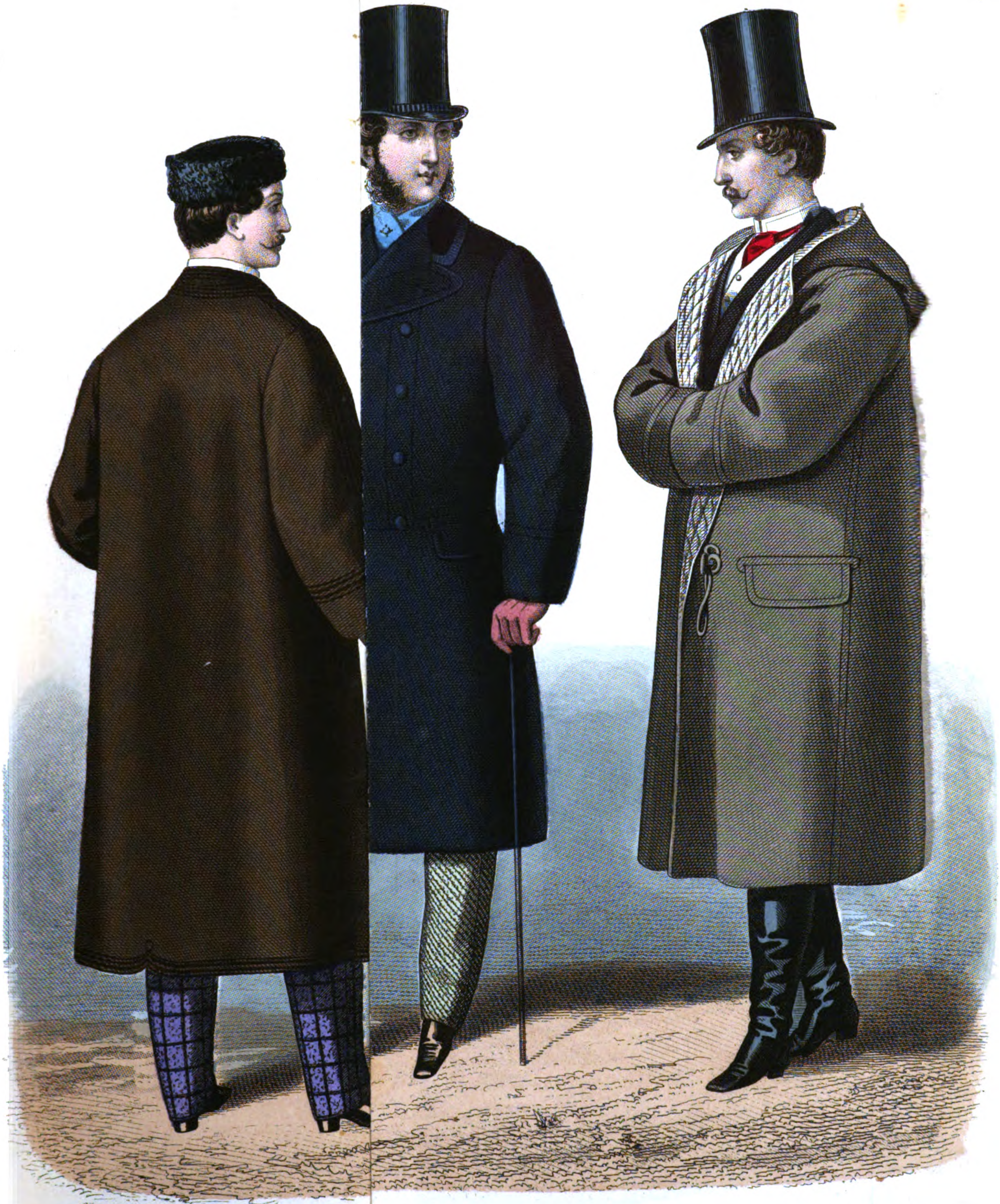
ns. Lacour & Moron del. Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris December 1866

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 5, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69.



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December 1866.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 248. DECEMBER 1, 1866. VOL. 21.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I was in hopes to have found, from your magazine for this month, that the Association of Master-Tailors had taken some steps towards forming a "time-log," the necessity for which must be apparent to every one of your readers, and was disappointed not to gain any comfort from your pages.

Of course there are many arrangements to make in forming a society, especially when it is the first of its kind, as there are no precedents to refer to, nor details which may be made use of; these have, no doubt, occupied much of the time of the committee, and I feel sure that the different gentlemen on it have had their hands full in organizing the working of the Association. I would, however, respectfully beg to urge upon them the desirability of settling this question of the "time-log" as quickly as practicable, in order to set the trade at rest, and let both masters and men know what is their decision, which will govern both for the future. It will prevent those bickerings which, unfortunately, spring up from time to time, to the prejudice of all parties, and create unpleasant feelings which it would be desirable to prevent, if possible.

I sincerely hope that the Association may prosper and be firmly established, as it may be of immense benefit to the trade generally, and give it a position to which, up to the present time, it has certainly had no pretension to assume.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

ALPHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

The gentlemen who have undertaken the task of conducting the business of the Master-Tailors' Association are entitled to the esteem and respect of the trade for their disinterestedness and for the sacrifice of much of their valuable time, which it will necessarily involve. The best return or acknowledgement the trade can make for their services is to strengthen them by its sanction and support, and uphold them in the different measures they may recommend to be carried out. The establishment of provincial branches appears to me one of the best features in connexion with the Association, as, being formed of business men and energetic members of our trade, the parent may be constantly receiving an amount of valuable information and practical suggestions, which may be generally applied, and be productive of good to the whole body. Several of the local societies have been in existence for some time, and their experience on many important points will be useful the Association recently established; and from my personal knowledge of some of the committees of management, I am sure they would be but too happy to render all the assistance in their power towards promoting its interest and the prosperity of the trade.

Would not this be a good opportunity for establishing an institution similar to that of the *prud'hommes* which exists in France and some other countries abroad, composed of masters and workmen, to whom all matters in dispute of the trade are referred for investigation and arbitration. The parties aggrieved, or not able to come to an amicable arrangement among themselves, make known their case to the members of the society of *prud'hommes*, and abide by its decision, as they have perfect confidence in the integrity and judgment of the persons who compose the tribunal.

Had such an institution existed in this country, the late strike in our trade, for one, might possibly have been prevented; at all events, if it had actually been carried out after the matter in dispute had been referred for arbitration, the *onus* would have fallen on the men, and a combination of the masters become imperative.

Perhaps a ventilation of this subject may induce some more influential members of our trade to take the matter up, and lead to something definite being done. *Experientia docet* may then be applied to our case, and out of evil may come good. I shall be but too happy in having been instrumental in bringing about so desirable an object.

Your obedient servant,

M. J.

REVIEW OF THE NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

As the trade may now be said to have set in for the winter—that is, in anticipation of the weather which, in all probability, we may presume follows —a review of the several novelties in make and pattern, and of the leading styles for the season, will be interesting, as an index of the prevailing taste of the day, and to show the changes which take place from time to time in public favour of particular goods.

In some seasons we find a marked change, both in make and pattern; the public taste, as it were, running from one extreme to the other; while in others we notice a repetition of the summer patterns, or, *vice versâ*, in the goods for the ensuing season, subject, of course, to certain modifications to adapt them to the difference of the temperature and atmosphere.

When more closely fitting garments succeeded the loose styles which had been so long fashionable, it was natural that there should be a corresponding alteration in the substance and make of the several articles for Over-coats, and in our "Report" for last autumn and winter, we noticed the change in the goods for those seasons. The same descriptions of makes which were worn last year are still fashionable, and are reintroduced on the present occasion, with a few others somewhat different in appearance to feed the desire for novelty.

We notice some beautiful colours in a firm make of patent dress beaver, and of a good substance. The most stylish are a rich yellow drab in a very pale shade of cinnamon; a full shade of brown, with a bronze cast; and a darker shade of pure brown. These colours were much in demand many years ago for morning-coats, but are equally suitable to the "Chesterfield" form of Over-coat, or for the Frock Great-coat. They are colours which at once bear the stamp of being made expressly for stylish coats, and afford ample scope for the introduction of silk and velvet to match in the fittings.

There are several effective mixtures, also, in beaver, both dressed and undressed. In the Havannah brown, and a smart shade of green, they are very pleasing in appearance.

A few light shades of drab are being gradually introduced, and on well-dressed men are very stylish. They are usually made up in the "Chesterfield" shape, or in loose "sacs" for driving.

We have a very nice assortment of colours and mixtures in Melton, both milled and trebles. Green, with red or a gold colour intermixed sparingly, is smart in appearance. Claret and gold, and brown with the same colour, are both good. Brown, in lighter shades, with white, or a pale shade of blue, a sage drab with white, a clear shade of olive green with gold, are all in exceedingly good taste, and will look well made up. There are some plain colours, but they lose by comparison with the mixtures, as the undressed face of a "Melton" cloth requires some relief to take off the dulness and impart a character to the article.

In frieze, of the *real* Irish make, we find an excellent assortment. The light greys and drabs are stylish, and although not new to us, they always command a certain amount of patronage. Some of the darker greys are good, but proportionately less effective. There are some nice shades, also, in brown and claret, with another colour introduced, and a good variety in shades of blue.

In a stout but very light and open make of Fur Beaver, there are some smart mixtures, in both light and dark colours. We notice some of this class of goods, with several colours intermixed; and it is by subduing the prominency of some of the more striking colours by a softer and quieter shade of a very opposite colour, that a good combination is produced. The claret and gold mixture, as also the brown and gold, are happily carried out in this article. A very yellow shade of brown is also stylish and particular.

In Witney, we find some nice goods, in dark and medium colours. The mottled waved face is small and even, and marks the character of the make.

Of the various articles which were manufactured last year, for Over-coats of different forms, we have several repeated in this year's goods, but we do not discover any striking, either for the novelty of colouring or general effect.

In Sable and Velvet cloth there is an average choice of colours; among them are some good blues, in rich full shades, as also of a lighter tint; and some black and white mixtures, more or less open. Green and gold, or red and brown, tell well in this make of goods.

In articles for morning-coats, or the short lounge-jacket, we have an endless variety of makes and substances, but they are principally old friends as to pattern. We are not, however, surprised at that; we should the more wonder how the ingenuity of the manufacturer could be made to produce a novelty. There are ribs and diagonals of different widths, broad twills, small checks, honeycomb pattern, dice-ground, and the plait-make; in blue, black, brown, and an assortment of dark mixtures. We have the tapestry pattern in a stout make of goods, in dark open mixtures, comprising some stylish colourings which are very effective in appearance.

The coarse knotted make is smart, and the bright colours, introduced rather sparingly, stand out well from the dark ground.

A snuff-brown, with a deep shade of yellow and brown, is equally effective.

Drab, with olive-green, and a little dingy white, is smart, as is also salmon-colour with white, a clear shade of drab and a dark colour.

There are several dark mixtures which tell well, and form a variety and contrast.

Napped beaver is but little noticed; there are a few nice goods in blue, brown, and black, but it is the same thing over again as to the effect.

In superfines, we notice a few smart colours and mixtures, for hunting or morning coats; the great variety of fancy makes of goods does not give much chance to this make of goods.

In vestings, we are sadly afraid the public taste does not at present offer much encouragement to the manufacturer or to the mercer, to speculate in novelties, as we see but a moderate choice of patterns or of makes.

Plush is again met with in the new goods, in both plain and the small curled face. We notice but very few patterns, either in checks or spots. There are some exceedingly smart colours, such as blue, of a bright and also of a light shade. Brown in various shades, mouse-colour, drabs, greys, puce, a rich yellow brown, and a maroon, are all well worked out in this article. There are some very pretty small mixtures.

The "Astracan," as denoted by the name, is a stout woolly article, with a bold curl on the face. It is made in dark, as also in very light colours, and in broad mixtures, and has a smart appearance.

We have also the old make of article with curls on the face, in a good assortment of colours, which produce a good effect.

On some of this make, small irregular figures are worked out tastefully, and are smart in appearance.

In cashmere intermixed with silk, we observe some well-defined and executed patterns. They are either checks of various sizes, or a handsome running figure well covering the face. The centre of the checks is composed of a bold plait-make of ground in one colour, or with a very little mixture in it, and the stripes forming the checks, and which are about three-eighths of an inch wide, are of a different pattern, and are edged with bright silk spots in colours at intervals. As these contrast in material, and also in colour, with the ground, and as in some there are two colours in the spots, the effect, as may be supposed, is smart and pleasing.

Thick broad lines standing well up from the surface, and crossing over and under others in the reverse direction, have small spaces between them, on which is an indefinite figure in coloured silks; while on others of the same style, the figure is of one colour only, as blue on black, or white on black.

The "tapestry" make is the medium for carrying out several very pretty patterns; mostly simple in character, but well marked by the difference of the materials. The pattern, usually small squares, in bright silk, with very minute spots of some colour well contrasted, on two sides of each square, which produces the effect of throwing up the pattern in bold relief from the ground.

There are spots of various sizes and shapes, in light colours on dark grounds, and light grounds with darker spots. Some are very stylish; as pink, blue, claret, or green, all very light and clear shades, with white, blue, or orange spots, according to the contrast in colour. Narrow stripes in the same arrangement of colours, form smart styles, with even more effect; as the continuation of the lines, which are not far apart from each other, gives a more decided character to the article. The bright cinnamon-coloured ground tells well in both of these styles.

The "mat" ground manufactured for the last winter is revived, with the small squares in rows about an inch apart. The combination of colours is in exceedingly good taste. The light purple with cinnamon is effective, as also the scarlet with white.

Large checks, as a rule, have no chance of success; consequently, there is a very limited number of patterns which can be comprised in this category. Those attempted in the new goods are not very bold in character, as the lines are usually fine, and the checks enclosed proportionately small.

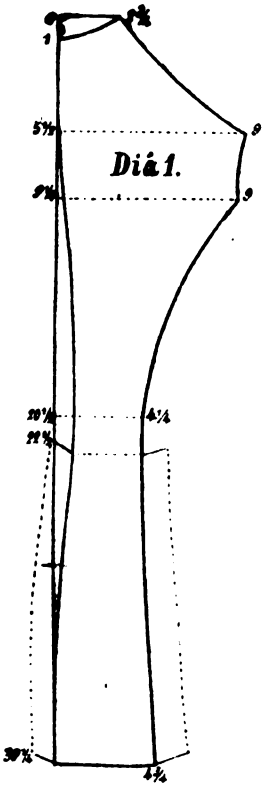
For evening-dress, we really have no novelty, either in article or pattern. Embroidery continues to be worn, and, as we have stated on several occasions, is worked out in black silk, intermixed with braids and beads, on black cassimere. The latter article is also worn with narrow rows of Russia braid on the edges, interlaced down the fronts, or vandyked, just sufficient to form a pattern, and give a finish to the plain cassimere. White quilting is another article for evening-waistcoats, either in small diamond figures, broad welts or diagonals, or small checks.

Stripes unquestionably form the most prominent patterns in the new goods for trousers, but small mixtures and broad mixtures figure largely also.

Although not decidedly new in style, there is an excellent pattern in narrow alternate stripes, in a well-made firm article, with a little loose wool on the surface. Some of the colours are very stylish, as a cinnamon-brown and a dull white, pale blue and white, a bright shade of green, with white, or black with the same. There are also some yellow drabs with white, but the stripes are narrower, and so less pretentious.

Another equally well-made article, and evidently suited for riding-trousers, has narrow stripes of a dark or medium colour, and alternate stripes of the same width, but made with fine diagonal lines. The difference in the patterns of the stripes tells to advantage, the more so as they are of different shades, and sometimes even of different colours.

The same width stripes with alternate stripes of



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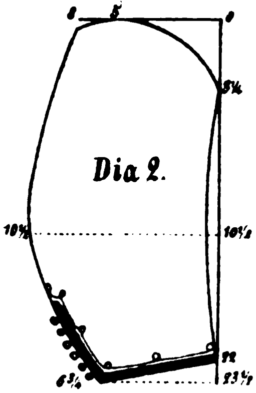

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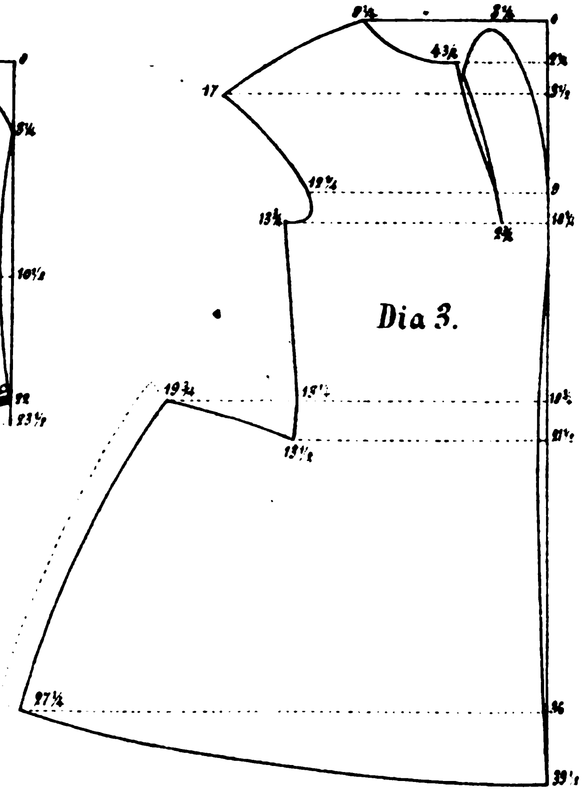
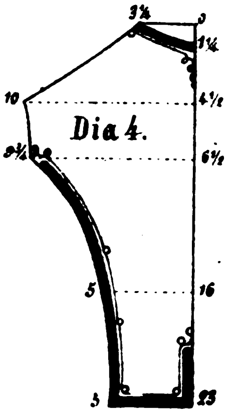


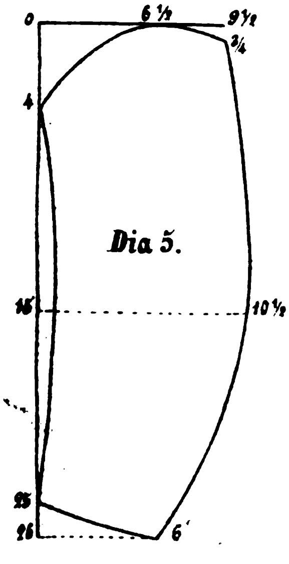
Dia 3.

8¼
3¼
0
4¾
2¾
17
3½
12¼
9
13¼
2¾
10½
19¾
13½
18¾
13½
21½
27½
36
39½



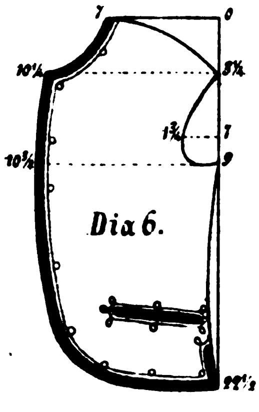
Dia 4.

3¾
0
1¼
10
4½
9½
6½
5
16
3
23



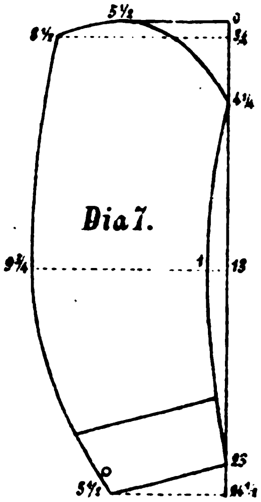
Dia 5.

0
6½
9½
¾
4
16
10½
25
26
6



Dia 6.

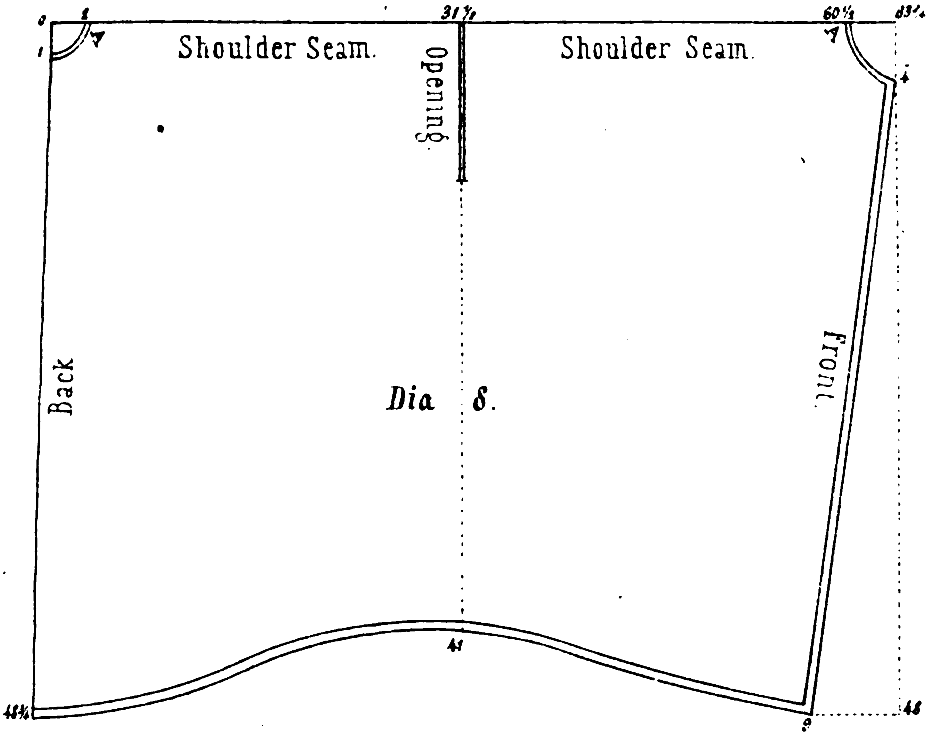
7
0
10¼
8¼
1¾
7
10½
9
22½

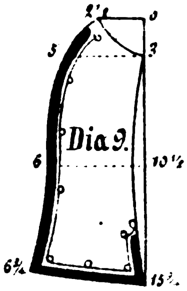


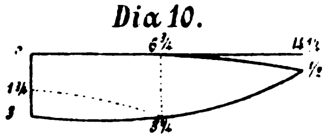
Dia 7.

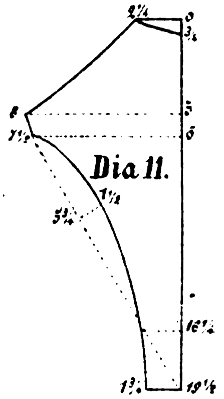
5½
0
8½
¾
4¼
9¾
1
13
25
5½
26½

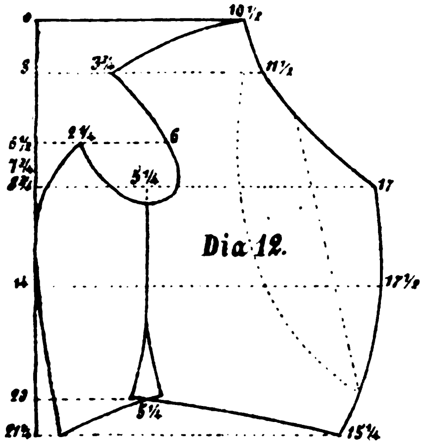
Lith. Michelet, r. du Hazard, 6.

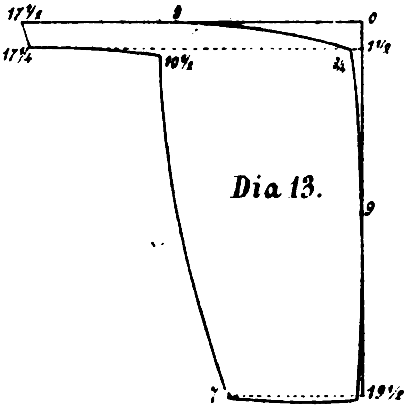

0
1
1
31½
60½
63¾
4
Shoulder Seam.
Opening
Shoulder Seam.
Back
Dia 8.
Front
41
48¾
9
48

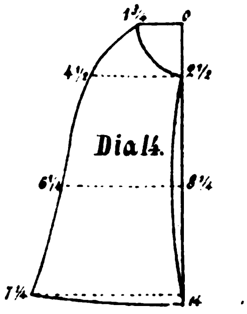

2½
0
3
5
Dia 9.
6
10½
6¾
15¾


Dia 10.
0
6¾
14½
½
1¼
3
8¾


2¾
0
¾
8
5
7½
6
Dia 11.
1½
5¾
16½
1¾
19¼


0
10½
3
3¾
11½
6½
2¾
6
7¾
8¾
5¼
17
Dia 12.
14
17½
23
5¼
24¾
15¾


17½
9
0
17¾
10½
4
1½
Dia 13.
9
7
19½


1¾
0
4½
2½
Dia 14.
6½
8¼
7¼
14

thick twisted threads produce a good style. The colours are various, but we notice a nice assortment of this pattern and make in drabs of different shades. There are also some dark colours, which are effective. It is made in a first-rate article, firm as a Kersey, but yet with an amount of suppleness which will render it pleasant in wear.

In a soft make of angola, the stripes, which are narrow, are farther apart, and between them is a fine indistinct line. The stripes are in diagonal lines, and moderate in tone, while the ground is rather light, and of a smart colour. This is a good pattern.

A dark stripe about three-eighths of an inch wide, has down the centre a line in bright and remarkable colours intermixed, formed by coarse threads, the intervening spaces are narrower and of a lighter shade. Orange and very bright green are two favourite colours in this pattern. A feather-twill of a bold character in brown and drab, with narrow stripes between in a firm make of goods, with light threads introduced occasionally, and the whole in a broad mixture, are effective.

Narrow crossways stripes but little defined, with diagonal lines across them, form another pattern. A yellow shade of drab, with a light brown of a red shade, harmonizes well, produces a smart mixture.

Some pretty and stylish patterns are made in very light delicate colours for autumn wear. They are also in stripes of equal widths, but of different makes, as before described. A very light clear grey with a pale buff forms a pleasing and elegant mixture, or white instead of the grey is equally good. A bold and showy style in a capital article, firm but soft, has imperfectly defined narrow stripes, not at all regular in width or form, and the whole of the ground of a broad open mixture almost as large and marked as a *chiné*. This pattern is worked out in light drabs and brown.

The rib pattern is again seen in this season's goods. The ribs are of various widths and in stylish colours, the mixture being frequently of a very peculiar character and striking in effect. In some the rib is broader and flatter to the surface, being only marked by a fine indented line. In light but good shades of drab this pattern shows to advantage in riding-trousers.

We have some good bold ribs also in milled flannel, in a very rich shade of blue, as well as some stripes sunken in the face. These form a nice variety with the plain flannels which have been so much worn by some gentlemen, and are a novelty.

We find a few broken "shepherd's checks" in blue and black, green with blue and black, and a very bright shade of yellow brown with black. The blacks and whites are, of course, in the stocks, as they are always worn more or less.

In diagonals, there is the average variety of goods and makes. The lines vary in width, and mostly are not very distinct. Some are single; others are formed by twisted threads of more than one colour. We notice some smart colourings in this style, which are well suited to the autumn.

The silk mixture would appear to be revived, as we see a selection of goods of this make, in mixtures, narrow ribs, stripes longways and crossways. There is, however, nothing new in the goods to distinguish it from those we saw years ago.

In cords for riding-trousers and hunting-breeches, we have one of the best collections we have ever seen. The make is growing more and more into favour. There are small ribs and bold ribs, diagonals, narrow stripes, and plain face, in beautiful shades of drab, grey, and cream.

On the large plate illustrating Parisian fashions, we have a collection of Over-coats which forms a prominent feature in this month's number.

On the first and second figures the back and front views of a loose *sac* are represented, made of milled beaver. It is cut very loose, is single-breasted, and fastened at front by a loop and barrel at the end of the neck, with a bold device formed at the back of them. The collar is only intended to be worn up; it is rounded off at front, so as not to interfere with the bow of the cravat or scarf. The sleeves are very wide upwards, but reduced towards the hand. Four narrow braids, at equal distances, are sewn on the edges round the top and bottom of the collar, round the sleeves to form a deep cuff, and down the centre of the top-side, continued to the bottom. The bottoms of the side-seams and the front-edges are rounded off, and a long opening is sometimes left at the bottom of the back, with a fly and two buttons and holes. On others, the bottom is hollowed a little, and "crow's-foot" or curl formed by the upper braid. The pockets are in the side-seams or at front of the foreparts, with rather deep flaps.

On the third and fifth figures, we have the loose *sac* illustrated with a hood attached for convenience in travelling. However much this appendage may add to the comfort of the wearer in inclement weather, it certainly detracts from the general appearance of a garment, as it forms an unsightly projection between the shoulders, and produces somewhat the effect of a hump on the back. It is, notwithstanding, very common in France, and as such it should be introduced in an engraving representing actual fashions.

On the fourth figure we have shown a double-breasted Frock Great-coat. The waist is about 3 inches longer than the natural length on the body; lapel rather broad, rounded at top, and with five holes worked in it. Rather broad turn to front of forepart, but only to the fourth hole. Collar low in the stand, but deep in the fall, rounded off at front, but not broader than half the width of the lapel at top. Easy sleeve, with cuff simulated by a double row of stitching, as on the edges. Flaps in the waist-seam, the corners rounded off. Skirt rather long, but scanty. Each row of buttons on the breasts enclosed in a double row of stitching, to form a frame.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE OF ENGLISH FASHION.

We have selected, for illustration, on this plate, the front and back views of the present style of evening-dress suit, and to complete the representation, extract from our present "Report of Fashion" the particulars of the several details, and other information, to assist in making up this garment. We notice an error of the artist's in the depth of the back-scye, which is so palpable as at once to convince our readers that it is *his* mistake, and not an error in *our* sketch.

The pattern of the coat will be found in diagram, on the sheet published with this number. In stating that the rolling-collar is the most stylish, we must not be supposed to imply that the old style is no longer worn, but that when a *smart* coat is required, the form shown on figure 2, is unquestionably that to adopt. As the lapel is cut on to the front-edge, and forms a portion of the width of the forepart, the width is not defined. It may be cut about 2 inches or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the centre, and about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch at top. The collar is sewn on tight towards the end of the gorge, and the neck stretched out about three-quarters of an inch at the hollow by the shoulder-point. The turn of the forepart is made to lie well back towards the scye, and flat on the breast. To ensure this, requires some little care in working up the crease-edge, which should be well held in, and sufficient liberty allowed on the edge of the turn itself to prevent the possibility of its curling up for want of length. The fall of the collar being considerably broader than the stand, the bottom-edge must be stretched where it lies to the side of the throat on to the shoulder, so that it may sit perfectly free all round, but yet not to form a lip. As it is usual to face the roll and collar with silk, either ribbed, diagonal, *moire*, or watered, button-holes may be entirely dispensed with, or a small one only worked at the top of the left lapel for a flower, and a black silk loop or piece of elastic sewn underneath to retain the stalk in its place. It will be observed that the turn is broad and made to turn very long, in fact almost to the bottom of the forepart itself. The skirt is moderate in width, both at top and bottom, the round on the edge is pressed back in making up, into the centre of the skirt, and the edge of the plait also. The back-skirt is very narrow at the bottom. It is customary to sew a round cuff on to the sleeve, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches wide, and without any opening. The outrageous width to which sleeves were cut, some short time since, is fortunately no longer witnessed; as, notwithstanding what fashion might countenance for a time, no one, we presume, could consider them otherwise than inelegant. They are now cut smaller at the hand. A firm but thin flax canvas is put through the foreparts, and a thin angola or padding through the fronts and collar. The silk facing to the roll is cut wide enough to cover the fronts of the foreparts, and to meet the silk body-linings, which are carried to the side-seams. It is a decided improvement to the fit of the coat behind, to connect a silk facing from the side-seam to the bottom of the "bug-trap," which is also made of silk and lined with cloth. It must not, however, be too wide, so as to interfere with the freedom of the coat over the blade-bone.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS.

We feel bound, in justice to our numerous patrons, and to the character of our work, to offer a few remarks on one of the plates we issued with the last number, as it might very reasonably be considered much inferior to the general excellence of the illustrations which we publish monthly. Unknown to us, the artist engaged upon these plates was temporarily incapacited, by an accident to his hand, from pursuing his regular duties, and the drawing for the October number had been, in consequence, entrusted to another person, who, it was considered, was equal to his task. The result, unfortunately, was different to that expected, for, however talented an artist may be in his profession, it requires long and great experience to gain the necessary knowledge of the various details of dress, so essential in delineating modern costume, and the facility of conveying to the eye of the tailor the several changes in style. The proof of the plate reached us much after the usual period of the month at which we receive it, and it was then too late either to notice it in our work or procure a substitute.

Finding the position in which we were placed, and not knowing how long it might be before the artist was able to resume his work, we immediately made arrangements to obtain another plate, which we might offer to our patrons with confidence for its execution, and correctly illustrating the prevailing fashions of the French metropolis. In our present number, we present our readers with the result of our inquiries, and trust that we may rest satisfied with our exertions, and confident of giving satisfaction to the trade. The single plate, as our readers are aware, is drawn expressly for us, and to our design, and faithfully illustrates the prevailing English fashions of the day. We are much gratified at the great success which has attended the alteration we effected in this respect, by substituting the plate in question for one we previously issued. The execution of the plate leaves nothing to be desired, either as a work of art, or for the correctness with which the dress is represented. We have received the most flattering expressions of satisfaction from our subscribers, for the general excellence of this new feature in our work, and its great utility to them in their respective connexions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1251 and 1252.

Diagrams 1, 3, 5, and 14, are the pattern of an Over-coat in the *Paletôt* form, contributed by Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, and partaking of the particular character which stamps the majority of his patterns submitted by us to our readers. Some few instructions are necessary to assist in making up the coat. The top of the front-edge of the forepart must be shrunk, and the sewing-on edge of the lapel be stretched; and the edge of the forepart under the arm stretched down to correspond with the edge of the side-body. Although this style of Over-coat is not now so fashionable as it was formerly, still there are certain trades which are always making more or less of it; and with the increasing taste for fitting garments, it may before long be more generally patronized.

This pattern is produced for a man measuring 19 inches breast over his waistcoat, and to draft it to the full size, the *ordinary* measure must be used; as otherwise the coat would be too large to suit that particular size.

Diagrams 2, 4, 6, and 9, are the pattern of a smart jacket for a little boy, and is suitable for morning or evening wear, according to the article made up and the trimming employed for ornamentation. The back is broad both across to the back-scye as well as at the bottom, and the bottom of the side-seam of the forepart under the arm, and of the edge of the side-body—where it is sewn on to the forepart—rounded off, and the seam left open for a little distance. The forepart is intended to be worn fastened at the *top* of the front-edge only, either by holes and buttons, or by barrels and loops of braid.

It is cut away at the bottom, so as to show the waistcoat between the two edges. The sleeve is wide and large at the hand, in harmony with the style of jacket.

This form of jacket is adapted for boys from six or seven years of age up to ten or eleven, and as the several quantities affixed to the different points are determined by the divisions on the graduated measures, a pattern may be drafted at once to any particular size required.

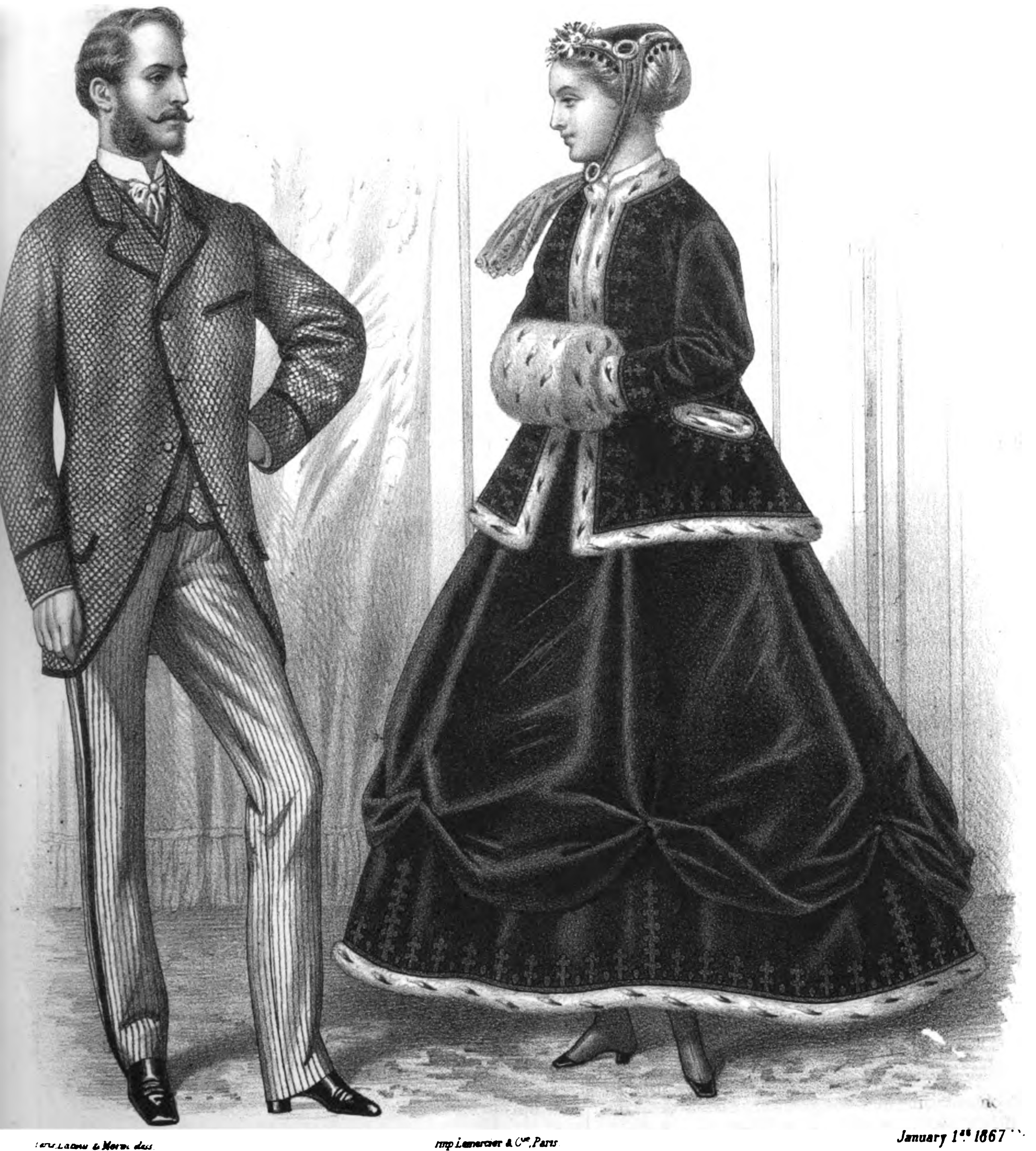
Diagrams 7, 10, 11, 12, and 13, are the pattern of a coat for evening-dress to the prevailing style. As shown by the shape of the forepart, it is intended for a rolling collar. The lapel is cut on to the front-edge, which is considered an improvement, and materially to facilitate the making up of the turn. The waist is cut to a proportionate length; the back is moderate at the bottom, narrow at top, and not so wide across to the back-scye as lately worn. The back-scye is also much narrower, and the side-seam well curved. The skirt is rather long, and of an average width both at top and bottom, and rounded on the front-edge. The sleeve is still worn easy, but not to the preposterous dimensions which we have had to report. It is much smaller at the bottom. The collar is low in the stand, but we have to notice a decided increase in the width of the fall. The turn is broad.

Diagram 8, is the pattern of a novel form of garment, on which the name of Syrian Cloak has been bestowed by its inventors, and has been adopted by the dress committee of the Philanthropic Society of Tailors, established in Paris, as one of the styles recommended by it for the general use of the members. Our correspondent, writing on the singularity of the style, remarks, "much to my surprise, although the desire for novelty which exists at the present moment, is perhaps a sufficient incentive to induce an enterprising tailor and a man of taste, to set his brains to work to concoct some new design or form of garment, I certainly was not prepared to find so singular a style taken up by so distinguished a body of men as those composing the Society above named. The garment to which I allude, is a cloak without sleeves, taking a great quantity of cloth, and in my opinion not producing an effect at all commensurate with the cost."

The two edges on each side of the opening for the hand, which we have marked by a distinct line, and have written the word "opening" against it, are sewn together, and form the shoulder-seam from the neck, and the complete shape of the neck is then formed. The back and front are marked so as to show the difference. The proper length for the sleeve, is determined by a measure taken from the side of the throat—as for a "Raglan" Cape, or an "Inverness" Cape—to the knuckles, and this quantity regulates the distance on each side of the "opening" to the point of the neck; and which in the diagram is marked 31½, *including* the distance from O to the edge of the neck. When the shoulder-seam is closed, the weight of the cloth causes it to fall and hang properly for the hand to pass in and out at pleasure; and the cloak hangs in ample folds, both at front and behind. The shape of the bottom-edge is to produce the proper effect, when the garment is on the body. The front is fastened by buttons and holes, and an ordinary shaped collar sewn on to the neck. There are two "pouch" pockets on each forepart.

It will be perceived, by the direction of the shoulder-seam, that the cloak is cut the crossway of the wool, so that it will be necessary to confine oneself to articles without any distinct face or way of the wool. As there are so many makes of this character, the restriction will scarcely be felt.

We have considered it our duty to lay this pattern before our numerous patrons, appearing, as it does, under the sanction of the Philanthropic Society. It undoubtedly has the merit of novelty, as a recommendation in its favour, but, we fancy, the time is not well chosen for its being generally adopted, as the public taste is unquestionably in favour of fitting garments. The style reminds us, to a certain extent, of the "Poncho," worn by the herdsmen on the vast plains in parts of South America, which was simply a circular piece of cloth, or other fabric, with a hole cut out for the head to pass through. A well-known professor of fencing and single-stick at the West-end of the metropolis, in great repute some years ago, might frequently be seen with one on, made of blue cloth, and reaching a little below his elbows.



Paris Lacou & Morin dess. Imp Lemercier & Cie, Paris January 1st 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69.

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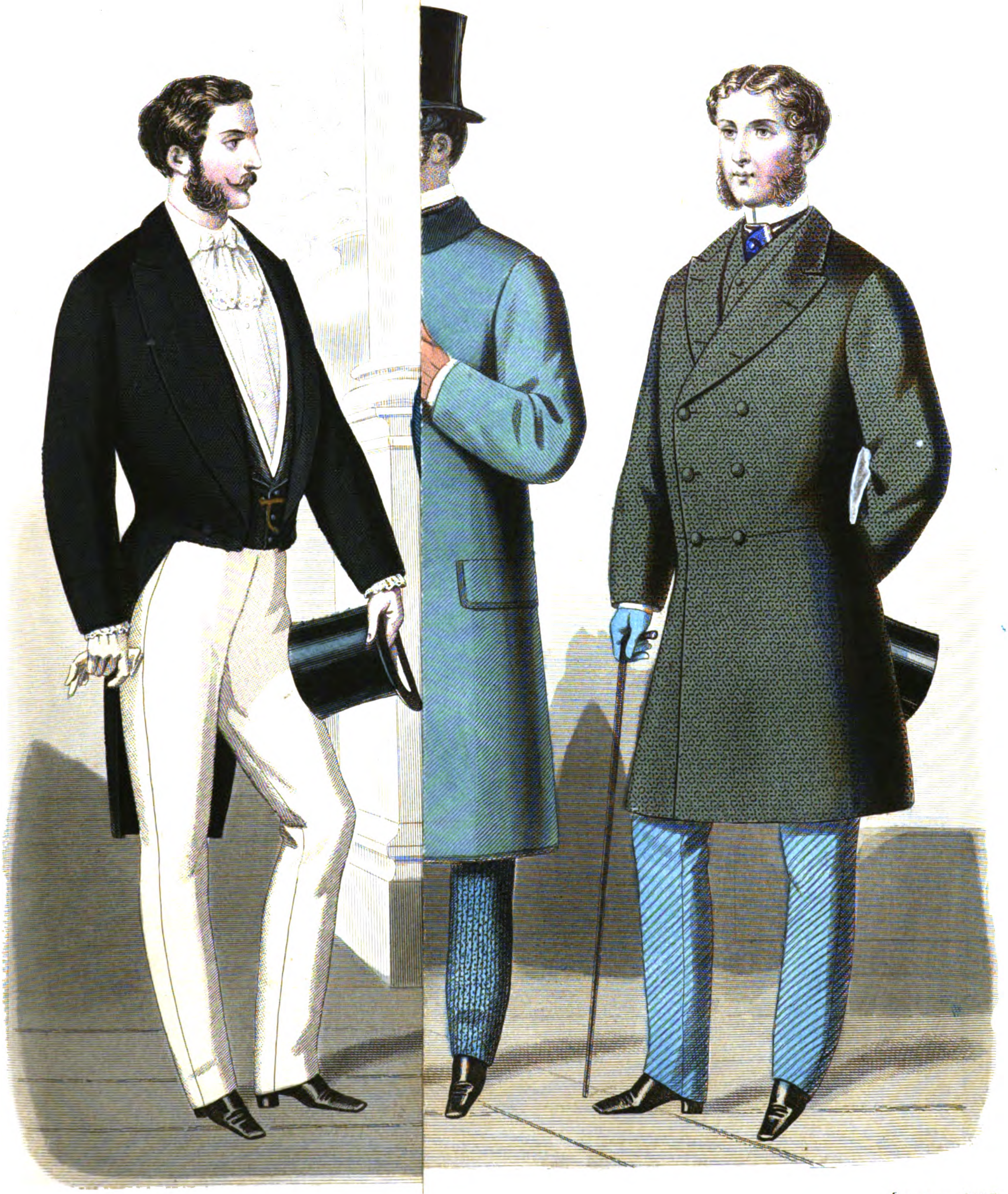


January 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 249. JANUARY 1, 1867. VOL. 21.

MASTER-TAILORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In our last number we published some letters from correspondents relative to the operations of the above society, expressing the anxiety felt by the trade generally to see some palpable proofs of the vitality of the Association. With a bitter recollection of the annoyance which they experienced last summer, and a dread of a repetition next year, it is but natural that they should watch with considerable anxiety for some outward demonstration of what is engaging the attention of the committee at their deliberations. It is felt that for any good result to proceed from the Association of Master-Tailors, it must be so carried on, and based on such liberal principles, as to command the respect of the journeymen, and engender in them a feeling of confidence in the justice of the motives which led to its formation. More than this, it is also necessary that the several gentlemen who have been appointed to act on the committee, should be known as practical men, and that their experience in the trade, and the character they have earned as masters, should be a guarantee for the integrity of their decisions, and their desire to do justice to both masters and men in all cases of dispute between the two bodies.

One of our correspondents very properly, as we consider, threw out a suggestion for the formation of an institution similar to that of the *prud'-hommes*, established on the Continent, and referred to the late strike as a case in point, to show the necessity and desirability for such a tribunal. We entirely agree with the remarks of our correspondent, and can only regret that such an institution did not at the time exist, for the adjustment of the matters in dispute, which led to the inconvenience generally felt by the trade.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that the good offices of the committee have already, at this early stage of the formation of the Association, been brought to bear on this very subject; as it is an earnest evidence of the confidence the masters as well as the men have in the ability of the executive of the Association, to discuss and decide on such matters.

Messrs. Hill Brothers, of Old Bond Street, had, some short time since, a difference with their workmen in respect to the extras to trousers, for which, as we thought when the log was established, there would be constantly rising sources of dispute. These gentlemen, feeling that something more than their merely personal interest was concerned in the matter, considering the nature of the cause of the disagreement, rather than impose their decision on their men, referred the subject to the committee of the Association for a settlement.

The committee at once readily undertook the task entrusted to them, and applied to the Operative Tailors' Association to send representatives to be present at the deliberation and discuss the case with them, with a view to a fair and amicable adjustment of the same. This was very willingly assented to by the other side; but, unfortunately, owing to the retirement from an official position connected with their society, of one of the principal movers in the promotion of the Association, some time was lost before a decision was arrived at as to who should attend on the part of the journeymen. The conference was ultimately held, and the decision arrived at was accepted by both parties concerned.

We are happy in being able to state that the very best feeling was exhibited at the meeting in question, and it was evident that great satisfaction was felt on both sides, at the amicable arrangement of the matter brought before them; as evincing the good understanding which existed between the representatives of the two classes whose interests were involved.

We cannot lay too much stress on the importance of this matter, or on the new ground which the Association has opened up for the development of its utility and beneficial influence; and we sincerely hope that, when similar cases of difference arise between masters and their journeymen, they will both leave the matter in the hands of the committee of their respective associations, and be governed by the decision at which they arrive, after a dispassionate discussion of the several points. Such an appeal would tend materially to lessen, if not wholly to remove, any feeling which might exist to the prejudice of the master, by a want of confidence on the part of his men in his regard for their interest when his own was concerned; as the very fact of his resigning his position into the hands of his brother tradesmen, knowing at the time, that they will discuss the question with other members of the operative community, will be a proof of his desire for an amicable and just settlement between them.

We congratulate both committees on the result of their first arbitration, and trust that, should other cases be brought for their deliberation, they may be equally as happy in their decisions. This should also be a strong inducement for the support of the Association by the Master-Tailors throughout the entire kingdom; as surely, if the journeymen see their advantage in the Association formed among them, the masters should also plainly perceive the necessity for their combining for self-support.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a copy of the several rules which the committee purpose proposing to the members of the Association for adoption.

PROPOSED RULES OF THE MASTER-TAILORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1866.

I.—That this Association be called "The Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom."

II.—Any Master-Tailor or firm of Master-Tailors in Great Britain or Ireland shall be eligible for membership, subject to the approval of the Committee.

III.—That the objects of this Association be the interchange of information on all matters connected with the trade generally; the holding of free and friendly communication with the representatives of the journeymen, with a view to the avoidance of strikes; and at the same time to secure the prompt and united resistance of any attempt on the part of the men to enforce unreasonable demands, or to limit the free action of any individual master.

IV.—The business of this Association shall be conducted by a Committee of twenty-four members, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, all to be elected annually, in conformity with Rule XIV., but all eligible for re-election.

V.—The Committee shall have power to engage offices, to appoint and suspend all paid Officers, to summon general meetings, to regulate and control the accounts and expenditure, and to act according to their judgment in matters not otherwise provided for by these rules. No business shall be transacted at any Committee meeting unless at least seven members shall be present, nor until the minutes of the previous meeting shall have been read and confirmed, and signed by the Chairman in the minute-book.

VI.—An audit Committee of six shall be appointed by the general Committee, whose duty shall be to attend at the office on the first Monday in each month, and examine and report upon the accounts. Three of this Committee to form a quorum.

VII.—That an entrance fee of one guinea, and an annual subscription of one guinea, to be paid in advance, constitute membership for those carrying on business in London and its postal districts; and that any member of a local Association be admitted a member on the payment of an entrance fee of half-a-guinea, and an annual subscription of half-a-guinea, payable in advance, through their local secretary.

The entrance fee and subscription for members in the country not connected with a local Association, shall be the same as for those in London and its postal districts.

VIII.—All subscriptions shall become due from the date of the formation of the Association, namely, the 1st of September; and any member not having paid his subscription within three months from the time it is due, shall be considered to have withdrawn.

IX.—That in the event of any extraordinary expenditure being required by the Association, the Committee shall obtain the sanction of a special general meeting for such expenditure, which being obtained, each member shall be equally liable for his share.

X.—The funds of the Association shall be vested in the names of the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer for the time being.

XI.—In the event of a general meeting of *London members* being called to consider the adoption of an uniform course by all, the decision in writing of a majority of two-thirds of those present or represented by proxy, shall be binding upon the remainder of the London members, whether present or absent.

XII.—Every member on joining the Association shall receive a copy of the rules, and any one failing at any time to act in conformity therewith shall cease to be a member.

XIII.—Any one wishing to be re-elected shall send in a written request to the Committee, but for his re-admission the sanction of at least two-thirds of those present shall be required.

XIV.—A general meeting of members, of which at least one week's notice shall be given, shall be held during the month of February in each year, to receive and consider the Committee's report and the Treasurer's financial statement, and to elect officers for the current year.

Offices—25, Old Bond Street, London, W.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1255 AND 1256.

Diagrams 1, 2, and 4, are the pattern of a double-breasted morning-coat, extracted from the work of our contemporary, M. Compaing, of Paris, and illustrates one of the prevailing styles worn in that capital. Although this particular form of coat—with a side-body sewn in—has always had a place among the various garments comprised in the list of fashionable costume, it has been out of date in this country for several years; in fact, it has been neglected since the "Oxonian" form of jacket was discontinued. The style is, nevertheless, decidedly good, and we are inclined to give some credit to our Parisian *confrères* for their good taste in not discarding it as we have done.

The pattern is drafted for a man measuring 18½ breast, the French standard in cutting; consequently, if desired to be produced to the full size, by the Graduated Measures, a smaller scale must be selected, so as to ensure a proportionate coat to the size of the figure; as, for instance, 18 for 18½, and 19½ for 20; as the several quantities affixed to the different points represent the divisions on the ordinary tape-measure.

Diagrams 3, 10, and 11, are the pattern of a short jacket, or *paletôt*, for a lady, and intended for out-door wear. It is double-breasted, and has five buttons on each forepart. The lapel is of a moderate width. It may be worn without a collar, or with a narrow stand-collar rounded off at front. There are large deep flaps across the foreparts, with pockets under. This form of jacket is now much patronized in velveteen, for which article so sudden a demand has sprung up, and is at the present time so very fashionable. A rich shade of brown, royal blue, and black, are the favourite colours. The imitation Astracan fur, sable, and various makes of goods, are equally well adapted for this form of garment. When made of velveteen, the edges are usually plain; but they may be trimmed with fur, as generally preferred when velvet is substitued. In cloth, fur-beaver, or Meltons, they may have a broad braid sewn on flat, or trimmed with a band of velvet on the edges, and pocket-flaps.

Diagrams 5, 6, and 9, are the pattern of a loose *sac*, for walking or driving. The holes are worked in a fly at front of the forepart. An opening is left either at the bottom of the side-seams, or one made at the bottom of the back, with one or two holes worked in a fly. The sleeve is of moderate dimensions upwards, but rather small at the hand. There are pockets across the front of the foreparts, with deep flaps over the openings, and the corners rounded off. The edges are trimmed with a broad braid sewn on flat, and a round cuff formed to correspond.

The directions we gave for producing the pattern of a morning-coat to the full size, will equally apply to this pattern, as it illustrates French fashions, and is drafted for 18½ breast.

Diagrams 7, 8, and 12, are the pattern of a *paletôt* for ladies' wear. It slightly defines the figure, as the back and side-seams are hollowed, and there are two fishes taken out of the forepart; one under the bosom, the other under the scye. This garment may be made in cloth, ribbed or diagonal; in Melton, fur-beaver, or velvet; and the edges trimmed with fur, real or imitation, or a broad band of velvet. It is fastened at front by three loops of cord and olivets, and a crow's-foot turned at the back of each olivet.

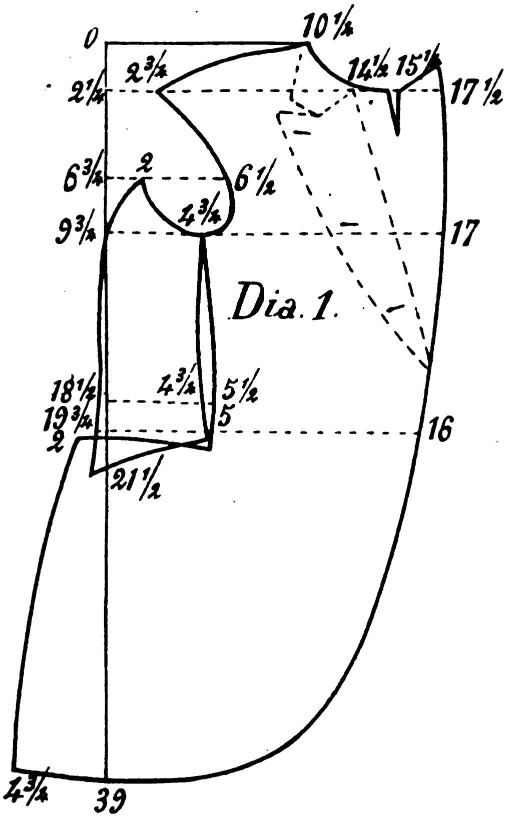
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE ILLUSTRATING PARISIAN COSTUME.

On the first figure, we have a representation of the effect produced by the style of evening-dress, which will be most fashionable in the leading *salons* in that gay capital. The waist is inclined to be long, the hip-buttons are placed about 2½ inches apart, the side-seams are well curved, the back-scye narrow, the back cut broad across to the sleeve, and narrow at top. The front of the forepart is bold, and made to turn well back, and very low. The lapel is moderate in width at the top, but unusually broad towards the bottom. There are five holes in it, and it turns to the seam of the strap of the skirt. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and in the same proportion at the wrist. It is short, and has a round cuff, rather deep. The collar is low in the stand, but, according to the prevailing fashion, much broader in the fall. The end is square, and well cut off to run with the top of the lapel, and with but a very little light between them. The skirt is long, and rather broad at top and at bottom. The edges are stitched raw.

The waistcoat is cut to a proportionate length with the lapel of the coat, and with a bold rolling-collar. It opens very low, and there are only three buttons and holes. It is rather straight along the bottom-edge.

A novelty in dress is about to be attempted this winter in Paris, and it is thought that the idea will be successful. We allude to the substitution of white cassimere or doeskin trousers for black ones, at evening parties. To the frequenters of the houses of the leading members of the *beau monde* in that city, this transition will not be so great nor so startling as if attempted to be introduced in this country, since light grey and drab *dress* doeskins, are worn with dress-coats on stylish occasions in the day-time. At all events, the conception is marked with good taste, and the effect of the innovation is decidedly striking. It makes good also for trade, and if it please the customer—of which there is little doubt—two good results will be realized.

The style of Over-coat shown on the second figure, is somewhat similar to the pattern of *sac* published in our collection of patterns, but is scarcely so ample. For walking it is unusually, and to our idea, unnecessarily long; as the length rather detracts than adds to the elegance of the garment. The coat is double-breasted, with broad lapels, and is fastened at front by double loops of a bold cord with olivets. A device in a smaller size cord is formed at the back of each olivet. The sleeves are wide all the way down. The collar, although rather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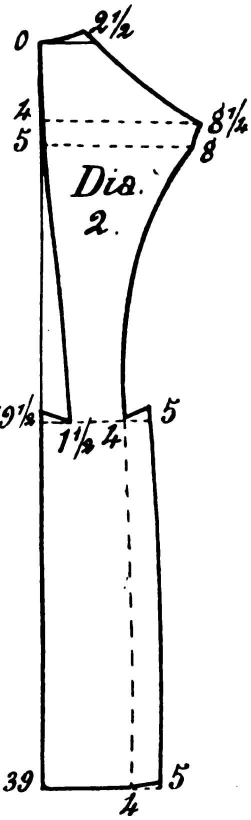
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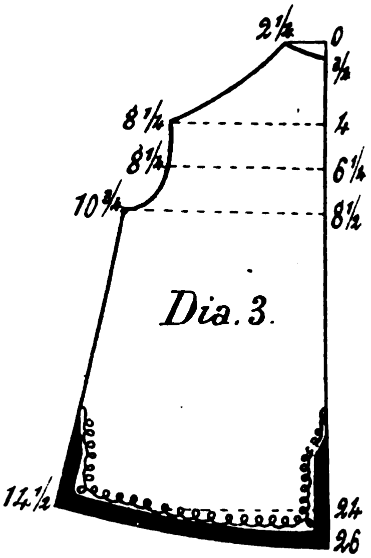
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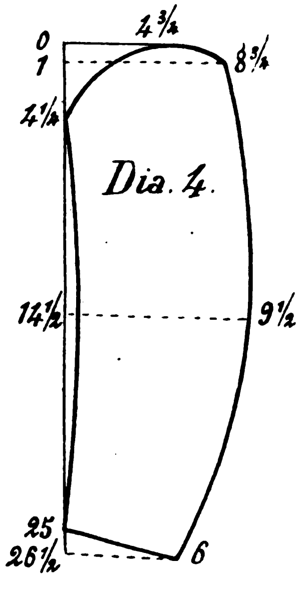
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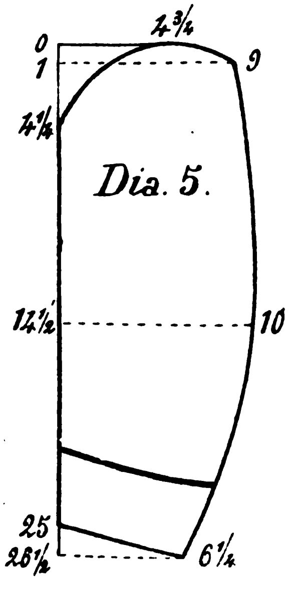
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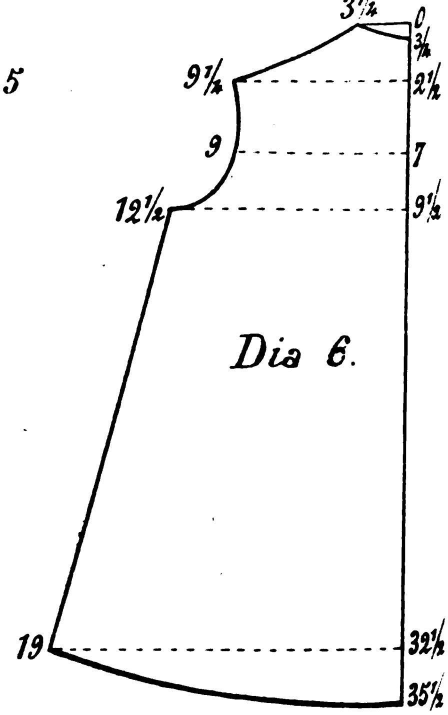
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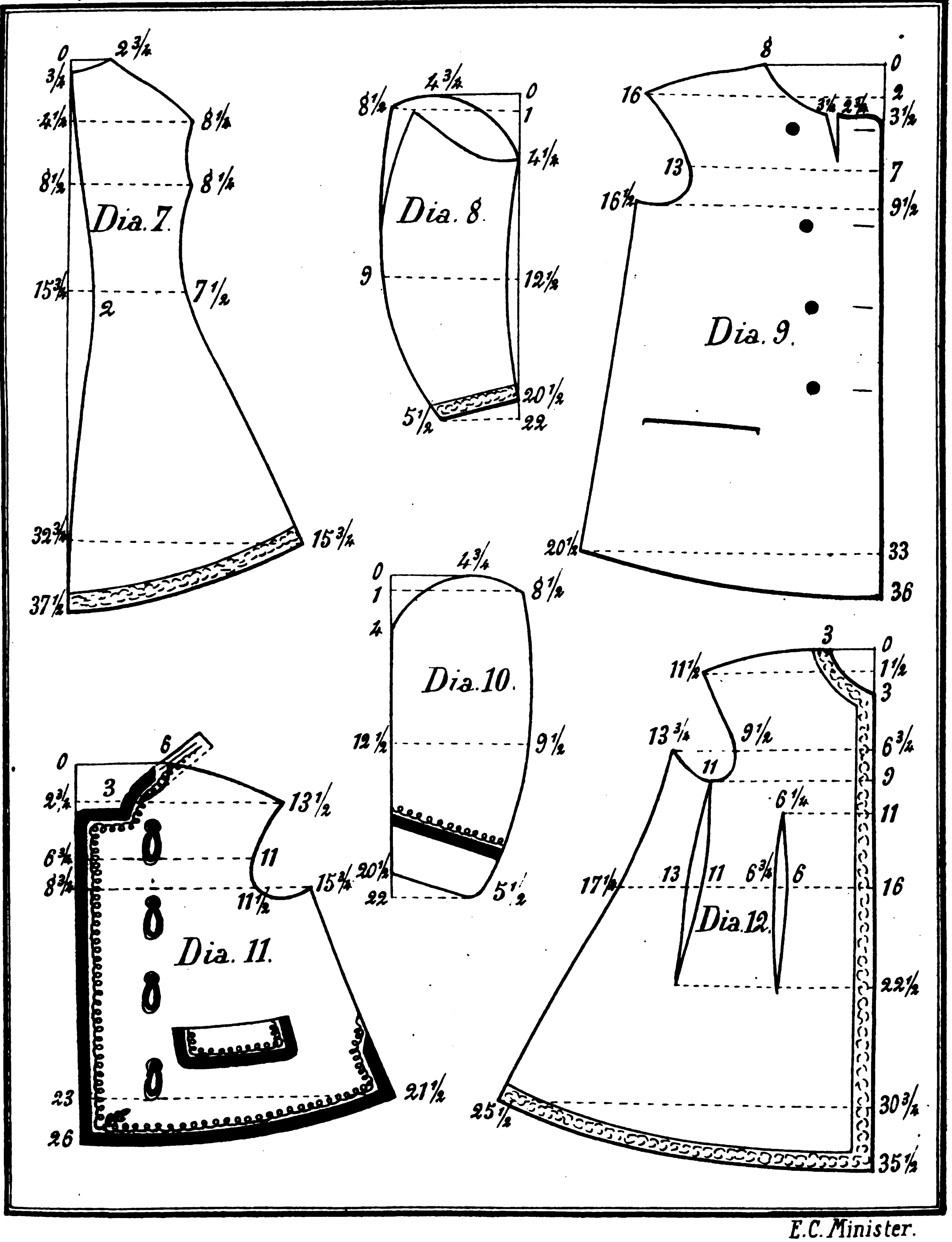
Lith. Michelet, r. du Hazard, 6.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E.C. Minister.

low in the stand, is broad in the fall, and at front almost to the width of the top of the lapel. A wide band of imitation fur is sewn on the front-edges, round the bottom of the coat, and the collar and fronts of the foreparts are faced with the same. It also forms a deep cuff to the sleeve. The pockets are at front of the skirts, under broad flaps.

We have represented on the female figure a very pretty effect, by a moderately full cape without sleeves. It is fastened a certain distance down the front by holes and rather large fancy buttons, in pearl, stained ivory, or wood. The neck is small, and, to give sufficient liberty over the shoulders, a long V is taken out on each side, or, if preferred, the back and forepart may be cut separately, as in an Inverness cape. The edges are trimmed with a broad braid, or a ribbon sewn on flat; and a trimming of the same with a bold "crow's-foot" at each end, is introduced on the top of the shoulders. Large "crow's-feet" are formed at intervals along the bottom-edge of the cloak or cape. In soft and light articles, this form of cape is a pretty and effective garment. To add to its appearance, the lining may be of some bright colour, and contrasting with the outside.

The single-breasted Chesterfield illustrated on the fourth figure, is cut easy to the body, and to hang freely from the figure. In general details, it corresponds with the pattern we published some time since, but it is scarcely so hollowed at the waist, as we reported and represented in our diagram. The collar is broad in the fall, and cut forward at front. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and slightly reduced at the wrist. There are pockets at front of the skirt, with deep flaps, and a small one on the right forepart. The edges are bound with velvet or silk braid, and the holes at front worked in a fly.

The style of frock-coat, as shown on the last figure, is very similar to that worn in this country, with a long turn to the front, and to open rather low down. The waist is shorter than cut by our leading trades, the back is narrow at the bottom, side-seams well curved, back-scye about 2 inches broad, and the back wide across to the back-scye. The skirt is short, and not very full. The forepart is easy to the measure, both at the breast and waist, but not so much as to disguise the figure. The lapel is moderate in width, and cut with a round on the outer-edge. There are five holes in it. The sleeve is easy, and plain at the hand. The collar low in the stand, but deeper in the fall, and the end nearly to the width of the top of the lapel, with but little light between. Edges bound narrow when elastic makes of goods are used, or turned in and stitched if the article be of a firm make.

The single-breasted waistcoat without a collar, and to button up high, is one of the prevailing styles for morning wear. They are cut rather long and straight at the bottom. Double-breasted waistcoats with the lapels cut on, are also made up when the articles or pattern are more appropriate to that form than to the single-breasted shape. The lapel is broad at the bottom, but not so wide in proportion upwards. The corner is rounded off. The collar is very low in the stand, and narrow in the fall, both at front and at the back. The end is rounded off, but more so than the lapel.

Morning-trousers are cut small to the leg, but not shapely, so as to define the calf and knee. They are small at the bottom, and the top-side is hollowed on the instep. The side-seam is but little forwarder than the half size of the trousers. They are worn with fly-front. French pockets, and the side-seams plain.

We have represented on one of the figures on the smaller plate, a very becoming and useful style of morning-coat, which is now much in demand. It is single-breasted, consequently not the latest novelty, as we have recently described. The waist is rather long, the hip-buttons placed about 3 or 4 inches apart, the side-seams moderately curved, back-scye 2½ inches deep, and the back broad to the scye. There are four holes and buttons at front, the latter not to stand in far from the edge, and a lapel about 2½ inches cut on at the front-edge. The collar is low in the stand, from 1¼ to 1½, and the fall usually from 2 inches to 2¼. The end is well cut off, and the corner slightly rounded. The skirt is short, forward at the waist-seam, but suddenly sloped off to the bottom. The corners are left square. The sleeve is easy, rather larger than in many other styles of coats, and moderately small at the hand. A round cuff, about 4 inches deep, is formed by braid, with which the edges are also trimmed.

Many of the fancy makes of goods noticed by us last month, in our extract from our "Review of the New Goods for the Season," are well adapted for this style of coat, as they give a character which harmonizes with it.

The waistcoat, made of the same article and pattern, is single-breasted, without a collar, buttoned up rather high, and cut to a good length. The bottoms of the front-edges are suddenly cut off from the lower button, and the waistcoat is tolerably straight along the bottom-edge.

A very correct idea is given on the figure of the present form and proportions of morning-trousers. They are not too tight in the leg, and are of nice easy dimensions over the foot. The side-seam is about an inch forwarder at the bottom than half the width of the trousers. A black braid, from half an inch to three-quarters, has lately been sewn on to the side-seams of grey and striped trousers, with very good effect. On the striped article which has had such a run in blue and black, green, grey, and white and black, it formed an excellent finish.

A very smart style of short jacket is shown on the figure of a lady, the pattern of which we have also given in diagram. We have represented it made in black velvet or velveteen, and trimmed with a narrow band of ermine down the front, round the neck and bottom of the jacket, the sleeves, and the openings of the pockets. We have introduced a very pretty ornament, to which our artist has scarcely done credit in effect, by not making it in sufficient relief. It is formed in white or in white and black mixed cord, of a moderate size, and three small loops or curls alternate. Although not falling within the province of a tailor, we may notice that a similar trimming, but in a bolder style, is worked out on the under-skirt of the dress worn with this particular jacket as an out-door costume.

* * *

The following general particulars of the prevailing styles of dress for the present season are extracted from the "Report of Fashion," and will be interesting to our readers at this particular period of the year. Having already given the details of dress-coats, we proceed to notice

FROCK-COATS.

The lapel is pointed, and the corners rounded off. It is broad at the centre, of a moderate width at the bottom and at top. There are five holes worked in it. The waist is slightly lengthened compared with the style worn in the summer, and the coat generally heavier in appearance; but it is still cut to fit the body and to show the difference between the size of the breast and waist. The skirt is short, and cut with rather more compass in it. It does not cross much at front. The turn is broad and low, but the front is so made up as to admit of the lapel being buttoned up four of the five holes. The collar is much in the same proportion as worn in dress, and the end square, or the corners just taken off. It is not so broad as the lapel, and but a small light between the two. The bottom-edge of the fall of the collar as it lies on the shoulder must be stretched so as to cause it to sit free, and also to be close on the top-edge. The sleeve is easy, and small at the hand; it has a round cuff 4 inches deep. The edges are raw and stitched when the coat is made of superfine cloth, or bound three-eighths wide when made of fancy coatings or diagonal elastics. Meltons are double-stitched, that style being more adapted to the article. Plain flexibles are usually worn, but for weddings, or with blue frock-coats, fancy buttons are preferred. The silk breast-facing is brought over the lapel-seam to the hole. Some trades sew a narrow braid flat on the edges of stouter fabrics, and face the collar with velvet. Black is much worn, especially in fancy makes of goods; full shades of blue in the same articles and small dark mixtures are the most fashionable. In Melton, the greys, of a dark shade, and the darker but smart mixtures are mostly chosen. There are no side-edges to the plaits, and the back-skirt is narrow at the bottom, so that the plait of the skirt inclines outwards from the hip.

MORNING-COATS.

Although double-breasted coats are decidedly the most novel in form, still single-breasted morning-coats are more in favour with the best and leading trades. The turn to the front of the forepart is broad, but it is not made to lie so far back on the breast, nor turn so low as worn at the end of the summer. There are three holes and buttons at front, reaching to the bottom of the turn only. The lapel is small, and the corner rounded; and the end of the collar is made to correspond, but is well sloped off. The skirt is moderate in length, and considerably rounded off at the bottom of the front-edge. There are small flaps at the waist-seam, but the pockets are usually in the plaits. Sometimes the end of the collar is wider than the lapel. The sleeve is the same as worn with frock-coats, but without a cuff, except for Meltons. There is either a ticket-pocket in the right waist-seam, or in the forepart, 1 or 2 inches above the seam. The stand and fall of the collar are of the same width as described for frock-coats. The edges are turned in and swelled, and a stitching behind, but raw and double-stitched for Meltons. Blue, black, and Oxford mixture Meltons and small checked and ribbed fancy coatings, in the same colours and various mixtures, are worn. Plain flexibles are used, but on some of the fancy articles dark figured steel and buttons of other materials are substituted.

The double-breasted coat has many admirers, and is certainly the newer style. The lapel is cut on; it is narrow at the bottom, well rounded at the centre, rather broad at top, and pointed. There are four holes worked in the lapel. The skirt is short and well cut off at top to run with the edge of the lapel, and considerably rounded off at the bottom. Flaps at the waist-seam may be introduced if desired, but this style of coat is frequently worn without them; if with flaps, the pockets are under them. The edges are either bound, trimmed with braid laid on flat, or double-stitched, according to the article employed. The breast-facings are often of silk, and carried beyond where the lapel-seam would be, if sewn on. Cuffs, as a rule, are not worn with morning-coats, and, as the bottom of the sleeve is now cut smaller than recently worn, a short opening may be left in the hind-arm-seam, and the corners just taken off. For this style of coat, which in some trades is known as the "Rochfort," the finer descriptions of goods are chosen, as it is generally more expensively fitted up.

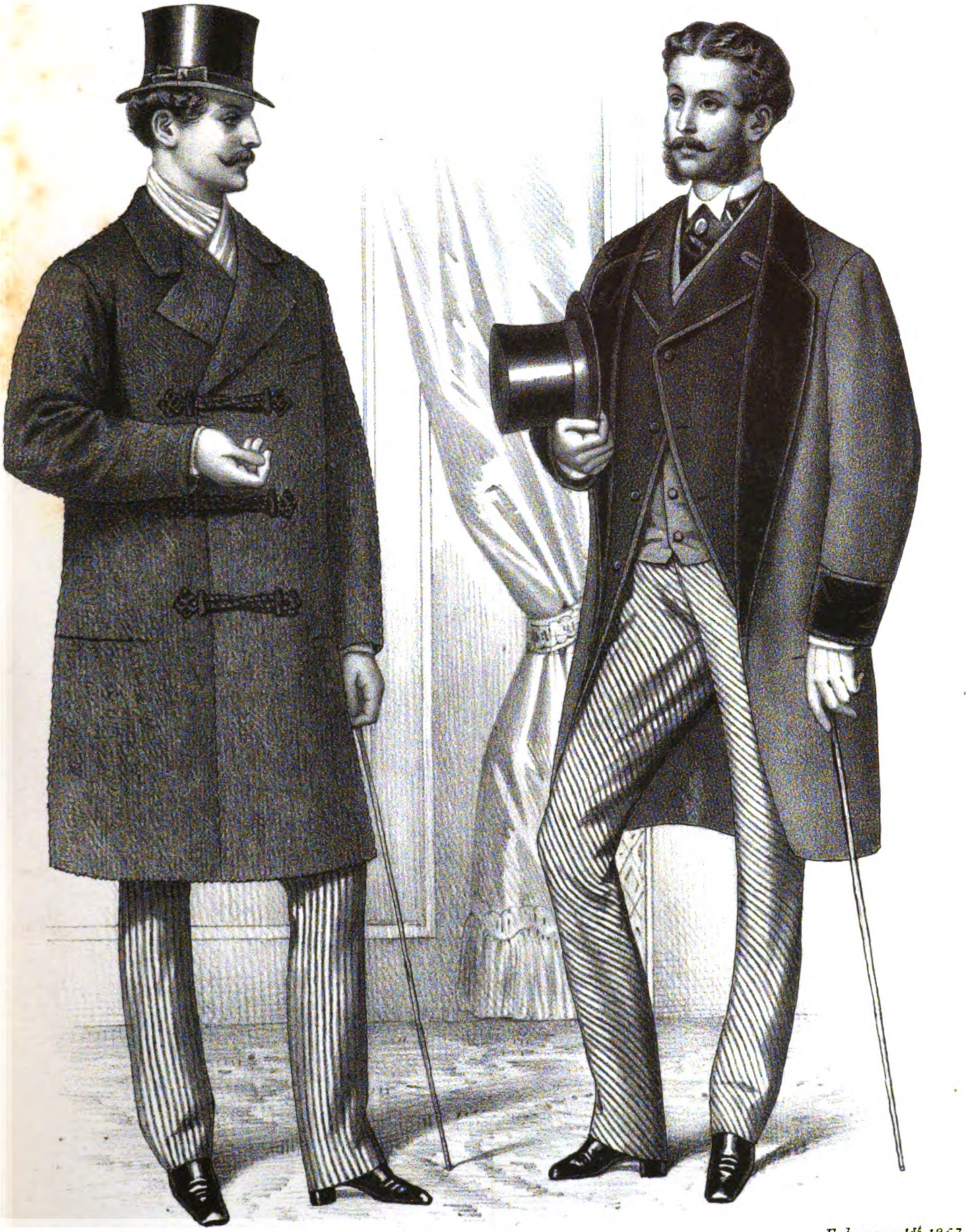
OVER-COATS.

The "Chesterfield" form of Over-coat, is decidedly one of the most fashionable styles for the ensuing season, and has again taken the position it for some time held in public estimation. They are worn single-breasted and also double-breasted, according to the figure. For slim men the latter is more appropriate, as it imparts an appearance of width to the chest, and so improves the shape. This form of Over-coat is cut closer to the figure, and, consequently, the back is narrower at the length of natural waist, as also at the top of the side-seam and at the bottom. As it fits into the body, the back-seam is cut hollow. The back-scye is only moderate in depth. When single-breasted, the holes, of which there are four or five according to circumstances, are worked in a fly, and the buttons are placed about 3 inches from the edge. The top hole is usually worked through the forepart. To provide for sufficient spring over the hips, a long fish is taken out of the forepart under the scye. The collar is short, and, according to the prevailing fashion, much deeper in the fall than in proportion to the stand; it is sloped off at front and the corner rounded to correspond with the top of the lapel. The sleeve is easy to below the elbow, and sufficiently close at the wrist so as not to interfere with the under coat-sleeve. Cuffs about 5 inches deep may be added, or the bottom of the sleeve made up plain. There is an opening at the bottom of the back-seam, and a fly-ketch sewn on to the edge of the right back-skirt; sometimes this opening is much longer when the coat is worn on horseback. There are pockets at front of the skirt across, one outside the left breast straight, and a small ticket-pocket in the right forepart; all with small flaps to go in or out. Some trades make their collars low in the stand and but little deeper in the fall, the end is narrower than the top of the lapel. Velvet collars are decidedly fashionable, and the fronts of the foreparts are faced with silk serge stitched in rows or quilted on a thin flannel. The silk is brought to the very edge, or to meet a narrow strip of cloth sewn on down the edge itself, as a protection against the wear. The edges are turned in and double-stitched, and the seams are lapped and stitched. Some bind the edges with velvet about half an inch wide, or lay braid of the same width on flat, or with Tweed on some articles.

When made double-breasted, the lapel is rather broad, pointed at top, and the corner square. There are five holes, as in the single-breasted coat. The end of the collar is cut to slope off, and is also square. On some, velvet facings are introduced, and have a very elegant appearance. The velvet does not extend below the waist. The remainder of the body of the coat, the skirts, and the back, are lined with silk quilted in small diamonds.

The Frock Great-coat is much worn. The waist is rather long, but not excessive; the hip-buttons are placed at a moderate distance apart, and the side-seams curved to a medium extent. The lapel is broad, and pointed at top; the corner is slightly rounded. There are five holes worked in it. It is a little rounded at the centre, to form a handsome front on the breast. The collar is rather low in the stand, and moderate in depth at the fall. The end is sloped off, and is not so broad as the top of the lapel. The skirt is short, and not very full. There are no side-edges to the plaits. The sleeve is large, and has a deep round cuff. The edges are double-stitched, bound, or trimmed with braid laid on flat. Velvet collars are generally worn. Melton-cloths in light mixtures, fancy coatings in ribs or diagonals, the Irish frieze in various mixtures, both light and dark, fur-beaver, velvet-cloth, and napped beaver are all used in this form of Over-coat. Fancy buttons in wood or to match the coat are worn. The fronts of the foreparts may be faced with silk, but only to the lapel-seam. It is usually plain. The turn is rather low, as this style of coat is more generally worn only buttoned up to the third hole; the collar, however, must be so worked up as to admit of the top hole being used, if required. The seams are frequently lapped, as it gives a decided character to the coat, and at once distinguishes it from an easy fitting frock-coat.

For driving, the "sac" form of Over-coat is much patronized. It is cut rather short, but moderately full, without a back-seam, but an opening—rather long—is made at the bottom of the centre, or each side-seam may be left open a certain distance from the bottom, and the corners rounded off. A small ketch is sewn on to the edge of the forepart. They are usually made single-breasted, and have three or four holes in a fly. The lapel is of a good width, and rounded at top; the buttons stand well in from the edge, and to diverge at the bottom, so as to allow of the edges of the forepart crossing well over the other. The collar is low, and narrow in the fall, and the end sloped off and the corner rounded a little. Wide sleeve upwards, but small at the hand. Pockets at front of skirts, with moderately wide flaps; the corners rounded; one outside each forepart, and a ticket-pocket on the right side, all with flaps, and of the same shape as those on the skirts. Some houses pay great attention to this class of coat, and go to considerable expense in turning them out in the very best manner. They bind the edges rather narrow with leather or with cloth, but of a different colour and make to that used for the coat itself. The bottoms of the skirts are also faced at the corners, and a certain distance up with leather, and a narrow leather strap passes round the wrist under loops of cloth, and is fastened by a strap and buckle covered with leather. There is a broad tab sewn on at the end of the collar, to fasten across the opening between them when the collar is worn turned up. The seams are all lapped and stitched. Velvet collars are indispensable. The front of the forepart is faced with cloth to match, and the remainder of the coat lined with a check horse-cloth of a fine quality and rather gay colours, or with striped angola, but that is also in light and smart colours. The buttons are of wood, either two holes with a milled rim, or of fancy devices and with shanks. Smoked pearl of a good size and with two or four holes are also used. For these coats stout and firm makes are chosen, as they resist the weather to a certain extent, and do not absorb so much moisture as the looser makes of goods. Milled Devons and stout plain beavers are the best articles. They are made in drab of various shades, but the yellow or clear stone are the most preferred. A rich shade of brown and claret, and some dark mixtures, are equally stylish.



Corr. Lacroix & Moroi des

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

February 1st 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W

Paris, Boulevart St. Martin, 69.

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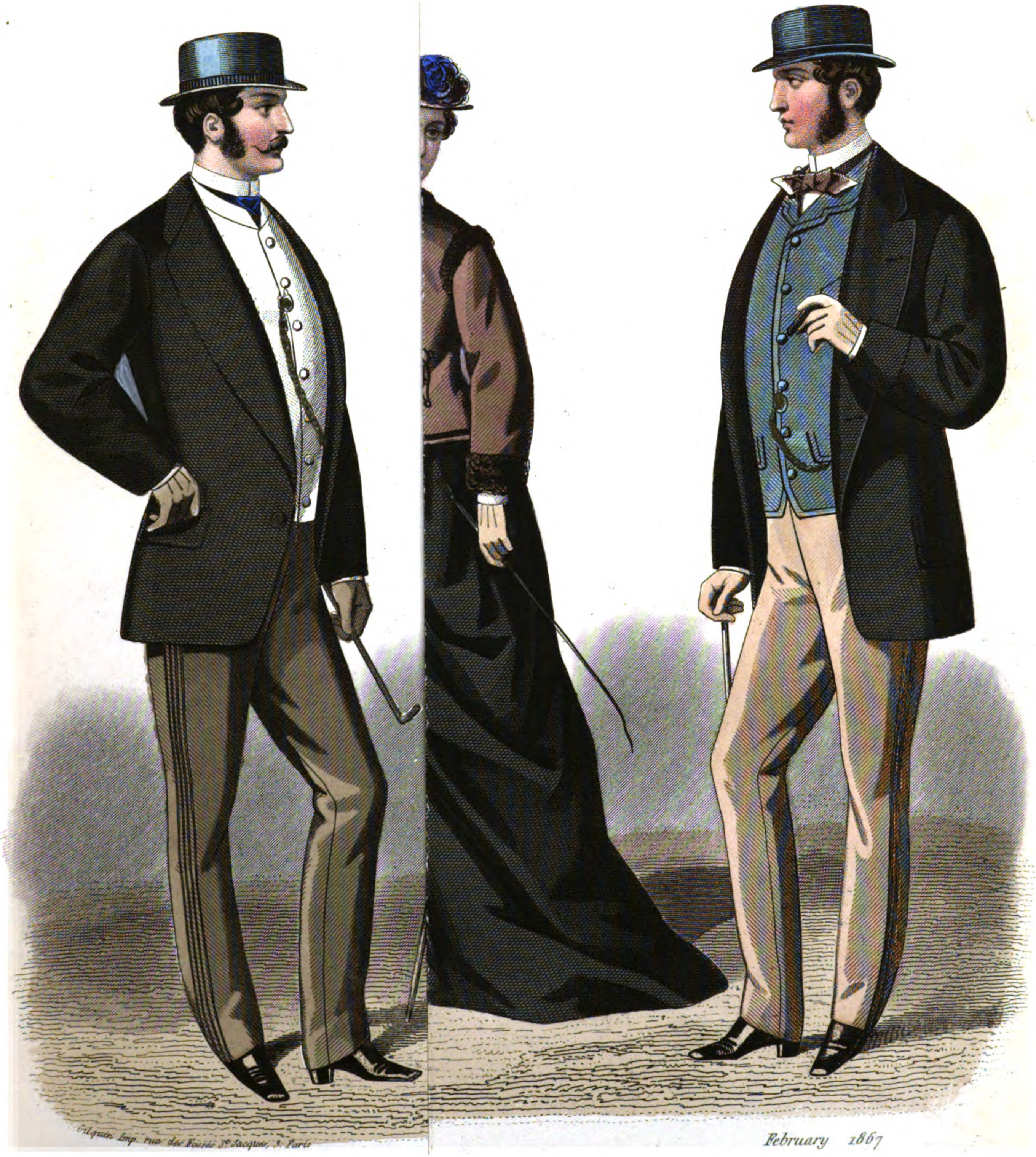


Gilquin Imp. rue des Fossés St Jacques, 3. Paris

February 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 250. FEBRUARY 1, 1867. VOL. 21.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that the opening is definitely fixed for the 1st of April, and the Exhibition will remain open until the end of September. Any exhibitor, not being able to attend personally to arrange his goods, may employ an agent for that purpose, but must communicate the name of such person, who must be approved of, to the Commission. All expenses for carriage to and from the building, and show-cases, at the expense of the exhibitors. A free admission will be given to each exhibitor, which will not be transferable. Agents acting for exhibitors will be entitled to the same privilege.

We fear that our trade will make but a very sorry show on the occasion, as we find there are only 32 exhibitors in Class 35, which, under the head of "Clothing for Both Sexes," comprises men's and women's clothes, hats, caps, bonnets, and head-dresses ; wigs and works in hair ; boots and shoes ; children's clothes, and clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

So small a number of exhibitors as 32, in a class comprising so great a variety of articles, and so comprehensive in character, will enable us to form some idea of the limited number of tailors who have thought it worth their while to apply for space. At the Exhibition of 1855 our trade made equally as discreditable a display, and it was the more remarkable by the contrast it presented to the specimens exhibited by tailors from other countries. We noticed the lamentable demonstration of articles of clothing in the English department at the last Exhibition held in this country, but tailors were not on that occasion responsible for the poverty of the specimens, since the *privilege* of exhibiting was confined to certain houses who were appointed by the Commission, or at least *invited* to exhibit. The excellent contributions of articles of clothing from foreign countries showed how much more liberally tailors abroad had been treated by their particular Commissions. We must confess our surprise at the little enthusiasm evinced by the members of our trade as a body, especially when it is a well established fact that English tailors have acquired a name abroad, *par excellence*, for style and the quality of their articles. Several of our best houses have consequently important connexions on the Continent, and have been extensively patronized lately by the higher classes in France. We should have thought, with this fact before them, that, irrespective of any increase it might bring to their business, they would have felt it incumbent on them to have exhibited specimens of their talent to support the good character their houses had acquired. When we have a name for certain special garments, as Driving-coats, Ladies' Habits, Shooting-dress, Hunt-coats, Riding-trousers and Breeches, Morning-coats and Jackets, it would have been as well to let foreign tailors judge for themselves whether we have obtained our celebrity justly, and if we are still entitled to the distinction; while, at the same time, gentlemen visiting that department, naturally attracted by an interest in the articles, would have had the opportunity of inspecting the productions of our trade, and taking note of the names of the several exhibitors, in the event of a visit to this country.

Any exhibitor of a novel form of instrument, or for some new purpose, will have his right in such invention fully protected for the time being, as on former occasions. We shall be obliged by having a description of any such novelties sent us for publication, as it will be scarcely possible to do the inventors or the invention justice by a casual glance, or inspecting it when exposed in a glass-case.

We shall also be obliged by particulars of any advantages which may be claimed for the different specimens of clothing, either for their utility or the excellence of material or workmanship, whether made by hand or produced by a machine.

In addition to the regulations we published in a former number (January, 1865), the following directions will interest many of our readers:—

Personal tickets of admission to *exhibitors*, will be sent to the Commissions of the respective countries, who will see that they are only handed to the exhibitors themselves. Each one must bear the signature of the person entitled to use it, or he may send two copies of his *carte de visite*, to one of which will be affixed his ticket, so as to enable the officials to identify him on presenting himself at *any* of the entrances.

Any exhibitor lending his ticket of admission, will be deprived of it, and both he and the person presenting it, will be subject to be tried by law for the offence.

Season tickets will be issued for the whole duration of the Exhibition, which will also entitle the holder to a stall on the occasion of the distribution of the awards on the 1st of July, and to be present at the inauguration. Price for gentlemen, 100 francs (£4); for ladies, 60 francs (or to about £2 8s.).

The first 5000 purchasers *only* will be entitled to the privilege of a stall on the 1st of July, as the number is necessarily limited, owing to the space.

Weekly tickets of admission will also be granted, price 6 francs, or about 4s. 10d. These will date from the issue, and only be sold to persons sending their *carte de visite*, to be attached to the ticket for identification.

Free tickets granted to agents representing exhibitors will be signed by the exhibitors, and are only available to the particular enclosure in which are the articles exhibited by the owners.

The prices of admission will be as follows:—

On Monday, April 1st, to witness the inaugural ceremony of the Exhibition, for the *two* enclosures, 20 francs.

From the 2nd to the 7th of April (from Tuesday to Sunday) inclusive, for the *two* enclosures, 5 francs.

From Monday, April 8, and for every day—

1. Admittance in the Park enclosure during the general opening hour, 1 franc; during the hours reserved in the morning, 2 francs.

2. Direct entrance in the garden enclosure through the Tourville entrance, from the general opening hour, 1½ franc; during the hours reserved in the morning, 2½ francs.

3. Admission from the park enclosure into the garden enclosure, *at all times*, ½ franc.

The "Park" comprehends the building, or the Champ de Mars Palace, the park which surrounds it, and the bank of the Seine.

The second, called the "Garden," encloses the garden destined to be the Horticultural Exhibition.

The third, called "Billancourt," encloses the

Agricultural Exhibition and the experiment ground on the island of the same name. The charge for admission to this enclosure is not yet decided upon.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I have taken the liberty of sending a boy's jacket system, for publication in your work, the GAZETTE OF FASHION, based upon the divisional parts of the breast-measure. When drafting it to measure, the *graduated* measures may be used.

TO FORM THE BACK.

DIAGRAM 4.

Draw the straight line, A D; mark on it at B, from A, half an inch more than one-fourth of the breast; and at C, 1 inch more than a third; and at D, the full length of jacket behind to fashion. From A to O, square with A D, mark one-sixth for the width of the top of the back, raising the point of the shoulder-seam about half an inch above the line.

Square with A B, draw the lines B W, and C P. Make the distance between B and W, 1¾ inch more than one-third of the breast, and from C to P, ¾ inch less than half the breast. Make the width of back at bottom a little more than from C to P. Form the shoulder-seam from O to W, the back-scye from W to P, and side-seam from P.

TO FORM THE FOREPART.

Continue the lines A O and C B to F and L, and one drawn from D on the back at the length of the jacket to E. Mark from A to F, one-sixth more than the breast-measure, and make the distance between D and E the same quantity. From F, on the line A F, mark at G, one-fourth of the breast. From G to H, on the same line, 1 inch more than a third, and from H to I, square with H F, one-eighth. From F, on a line drawn from F to E, mark to Y, one-sixth of the breast for the gorge, and to M, on the same line, one-half, to square out for depth of scye.

On the line C L, mark at K, from L, 1½ more than one-third of the breast. Form the shoulder-seam from G to I, and the scye by the points I K and P, lowering it a little below the line drawn from M. Spring the side-seam 1½ inch at the bottom, R, from that of the back, as it lies in the position shown on the diagram, and form the front-edge of the forepart by adding a little on beyond the line F E, from F, and rounding it off at the bottom.

As a guarantee of the correctness of this plan, I may state, for the satisfaction of your readers, that I have practised it for several years with great success, and I have always given satisfaction to myself and to my customers.

I consider it advisable to produce this style of jacket to a little larger than the actual breast-measure taken.

I am, dear Sir, yours most respectfully,

ALPHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

In your article in this month's number of the GAZETTE OF FASHION, on the Master-Tailors' Association, you allude to the amicable settlement of some disagreement which had arisen between the firm of Hill Brothers and their journeymen, and lay great stress upon this, the first proceeding of the committee of the Masters' Association in conjunction with one from the Operative Tailors' Association. While fully agreeing with you in the view you have taken, of the importance of the result of the deliberations of the two committees, and of the harmony with which they worked; as a master employing a considerable number of men, I should have liked to know the ground of the disagreement, and the way in which the matter was finally settled. I was surprised that you should have omitted so important a piece of information from your account, as you cannot but have seen the advantage of making your readers acquainted with the subject discussed. I trust that it may have been an oversight on your part, and that you will give us the particulars in your forthcoming number.

Apologizing for troubling you on the matter,

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

X.

[The Committee of the "Master-Tailors' Association" did not furnish us with the cause of this dispute, but Master-Tailors members of the Association can ascertain the nature of it on applying to the Secretary. We regretted not to be in a position to give all the particulars connected with this case, as we felt that every publicity should be given to it for several reasons, to convince the trade at large that the Committee of Management of the Masters' Association was really engaged on one of the objects for which it was established—settling disputes between employers and their men—and to show the good feeling which the Operative Tailors' Association entertains towards that of the masters, and the confidence they repose in their proceedings.—Ed. Gazette of Fashion.]

WOOL TRADE FOR 1866.

A review of the transactions in wool during the past year, as that article forms so important a feature in the cost of a garment, is of interest to all persons connected with our trade, as by watching the fluctuations in price, and quantity imported, and comparing them with the returns for previous years, they may form some idea of the increase or decrease they may expect to find in the several goods for the ensuing seasons. Accidental circumstances naturally exercise a certain influence upon prices, consequently we are not surprised to read in the report kindly forwarded to us by Messrs. R. W. Ronald and Son, of Liverpool, of the transactions of the past year, that "as the great depreciation in the value of cotton, as well as in ships, financial disasters at home, and political disturbances on the Continent, attended by war; money for the greater part of the year at extremely high rates; the prevalence of cholera and the cattle disease, here and elsewhere; and, lastly, a deficient harvest at home, and also abroad, with two exceptions, all constituted a combination which could not fail to have a very depressing influence upon most branches of trade, it would excite no wonder that their account of the wool trade did not show the favourable character of former years. They see, however, a cause for congratulation in the fact that this branch has suffered in a less degree than many others. The home demand for woollen goods was fair, 'short time' resorted to only in exceptional cases, and the few failures recorded prove the soundness and stability of the trade."

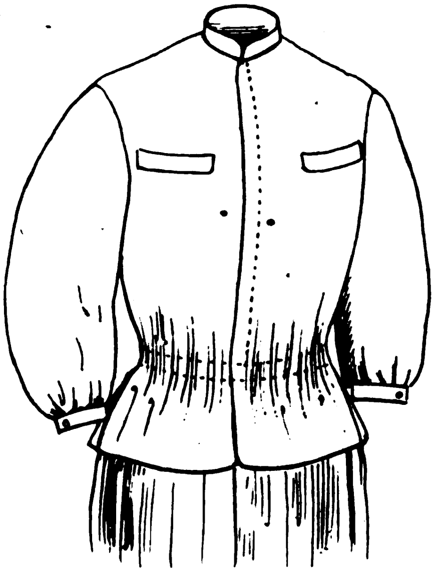
It would appear that the raw material, with scarcely any exception, has declined, more or less, in value, and that prices ruled lower than they did twelve months ago; but it must be borne in mind that their range had then reached an unprecedentedly high point. Consumers and dealers have both exercised great caution in their transactions, and have seldom purchased more than was required to supply actual wants.

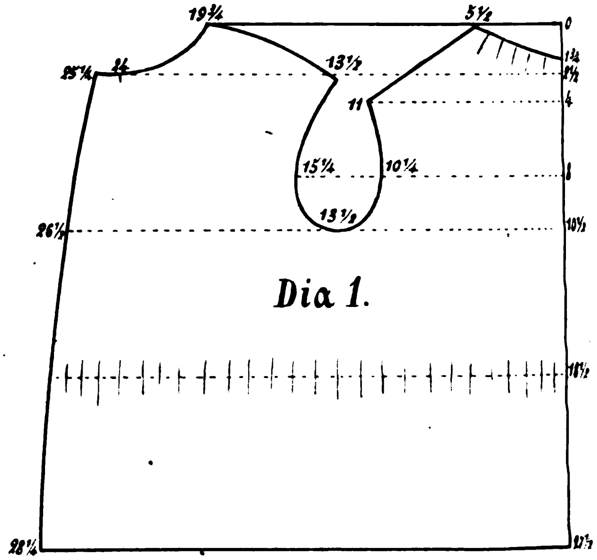
In the returns of the imports of wool, we have again to note the gratifying fact of a considerable increase being shown by the returns of the Board of Trade, as during the eleven months ending November, Australia sent us about 3,500,000 lbs.; India, 8,500,000 lbs.; other countries, 13,000,000 lbs.; while from the Cape there was a *falling off* of 2,500,000 lbs., compared with the returns for the previous year.

In the exports for 1866, we have to notice "a material falling off," both as regards colonial and foreign wools. Belgium alone has taken 8,000,000 lbs. less, which is attributed to the great increase in the direct imports to that country from Buenos Ayres. France took 3,500,000 lbs. less, and the United States and other countries about 6,000,000 lbs. less than in 1865; while in home-grown wools the contrary has been the case, the exports to France having been *considerably in excess* of former years.

In woollen manufactures there is but a slight increase in the value of the exports, the amounts, according to the official returns for the eleven months of the year, being £24,106,367, against £22,980,929 in 1865. The diminution in those to Germany, accounted for by the late war, having been made up by a corresponding increase in those to the United States.

We find that the quantity of wool for home consumption last year exceeded that of the preceeding one by about 40,000,000 lbs.; but, as the quantity in 1865 was about 26,000,000 lbs. less than in




19¾
5½
0
25¼
24
13½
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2½
11
4
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10¼
8
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26½
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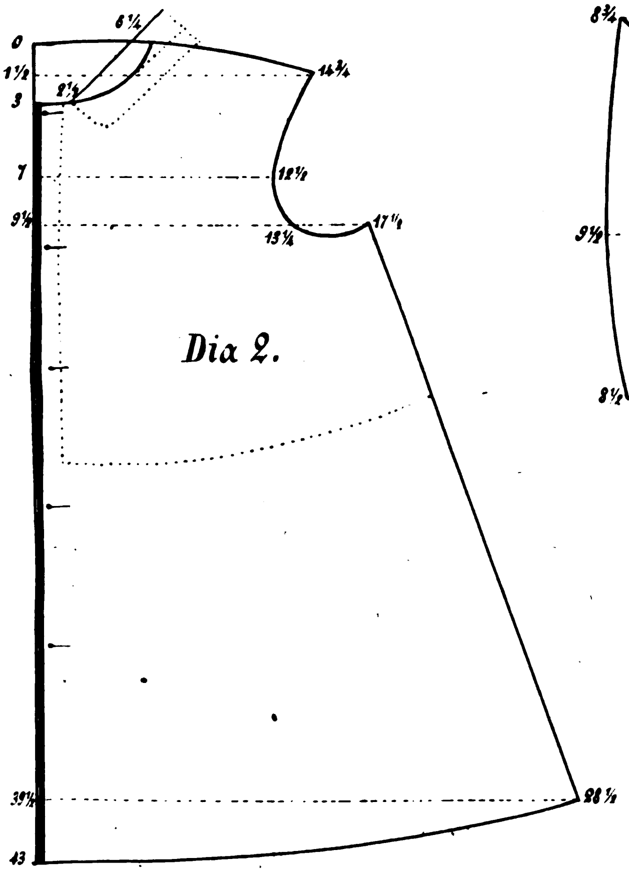
18½
28¼
27½

Dia 1.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2½
3
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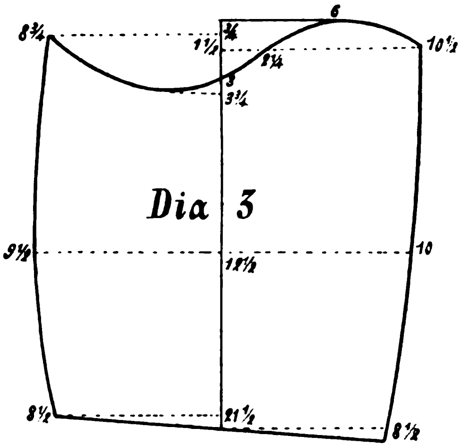
12½
9½
13¼
17½
39½
28½
43

Dia 2.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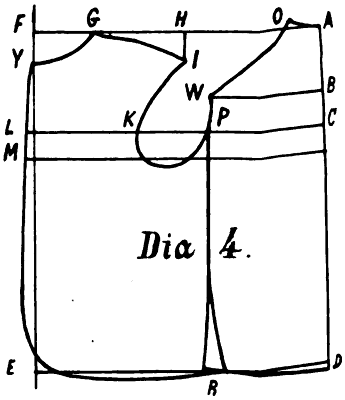
Dia 3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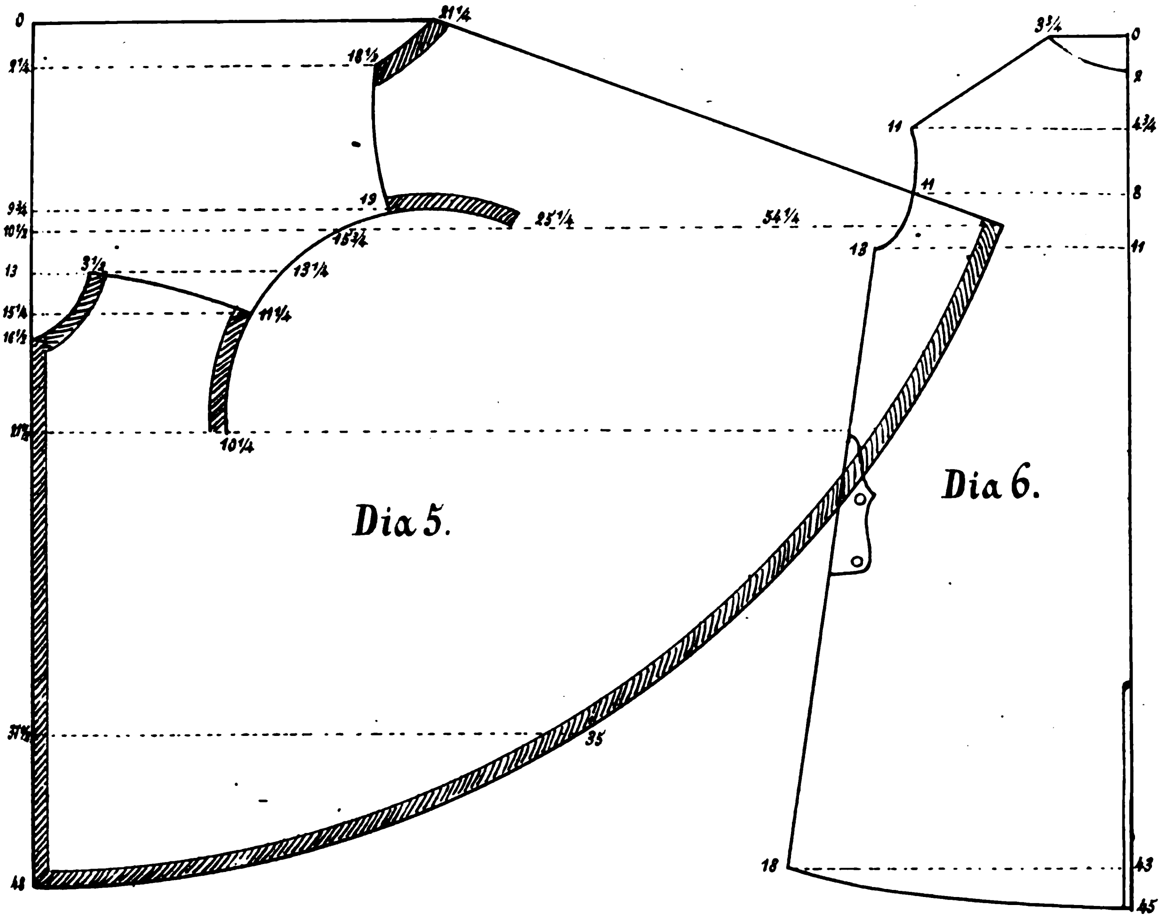
Dia 4.

Lith. Michelet. 6. r. du Hazard,


Dia 5.
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10½
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16½
17½
31½
48
21¼
18½
19
25¼
15¾
13¼
3½
11¼
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34¼
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Dia 6.
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4¾
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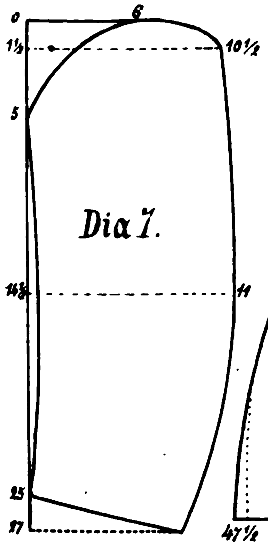
8
13
11
18
43
45


Dia 7.
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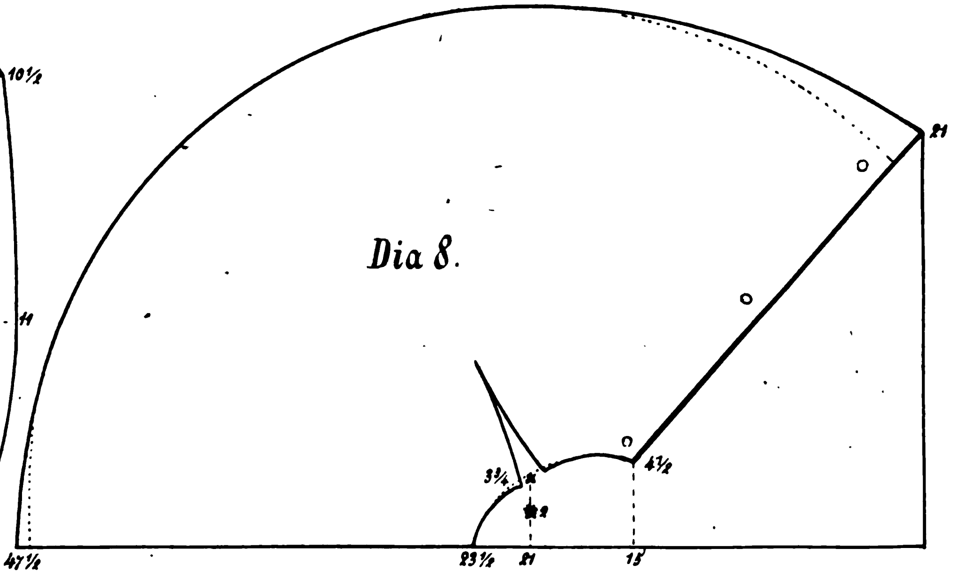
10½
14½


Dia 8.
21
3¾
2
4½
47½
23½
21
15

E.C. Minister.

1864, the difference is not so striking as appeared at first sight, and, although stocks were larger at the end of the year than in 1865, they were by no means excessive.

At the quarterly public sales in London, 355,792 bales were offered of Australian wool, and 99,488 bales of Cape, 150,000 bales of which were taken for exportation, principally to France and Belgium. In March, when stocks were low, and manufacturers fully employed, prices *advanced* about 1½d. or 2d. per lb. on the previous December rates, but at the May-June sales, when the financial crisis and the war on the Continent had made themselves felt throughout the whole trading community, they suffered a *decline* of about 2½d. to 3d. per lb. A recovery of about 1d. per lb. took place in the following series, while a reduction had to be submitted to in the November-December sales. The condition of these wools was, on the whole, very satisfactory, but, owing to the drought which prevailed in the colony, a larger proportion than usual arrived in grease.

The fluctuation in the prices of Australian wool was fully shared by the Cape wools, during the three first series of sales, but at the last the decline was even more decided. But then there was an unusually large quantity offered on that occasion, to the extent even of one-half the total number of bales, which would necessarily affect the price. The complaint which has been so frequently repeated about the condition in which these wools reach us, and the short-sighted policy of the growers in not being more alive to their own interest, and to the character of their article, has had the desired effect, as we now find a marked improvement in this respect is noticeable, and the pains and care bestowed upon the management of the flocks have secured a proportionate increase in the prices realized.

Spanish and Portugal.—The arrivals of the former were very trifling, consisting principally of black wools in the grease, for which the demand was brisk. Oporto fleece, which serves, in many instances, as a substitute for English wools, has been affected, in some degree, by the fluctuations which have taken place at the different sales. Although it has not been depreciated to the same extent, prices may be quoted fully 1d. per lb. lower than at the corresponding time last year.

River Plate Wool.—The imports showed a fair increase over those of the previous year, and prices were better; but the bulk of this class is exported to the Continent, the receipts at Antwerp alone being equal to half of the total exports from Buenos Ayres.

Alpaca and Peruvian exhibit both increased imports. The former was in excellent request throughout the year, and prices were generally well supported at the end of the year, when this report was prepared. The arrivals of East India and Persian wools, which are almost exclusively sent to Liverpool, were considerably in excess of the quantity imported in former years. Up to the 3rd of November, there were 79,414 bales offered at the public sales against 61,430 in 1865. Compared with previous years the increase is still more important, with the exception of 1864, when the imports were larger than in the subsequent year. Prices have not been well supported, owing to the dirty condition in which generally these wools are brought into the market. On the other hand, really good qualities and clean suffered little in proportion to the great depreciation in value of lower wools. In some cases they were from 30 to 50 per cent. below their range at the end of 1865.

Of Russian wools, the stocks were considerable, but the demand languid. Although the home trade did not take their usual share, a good portion was latterly purchased for exportation, principally to America. Prices participated in the general decline. The imports of mohair were less than in the previous year, and prices fluctuated a little with the demand for the article. In September they reached 3s. 10d. per lb. for the best quality, but prices fell a little afterwards, stocks having accumulated with but little demand.

Domestic Wools.—At the end of November, 1865, the prices, although very high, were about 10 per cent. below the closing rates of 1864. For the first five or six months of last year, with but little variation, they gradually receded, as the demand had been all along very sluggish, and at the opening of the new clip *prices were from* 30 *to* 35 *per cent. below the closing rates of* 1865. An advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. took place, however, in August, owing to some speculations connected with the close of the war on the Continent; it was not, however, well sustained.

The following table shows the prices realized for the highest class wools of the different countries, and of home wool:—

	Per lb.		Per lb.
New South Wales . .	1*s.* 11*d.*	to	2*s.* 3*d.*
Port Phillip . . .	2 1	„	2 4
Van Dieman's Land .	1 10	„	2 2
Swan River . . .	1 4	„	2 1
South Australian . .	1 8	„	2 0
New Zealand . . .	1 8	„	2 0
Cape of Good Hope .	1 6	„	1 11
Hungary	1 0	„	2 0
Portugal	1 4	„	2 0
Spanish	2 0	„	2 2
Canadian	1 6	„	1 8
East India	0 10	„	1 10
Persia	1 0	„	1 2
W. Coast of S. America	1 0	„	1 8
Russia	1 8	„	2 4
English.	1 10	„	2 0½

WEDDING DRESS.

As many of our patrons in the country are consulted by their customers as to the proper style of dress to be worn at weddings, whether by the bridegroom, his "best friend," or by mere visitors on the occasion, and as, in many instances, we have in consequence been applied to for authentic information on this important question, we repeat the particulars we have given in a former number of our work, so that our readers may refer to them without necessitating the trouble of writing purposely to us.

The frock-coat should be of blue, claret, or mulberry cloth; but, although in our opinion inconsistent with the occasion, invisible green and black are colours occasionally adopted.

The waistcoat, to agree in style, may be single or double-breasted; and made of white quilting, plain, corded, or with a pattern; or of white drill, either plain, striped, or checked.

The trousers should be of *dress* doeskin, and of a very pale shade of drab or lavender.

This dress is equally applicable for the bridegroom, or for any gentleman attending on the occasion. It was formerly the custom for the bridegroom to wear evening-dress, if the bride wore a long veil instead of a bonnet; but this regulation is no longer observed.

Velvet collars and silk breast-facings are usually worn, as they impart a smartness to the coat which the occasion justifies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1259 and 1260.

Diagrams 1 and 3, are the pattern of a loose form of jacket, or Norfolk shirt, which we extract from a recent number of the work of our contemporary, Herr Müller, of Dresden, to whom it was contributed by Herr Ludinski, cutter at the house of Horapat, of Vienna. He designates it a military *blouse.* Our object for introducing it was that we considered it a modification of the form of garment known to us as the "Norfolk Shirt," and that it was well adapted for fishing, for tourists, or for an undress uniform for Volunteers; as a substitute for the shell-jacket worn by some corps, as the Artillery and Engineers.

The bottom of the sleeve is gathered on to a narrow wristband, which is fastened by a hole and button, and a narrow stand-collar, rounded at front, is sewn on to the neck. There are two pockets at front of each forepart, with pointed flaps. One across the breast, the other a short distance above the bottom of the *blouse.* A leather belt, to the size of the waist, is sewn on inside the body, at the length of natural waist, or lower if required, and the forepart and back are gathered on to it, as shown on the sketch we have given of this garment with "knickerbockers," to complete the costume. By this plan the fulness is kept in its proper place, and is always uniform in appearance. The top of the back is gathered in on to the bottom of the collar. The front edge of the *blouse* is fastened by buttons and holes, the latter worked in a fly.

We have lately had several inquiries for patterns of a loose form of coat for driving or to wear when travelling. The idea has, in a measure, sprung up by members of Volunteer corps finding their uniform great-coats so comfortable in use; and this has, no doubt, suggested the practicability of applying the shape for other purposes. The pattern of this coat, which we give on diagrams 2, 6, 7, and 8, will be found very serviceable for this purpose, and, in the inclement weather we have lately had, has been found a great boon to many persons exposed to its severity. The cape may be made to take off and on, and sewn on to a narrow neck-band, with holes worked in it to fasten on to buttons on the stand of the collar. A small loop can also be sewn on inside, even to the bottom of the cape behind, and by means of a small button sewn on to the back of the coat, it may be prevented from being blown out of its place by the wind. There are two or three buttons and holes at front. The sleeve is made with a deep round cuff, left loose on the top-edge, so as to be turned down and form a muff for the hands.

Diagram 5, is the pattern of the short cloak we illustrated on the female figure in our last month's number. It will be observed that there is a space between the bottom of the shoulder-seam of the back and of the forepart. The curved line is cut down as low as the commencement of each of the small ornaments formed on the diagram, and the fulness plaited on the edge shown by the broad braid. This forms a graceful covering for the arm, and gives great freedom round the body at this part. The trimming may be varied according to the material or to the taste of the lady. The shape forms a nice variation from the half-circle cape which was very fashionable for ladies' wear, and by the introduction of the fulness at each shoulder presents quite a different character.

Of the different forms of dress illustrated in the leading works on French fashion, we find that *négligé* garments are more frequently represented than any other. We are led to conclude, from this fact, that *our* styles are much in demand by Parisians and other well-dressing men in France and on the Continent generally, as it is evident in that particular department of our trade that we first attracted attention to our productions, and acquired a certain distinction as tailors for our taste and ability to carry out our ideas.

On the first figure on the large engraving, we have a type of costume which is essentially English in its general character. The morning-coat is rather long in the waist, and the skirt short and full. The hip-buttons are about 4 inches apart; the side-seams moderately curved; the back-scye rather more than 2 inches deep; the back narrow at top, and wide across to the sleeve. There are four buttons and holes in the forepart. The turn to the front is long, and broad at top. The edge is rounded to give additional effect to the width of the turn. The step at the end of the neck is but small, and the corner rounded off. The collar low in the stand, and broader in proportion in the fall; very narrow at the end, which is square, and cut off at right angles with the collar-seam. The front of the forepart is cut on to the skirt, and a side-body sewn in. There are deep flaps at the hollow of the waist, with pockets under. The sleeve is plain at the hand, and rather full upwards. The edges are turned in.

We have another style of jacket shown on the second figure. It is cut in the form of a Tweedside or lounge jacket, with the back rather narrow, and only a moderate width of back-scye. An opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam. There are four holes and buttons at front, the lower one being at the distance of the waist-seam from the gorge. The neck is very short, and the front of the jacket is fastened up very high. The collar is broad at front, and the end made to run well on. The fall is also rather deep, and the stand is higher than in the other style of coat described. The skirt is cut forward and rather short. The corner is rounded off. There are small pouch-pockets at front of the skirts. The opening rather long in proportion to the depth. Loose sleeve upwards, reduced at the bottom, and plain at the hand. The edges turned in and double-stitched.

The costume of the youth consists of a long jacket, somewhat in the form of that shown on figure 2, but the back is cut much narrower in every respect. There is a small turn to the lapel, and a narrow step. The end of the collar is square, and cut off at an angle. Four buttons and holes at front of the forepart, the corner at bottom well rounded off. There are deep flaps, with rounded corners, at front of the skirts, with pockets under. The sleeve is easy all the way down, and plain at the bottom. Edges turned in and stitched.

The waistcoat is single-breasted, without a collar, and to button up high. It is cut rather long, and the bottom of the front-edge sloped off from the lower hole.

The trousers are plain, and cut easy to the leg. The top-side is a little narrower than half the width, and the bottom of the side-seam made to lie forward on the foot. They have fly-fronts, and side or " frog " pockets. The side-seams are sewn plain.

The waist of the double-breasted frock-coat is decidedly short, and in this respect it differs from the style even recently reported. The hip-buttons are are not more than 3 inches apart, the side-seam well curved, back-scye narrow, and the back not very broad across to the sleeve-head. The lapel is not wide at any part, but is a little rounded at the centre. It is pointed at top, and narrower than a little distance lower down. There are five holes worked in it The turn to the front of the forepart is moderate in width, but long. The end of the collar is of the same width as the top of the lapel, and without any light. The skirt is long, and plain. The sleeve full, and with a deep round cuff. The coat is cut easy to the measure. The edges turned in and stitched, or bound with narrow braid.

* * *

The short loose riding-jacket, illustrated on the figure of a lady, is cut with a broad back, and the side-seam under the arm. It is fastened at top by a loop and olivet, and there are two more on each forepart, but they are not used. The front of the jacket is cut off from the top, and rounded off at bottom. The sleeve is rather small. The neck, bottoms of sleeves, and epaulettes are trimmed with fur. This jacket is worn over a waistcoat to match the train, or of plush.

On the last figure, the jacket represented is double-breasted, with the lapel cut on, and four holes worked in it. It is cut in the style of the jacket shown on the second figure, and the other details correspond with the description. There are "pouch" pockets at front of the skirts. The sleeve is large, and has a deep round cuff. The turn to the forepart is broad and very long, extending even into the skirt.

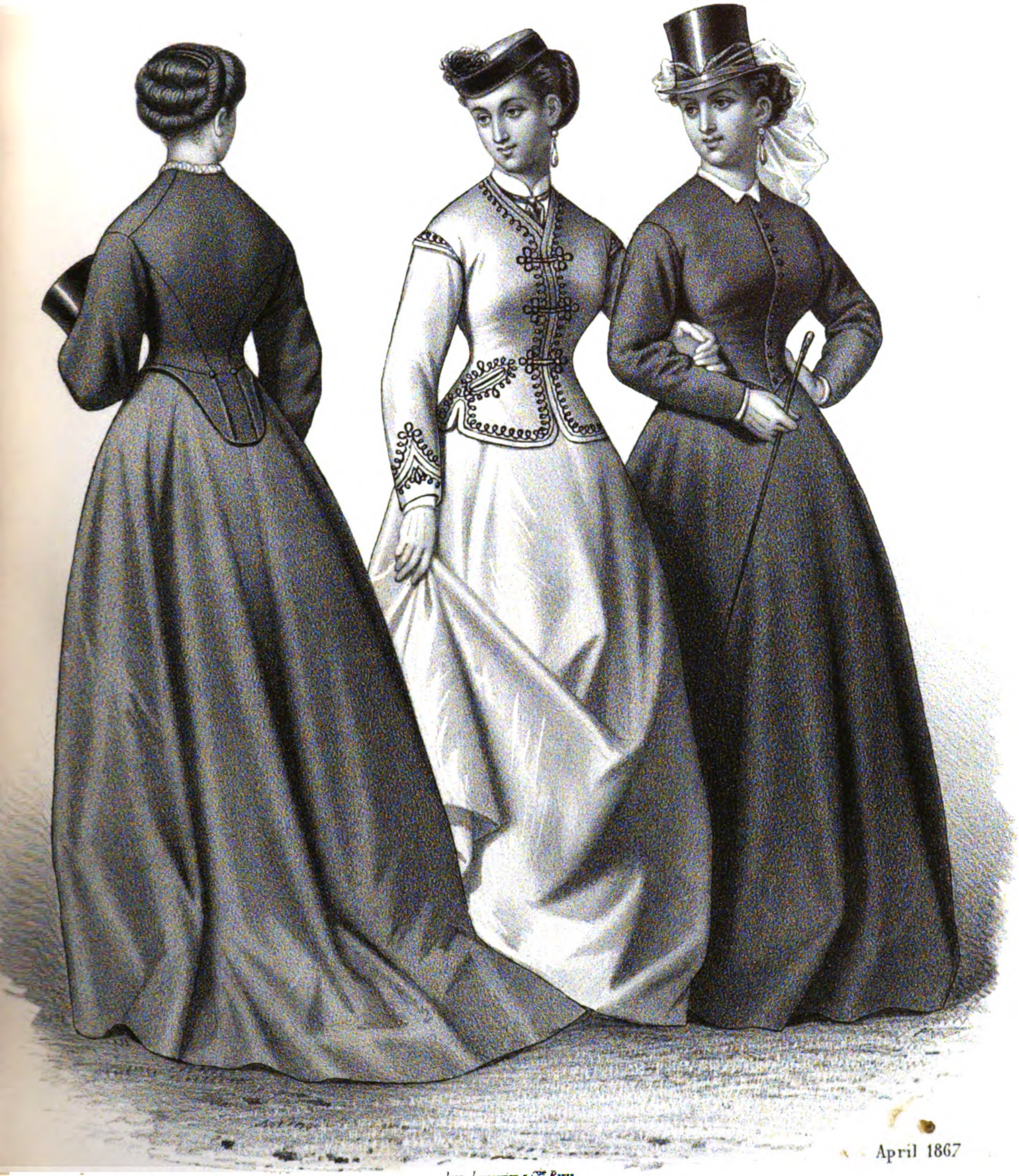
Morning-trousers have not undergone any material change in style since we last reported on French costume. Some trades are cutting them shapely to the leg, but that does not appear to be the rule with the general trade. Braid is sewn down the side-seams, and sometimes there are two or three narrow braids instead.

The loose form of Over-coat shown on the first figure on the small plate of English dress, is one usually selected for fur, but is also equally appropriate for the loose makes of Witney or fur beaver. The back is broad, and hangs freely away from the body; an opening is left at the bottom, but there is not any back-seam. The coat is double-breasted, but is fastened with three double loops and olivets, finished with a " crow's-foot." The lapel is wide at top, and square. The collar is moderate in width and in height, but much narrower at the end than the top of the lapel. The sleeve is full, and plain at the hand. Pockets at front of skirt without flaps, and one outside the left breast, also plain. A fur edging about 3 inches wide, with collar and deep cuffs to match, is an effective trimming to Over-coats of this form.

The morning-coat shown on the second figure, is single-breasted, but a broad lapel is allowed on at top, and the end of the collar made to correspond. The forepart is well cut off at front, and the top button and hole only made use of. The skirt is short, and rounded off at the bottom of the front-edge.

The Chesterfield is single-breasted, with a very long and bold turn, which, together with the collar, is faced with velvet, black, or to match the colour of the coat. There are also deep cuffs of velvet, and the edges are bound with same. This style of making up this shape of coat is the smartest which can be selected, and in brown patent beaver, of a rich and light shade, has a very handsome effect.

* * *



April 1867

Paris, Lacour & Morin dess

Imp Lemercier & Cie, Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 252. April 1, 1867. Vol. 21.

NEW REGULATION PATROL-JACKET FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the particulars of a new patrol-jacket, which has been ordered to be substituted for the double-breasted blue undress frock-coat now worn by officers of infantry regiments and departmental officers. The pattern jacket was not sealed in time to allow of our giving a copy of it in diagram with the present details, but we purpose publishing a pattern of it in the May number, with the trimming marked according to regulation.

Patrol-Jacket—Blue cloth, 28 inches long, for an officer 5 feet 9 inches in height, with a variation of half an inch longer or shorter for each inch of difference in the height of the wearer. Stand-collar 1¾ inch deep, rounded at front. Four double loops of quarter inch flat *plait*, with an eye in the centre at top and bottom, and double-*fixed* drop-loops at the ends. Top loop 8½ inches long, bottom one 6 inches, including the drops. Four knitted olivets at front of right forepart, for loops at edge of left forepart. The jacket fastened from the neck to about the distance of an ordinary waist-seam, with hooks and eyes. Bottom of front-edges rounded off. Austrian knot of flat *plait* on sleeve, 7 inches long from the bottom of the cuff to the top of the knot. Cuff 1½ inch deep. Curved side-seams by double flat *plait*, with crow's-foot top and bottom, and the whole length divided by two sets of eyes, at equal distances; the lower eyes 1 inch apart. An opening at bottom-edge of the forepart under the arm, with 1 inch mohair braid on each side, terminating in a point at top; the whole 7 inches long. One inch mohair braid down the front-edges, round the bottom of the jacket, and on top, and at front of collar. One pocket on each forepart, with flap in and out.

Jacket lined with alpaca or Italian cloth.

The sword-belt to be worn *under* the patrol-jacket; the sash not to be worn in undress.

Field-officers to have their distinctive badges embroidered in *gold*, on the collar.

LONDON FOREMEN-TAILORS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Dinner of the above highly esteemed Society took place at the St. James's Hall, on the 20th of February—J. T. Gledhill, Esq., of the firm of Landon and Gledhill, of New Burlington Street, filled the chair, and was well supported by a large attendance of the members and friends of the Association.

After the dinner, which was supplied in Mr. Donald's usually good style, the several patriotic toasts were proposed by the Chairman, and heartily responded to by the company.

Mr. Gledhill then proposed the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the London Foremen-Tailors' Mutual Association." He said he had read with great pleasure the rules of the Association, and it appeared to him that, if they were thoroughly carried out, the society only wanted to be more generally known to have its numbers largely increased. He thought that the advantages from being a member of the Association were very great, but he was most pleased with those rules which more particularly referred to the opportunity offered for mutual improvement, which, it occurred to him, was one of the most important features in a society of this description. It must necessarily be an immense advantage to young men wishing for a position, and to obtain a thorough knowledge of their trade, to have the opportunity of connecting themselves with such an Association. He could assure the members that it would always have his firm support and recommendation, and he was sure he might promise the same on behalf of his esteemed partner, who had, perhaps, assisted a greater number of beginners to get situations that any other person in the trade. He was glad to see so large a muster of his friends present, and should be glad to be with them on any further occasion. The Chairman concluded an excellent speech by wishing the society every prosperity and success.

Mr. P. Middleton, in responding to the above toast, said that his first connexion with the society arose from a firm conviction that, by becoming a member of that body of practical men, he should be advancing a step in the right direction. He had not regretted having done so, and, from his knowledge of the working of the society, he thought it might justly be looked upon as *the* society. The worthy Chairman had remarked that the Association only required to be better known to ensure a large accession of members; but an increase in number was not so much an objct to be desired, unless it carried with it the weight of proper qualifications. He, for one, was fully alive to a widely spread notion that liberal measures alone would give satisfaction; but he could not for one moment entertain the idea that the admission of members into the society upon any other basis than property qualifications would be beneficial to it. Mr. Middleton, in his usual clever and humorous manner, dwelt at some length on the merits of the society, and his remarks were received with a round of hearty cheers from the company.

Mr. J. Craggs, the worthy and respected President of the Association, in proposing "The health of the Chairman," said they were much indebted to Mr. Gledhill for having consented to undertake the duties of presiding on that occasion, and for the very efficient manner in which he had performed them. The remarks made by the Chairman respecting the society were most excellent and complimentary, and he felt sure that they would only be too happy to see him among them at the next annual dinner. Mr. Craggs said he could not resume his seat, without first calling upon the company to drink also to the health of the gentleman supporting the Chairman on his right—he alluded to Mr. Landon—who had taken a great interest in promoting the welfare of the society by his valuable recommendation of the members, whom he knew to be really deserving. It will scarcely be necessary to say that the toast was most cordially received, and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The health of the Secretary and other officers of the Association was then proposed by Mr. Timbery in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he referred to the services those gentlemen had rendered to the society, and how much indebted the members were for the valuable assistance they contributed for their mutual welfare and prosperity.

Mr. Cole, the highly respected and esteemed Secretary, in replying to the toast, said he felt himself very highly complimented by the very cordial manner in which it had been received, and he thought he might express the same for his brother officers. They had all endeavoured to carry out the same principles, and, from the success the society had met with, he felt certain that their exertions had been appreciated. He was happy to state that, from the well-established character of the Association, whenever from some cause or other any member was unemployed, he did not long continue so, for it was a fact patent to the trade, that the class of men forming the society stood A 1 in the profession. The society, by its rules, did not allow any person to become a member unless he were proposed by two members, who must have known him for a certain period, and testify not only to his efficiency, but also to his respectability. He certainly could not deny but that there had been instances in which the rules had been infringed, and the society deceived. Where was there a body of men, however careful they might be, who had not been imposed upon? He could, however, assure them that the society always made it a point to withdraw its countenance from any member who, by his conduct or incapability, was calculated to bring discredit upon it. It had been remarked that the society, with which so many gentlemen present were connected, was not sufficiently liberal in holding out inducement to persons to join it; and that, by lowering the scale of admission and a relaxation of rules, they might enlarge its sphere and increase their funds. He, for one, felt glad that the society maintained its conservative principles, and that while it could meet every claim upon it, whether by the unemployed members, by the sick, or on account of death, and at the same time add to their capital, he thought they could not wish for much more. A long list of members was not so much desired, as the talent and respectability of the society; but he should be very glad, with those recommendations, to add to the number, as it frequently happened that he was called upon to supply foremen for vacant situations, but was unable to comply with the request for want of unemployed members to send. He was glad of the opportunity to thank their friends, the drapers, for the information they gave the society, and for the assistance afforded to the members by their kind recommendation. He knew that by some a direct application to the society for a foreman would be preferred, but with the evidence they had of the good feeling entertained by the drapers towards them, he thought it was a matter of very slight importance through which of the two channels a member became employed.

Mr. Doody, in proposing the health of the gentlemen who had undertaken the onerous duty of Stewards for that occasion, said that they were deserving of the best thanks of the society for the very efficient manner in which they had performed their task, taking into consideration the short time which had elapsed since it had been decided to hold that anniversary.

Mr. Lemon, on behalf of himself and brother Stewards, thanked the company for their kind reception of the toast, and expressed their satisfaction at the approbation which their endeavours to promote the interest and comfort of the members had gained them.

The "Health of the Visitors" was very kindly acknowledged by Mr. Shiell and by Mr. G. Biggs on behalf of themselves and other guests; and the "Health of the Ladies" found an efficient champion in Mr. Shiell, jun., who responded to the toast in an appropriate speech.

SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING A LADY'S *PALETOT*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

As you at times admit systems and patterns of garments for ladies from contributors in your pages, I beg to send for your inspection a system for producing a *paletôt* for ladies; and to illustrate my plan I have selected a form which is in very general request. I can confidently recommend the principle to the attention of your readers, if you think proper to publish the system in your work, having had considerable experience myself of the correctness of the plan, and of the satisfaction which it has invariably given to the customers.

To Produce the Back and Forepart.

Diagram 10.

Draw the lines A D and I M, parallel with each other, at the distance of the breast-measure apart; and draw other lines from A to I, and from D to M, at the length of the measure taken for the *paletôt*, so as to form an irregular square.

From A, mark on the line A D, at B, one-fourth of the breast, and at C, half an inch less than two-thirds. On the line A I, mark at E, one-eighth from A. Draw two lines from B and C, square with A C, and intercept the line I M. On the line from B, mark at F, 1 inch more than a third; and on the line from C, mark at G, one-fourth of the breast. Draw a line from A, intersecting G, continued to O, and one from F, also through G, in continuation of the line D M. These two lines determine the direction of the lower part of the back-seam, and of a *guide*-line for the spring of the side-seam of the back.

Draw a line parallel with A D, at a distance of 1¼ inch more than a third of the breast. Raise the top of the back, at E, about three-quarters of an inch; draw a line through E, and intersect the line drawn parallel with A D, for the shoulder-seam, which point also determines the width of the back, and the top of the back-scye. Shape the back-scye as shown on the diagram, extending the bottom a little distance beyond the line, and form the side-seam by intersecting the line at N, continuing it to O, on the line drawn from A through G.

Mark on the line I M, at K, one-eighth of the breast-measure; and at the *, the breast-measure. Mark in from K to Q, one-twelfth; make a pivot at the *, and cast from Q to L, for the shoulder-seam.

Draw a line from I, through N; mark the front of the scye at 1 inch more than two-thirds from the line A B; make the shoulder-seam from Q to L to correspond with the back, and form the scye through the point obtained for the front,* touching the line from C at the point where it is intersected by that drawn from I to R, and hook in the top of the side-seam half an inch down to N. Form the lower part of the side-seam from N, by the line drawn through N from I. Make a pivot at A, and cast from D to O, for the bottom of the back; and another at I, to cast from M to R, for the botom of the forepart. Add on from the line I M, to P, whatever quantity may be desired, according to the ease required in the garment. The lapel is allowed beyond. Form the neck from Q to P, and take out a V.

To Form the Sleeve.

Diagram 11.

Draw the line A C; mark on it at the *, half the breast-measure, and at C, the length of sleeve, deducting the width of the back and seams. Make a pivot at the *, and cast from A to E, and make the distance between the two points half the breast. Raise the top of the hind-arm-seam three-quarters of an inch, and add about an inch more round to the sleeve-head. Mark out to G from C, the same distance from the line A C to E, to determine the bottom of the fore-arm-seam. Draw a straight line for the fore-arm, and shape the hind-arm to fancy or to fashion. The extra three-quarters of an inch on the top of the line A C, I always find necessary when producing peg-top sleeves.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

R. Price.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

As a *practical* tailor I would beg to offer a few few remarks on the pending difference between employer and employed. In justice to both, and in order to deal with the question without bias, but in strict impartiality for the single interest of either party, I have taken the trouble of calculating the making of a frock-coat according as they are now worn, and have divided it in the usual manner, in order to arrive at the time which would be, in my opinion, fair to the journeyman, and at which, were

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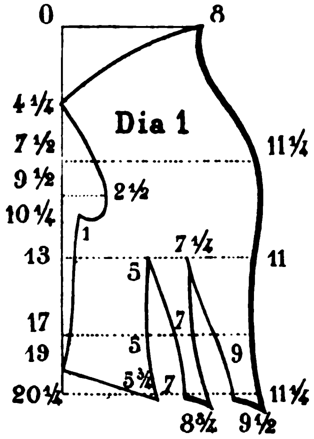
* The letter M, at front of scye, is an error in the diagram; it should have been S.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.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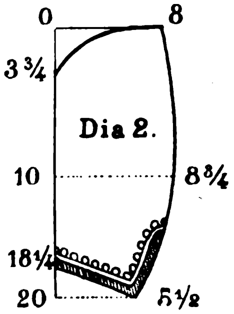
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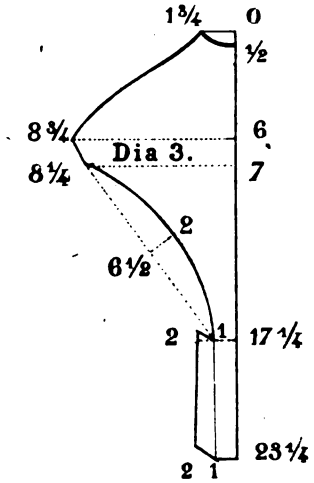
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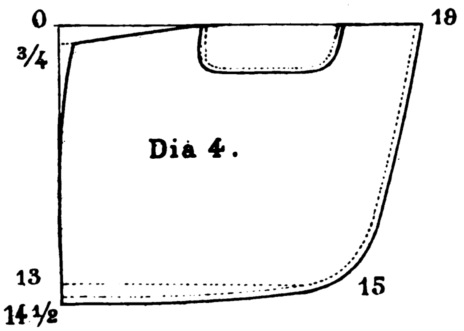
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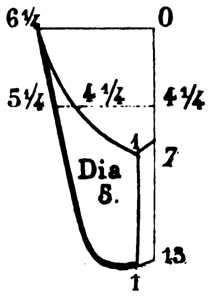
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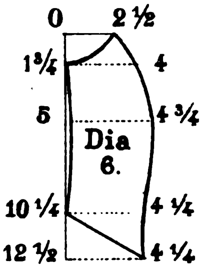
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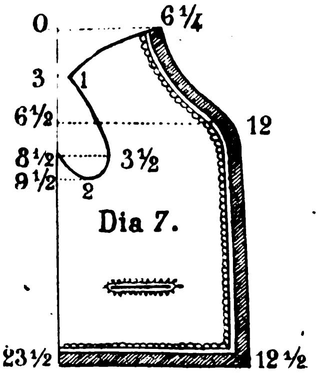
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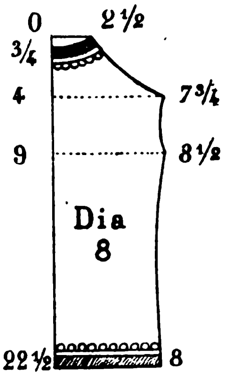
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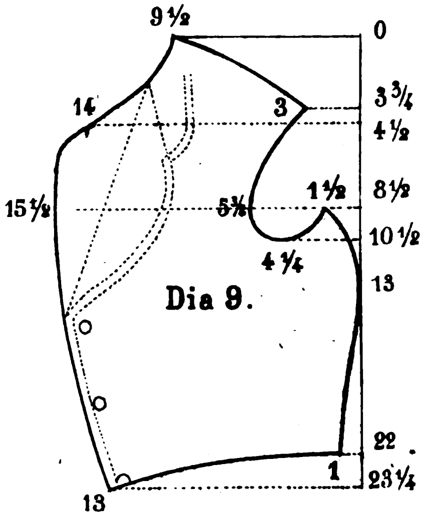
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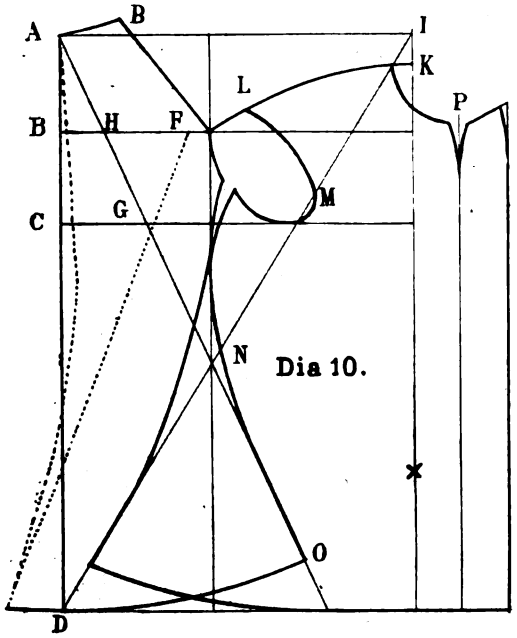
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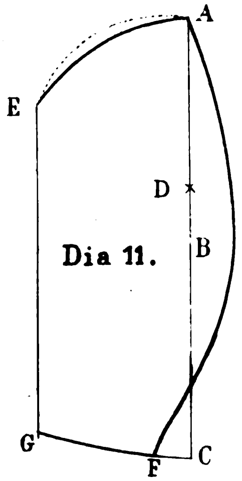
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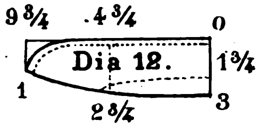
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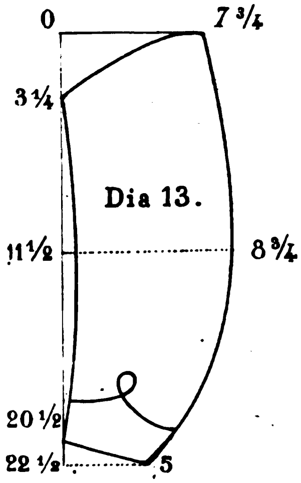
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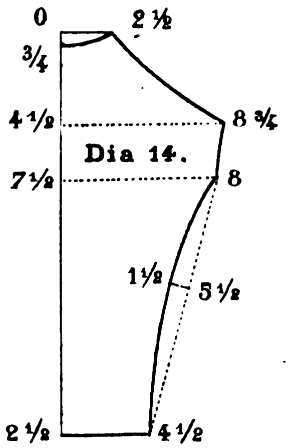
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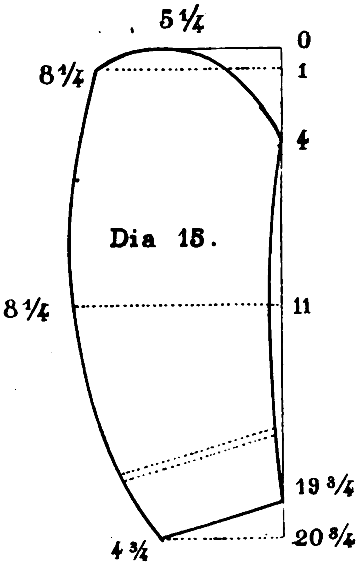
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Lith. Michelet.

I now on the board, I should be perfectly satisfied to be paid.

There are many reasonable men among the working tailors of London, who will admit my reckoning to be fair and just. I am not influenced by any pecuniary motive in my advocacy, but solely with a desire to see this difference brought to a satisfactory termination. I shall be happy if any remarks of mine may lead to a calm discussion of the subject, and prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the scenes we witnessed last season, and which were so detrimental to the interest of both employer and employed.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"An Old Tailor."

Fitting up	hour 1
Sewing on lapels, side-body, back, and waist	3
Pressing and basting in the canvas	2½
Padding lapels and putting in two pockets	1½
Piecing breast-facings and putting in breast-pocket	1½
Pressing forepart and sewing buttons and tape	1½
Basting over foreparts	1½
Stitching the edges	2½
Button-holes	3
Felling over the foreparts and back	3
Sewing in sleeves and shoulder-seams	2
Pressing the foreparts	1½
Closing the coat	½
Making the sleeves	3½
Preparing the collar, padding, and stitching	3
Covering and pressing	1
Sewing on the collar	1
Pressing the coat	1
	34½
Extras—Side-body stitched	1½
Breast-facings, six rows	1
	37

Or total, at 7d. per hour, £1 1s. 7d.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

We are evidently on the eve of a great change in our trade, and the circumstance demands the attention of all employers, to combine for their common interest.

There would appear to exist a great sore among the working tailors—viz., the introduction of the *machine*. The men strive their utmost, by a determined combination, to monopolize all the advantages to be gained by using it. I believe in the truth of a very old maxim—"Live and let live;" and I know several respectable employers who also have a regard for the injunction, and are desirous of carrying it out in practice.

Since Melton cloths have been so generally worn, it has become a rule in many firms to have the double-stitching on the edges done by the machine. Now, the log of last year makes the double-stitching an *extra*. I should be glad to know what would be considered fair when the sewing of the edges is done by the machine. I admit that it would take more time to prepare them for the machine than if the work had to be done by hand; but the question is, will it take anything like the time to baste that it would to sew them once. I decidedly state that it will not, and that it is unreasonable to assert to the contrary. Many firms have actually been paying two hours to their men, to allow the *machine* to perform the work for which they were paid in the price of the garment. I have noticed in several houses that coats sewn by the machine are made in considerably less time than by hand, and yet they have paid two hours more for them. This does not seem common sense. I admit it was practised by the largest firm in our trade in the metropolis, when first introduced, but they have never regretted having established this precedent but once, and that is ever since.

Had the men basted and prepared the edges in exchange for the assistance the machine afforded them, it would have been more consistent; they would even then have benefited by it. Their argument seems to be, "it has been done," and that necessarily constitutes it "to be right;" but *twenty* wrongs never yet made *one* right.

I contend that it is not just to expect the employer to pay extra to the workman when the work is performed by the machine, and I trust there will be a stand against so gross an act of injustice.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

"Scrutator."

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary Festival of this Institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Stafford, had promised to take the chair, but a severe attack of bronchitis prevented his lordship from fulfilling his engagement. In his unavoidable absence, the duties of president were very ably discharged by RUTHVEN PYM, Esq.

The toasts of "Her Majesty the Queen," "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," having been most cordially drunk, the CHAIRMAN next proposed that of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers."

In a brief but forcible speech, the CHAIRMAN then gave "Success to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen-Tailors." He informed the company that the asylum, which was situate at Haverstock Hill, was founded in February, 1837, for journeymen-tailors and the widows of pensioners, the erection of an asylum for the reception of the journeymen, and, if married when elected, their wives. The pensioners are elected by ballot, and the votes are accumulative, the numbers polled by an unsuccessful candidate at one election being carried to his credit at the next subsequent one, and so on from time to time, until success shall have been secured. The charity was most catholic, as its benefits were extended to journeymen-tailors of every nation and creed incapacitated for labour, who had subscribed for a given period to its funds. The freehold site for the building, together with the cost for the erection of six houses and the chapel, as also for the endowment of the latter, was generously given by the late President of the Institution, John Stultz, Esq. He was glad to say that as many as 227 pensioners had been placed on the funds since the foundation, and there were 95 at the present time. Each of them is allowed £20 16s. a year, with coals, medicine, and medical attendance. During the past few years death had removed several of their earlier friends, and it was, therefore, most important that others should step forward and supply their places. The charity was one thoroughly deserving their warmest sympathy. He wished that all balance-sheets which had been placed in his hands that year were as satisfactory as this one. He found that they had £15,000 in Consols, and £5000 in railway bonds. This proved there was very careful management. He deeply regretted the absence of the noble lord who was to have taken the chair, and especially the cause which had prevented his being present. He trusted, however, that the imperfect manner in which he had fulfilled the post would not interfere with their generous purpose, but hoped that the appeal which he was permitted to make would be heartily responded to.

The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

Subsequently the President, Mr. Robert M'Callan, proposed the health of the Chairman, which, having been acknowledged, other toasts were given and duly replied to, including those of "The President, the Vice-Presidents, and Board of Directors;" "The Chaplain, and Medical and Legal Officers;" "The Guests of the Evening;" "The Stewards, and the Stewards Elect."

The proceedings, which were of a very agreeable character, were enlivened by a selection of music, which was sung, under the direction of Mr. Edwin Gray, by Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Palmer, Mr. Young, Mr. Richard Temple, and Mr. Montem Smith.

In response to the Chairman's appeal, the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Hall, announced that the subscription-list amounted to nearly £600.

* * *

One would almost be inclined to imagine that the caterers of fashion to our neighbours had foreseen the inclement weather we were to have, in composing their styles for this season, as shown by the dress illustrated on the figures on the large plate.

The back view of a Chesterfield, represented on the first figure, presents no novelty in form. The seams are lapped and double-stitched, the front double-breasted, with a broad lapel cut on, and square at top. There are five holes worked in it. The sleeve is wide to below the elbow, and reduced at the hand, plain, with cuff formed by two or three rows of stitching. Collar square at the end, but not quite so broad as the lapel; 2 inches in the stand, and 2½ in the fall. Edges double-stitched, and buttons on the foreparts enclosed within a double line of stitching. Deep flaps at front of skirts, with pockets, one outside the left forepart, and a ticket-pocket on the right side.

We have, on the second and third figures, an illustration of the present style of lounge-jacket. It is short, not very full, cut well away at the bottom of the front-edge, and buttoned up close to the neck. Three holes and buttons at front. Easy sleeve, smaller at the hand and plain. Opening at bottom of each side-seam, and the corners rounded. Collar low in the stand, rather deeper in the fall, and the end well forward.

Figure 4.—Single-breasted morning-coat, broad and long turn to the front; medium lapel, square at top; collar to run on at front, but not so wide as lapel, without light. Easy sleeve, waist of a moderate length, skirt short and full. Edges turned in and stitched.

The riding-jacket shown on the figure of a lady is cut in the form of a *Zouave* jacket behind, but rather more fitting at front. It is high in the neck, and fastened at front by buttons and holes, but they do not extend to the bottom. Full sleeve, with a deep round cuff, formed by a broad braid as on the edges.

Agreeably with our usual custom at this season of the year, we present our readers with an engraving illustrating the prevailing and newest styles of ladies' riding-habit and jacket. The former is more generally worn, and perhaps better adapted to the majority of the fair equestrians. We will notice it in the first place. The pattern we give in diagram will convey to our readers an idea of all the proportions and of the general shape of this garment. It is single-breasted, fastened at front with hooks and eyes or with buttons and holes; but for the latter it will be necessary to allow on at the front of our pattern. Even when there are hooks and eyes, there are buttons sewn on on the left forepart. The waist is moderate only in length, as it is found an advantage in riding. The forepart is cut as long under the arm as the figure will admit and the run of the bottom-edge will allow, as it is not very long at front. The forepart-skirt is small, and the back-skirt made with a single plait at each side, and pressed down small at the bottom. It is lined with cloth, and sometimes interlined with black linen or a thin canvas, to give it firmness. The sleeve is easy, but not large, moderate width at the hand, and a cuff formed by braid either pointed or as shown on the figure, with a circle formed on the top-edge. The edges are trimmed with a silk braid sewn on flat, and small-size ball buttons are worn. The body, back, and sleeves are lined with a light-coloured silk, stitched in rows or squares, with a thin flannel underneath, and a small amount of wadding at front of the scye and at the point of the bosom. Horsehair is still much used in the forepart. It will be necessary to keep the bottom-edge of the forepart very easy, to allow freedom over the top of the train, and cause the habit to fall well in at the actual hollow of the body. We prefer two pieces being taken out under the bosom, as it produces a better shape, and does away with the abrupt point at the top of the one seam; it is especially better, now that so little wadding is used.

A very smart style of riding-jacket is represented on two of the figures. The back is cut broad across to the back-scye, which is about 2 inches wide. It is cut with a handsome curve at the side-seam, and not too narrow at the hollow of the waist, and from thence with a spring to the bottom, both at the back-seam as well as at the side-seam, to allow for the substance of the top of the train. At front it is cut like a waistcoat without a collar, but rather high in the neck, and is fastened to the bottom by four loops and olivets. It is cut easy, so that there should not be any strain between the loops. One or two fishes are taken out under the bosom, according to the make of the figures. The bottom of the forepart is rounded at front. The sleeve is moderate upwards, and close at the hand; there is a small wing at the top. We have represented a very effective trimming on the edges, which, carefully made, is exceedingly pretty. The bottom of the side-body-seam under the arm is left open, and the corners rounded off, to prevent any binding on the hip. This style of jacket is best suited to light colours in Melton cloth, and on a well-made and young lady shows to great advantage.

The train of the habit, as shown by the pattern in diagram we published in the March number, is very different in shape to that we have frequently described. It is not cut more than a quarter of a yard longer than the walking length. On referring to the description of this form of train, our readers will find the full particulars for making it up. The band is lined with black silk, and the opening at the side faced with the same. The pocket is made of black alpaca.

Blue is much worn, and a light rich shade is becoming more fashionable. Invisible green, claret, and a full shade of brown in ladies' cloth are also worn. The light mixtures in Tweed or Melton, and small diagonals, are still adopted for young ladies or the sea-side. They are made as just described, with braid to match. Sometimes the trimming is formed by a narrow velvet ribbon, and of a contrasting colour for effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1269 and 1270.

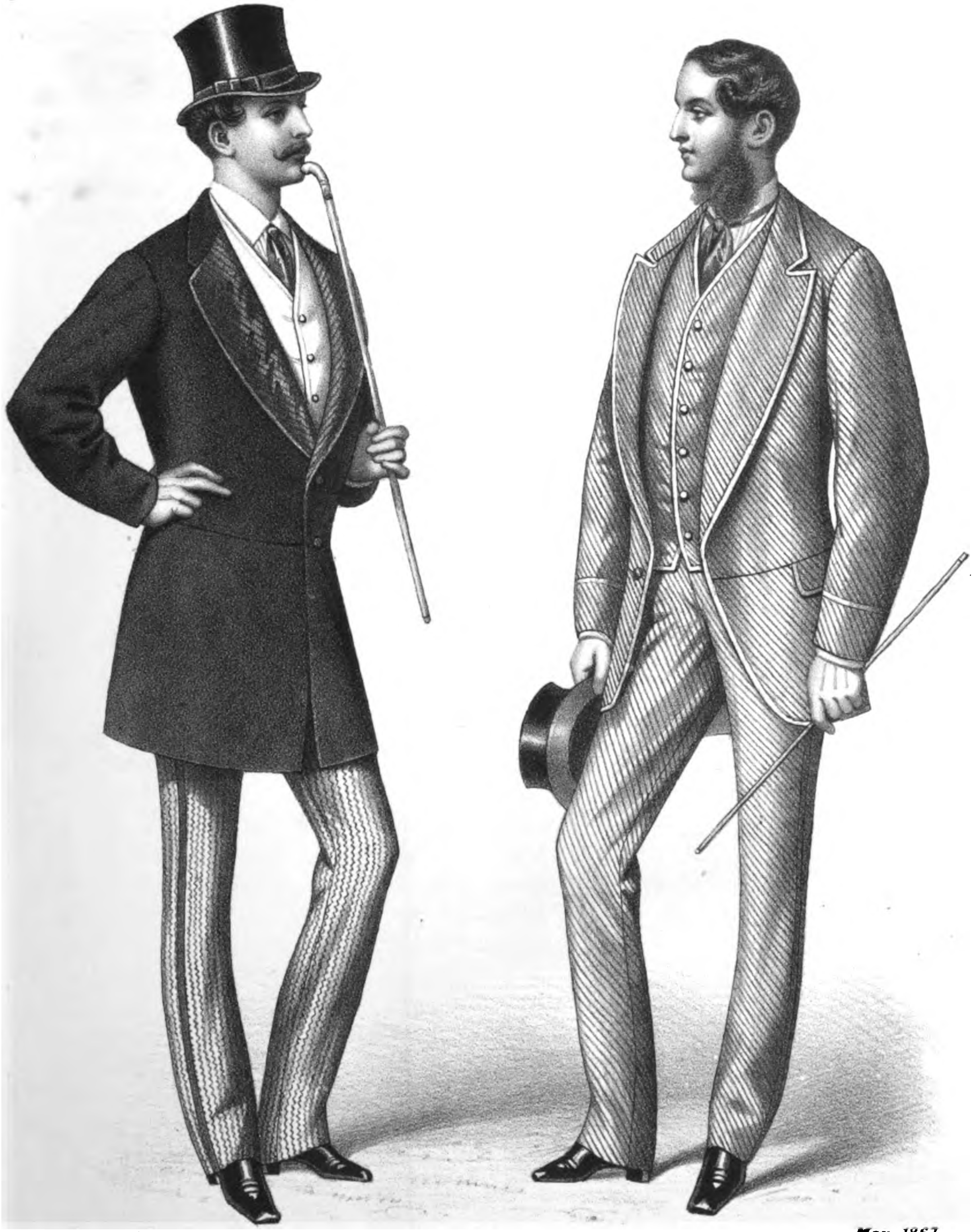
Diagrams 1, 3, 5, 6, and 13, are the pattern of the most fashionable style of Lady's Riding-Habit, which is also illustrated on one of the figures of the single plate published with our present number, with the exception of the difference in the form of the neck and of the front. As shown on the diagram, the waist is moderately long, but care should be taken not to carry this to an extreme, as in the exercise of riding there is always a disposition for the habit-body to work up, when wrinkles will necessarily be formed under the arm. The back is rather broad across to the back-scye, which is not so deep as last described. The back is narrow at the bottom. There are two plaits taken out under the bosom, as the effect is improved by this plan, especially as it is not usual to put so much wadding in the breast as was formerly worn. Both edges of the side-body (diagram 6) are stretched down in closing it to the back and forepart. The front of the forepart is cut on the principle of a morning-waistcoat without a collar, but it will not be necessary to sew one on. The jacket-skirt terminates at front (where sewn on to the bottom of the forepart) in a point. The back-skirt is very narrow at the bottom when made up.

We published a pattern of the train in our last number, to which we refer our readers for the full particulars and shape. It will be seen that there is a considerable alteration in the form as it is there shown and in the method of making it up; and a great advantage will be found in the economy of the quantity of cloth now required, compared with the full and long train formerly worn. We beg to repeat that all the several quantities affixed to the different points and lines refer to the divisions on the graduated measures, the original pattern being produced to 17 inches breast.

Diagrams 2, 7, and 8, are the pattern of a favourite form of jacket for little boys when they pass to the tailor's hands. The forepart is cut straight at front, and the neck moderately low, as there is not any collar. The back is whole and broad. The back-scye is deep, and there is but little difference in the width of the back, both at top and bottom of the side-seam. This pattern was drafted for 12 inches breast and waist.

Diagrams 4, 9, 12, 14, and 15, are the pattern of a new style of morning-coat. An attempt has here been made to introduce a change in the general character of the back, by widening the space between the side-seams at the bottom, and leaving out the hip-buttons. There is a back-tacking, as usual.

Diagrams 10 and 11, illustrate the principle of producing a lady's *paletôt*, contributed by a correspondent, whose plan is described in his communication, which appears in our present issue.



Paris. Lacour & Morin dess

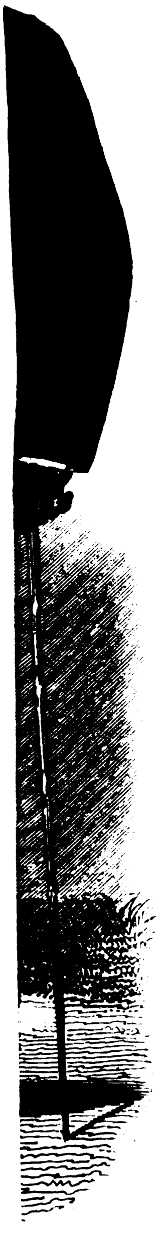
Imp Lemercier & Cie, Paris

May 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W



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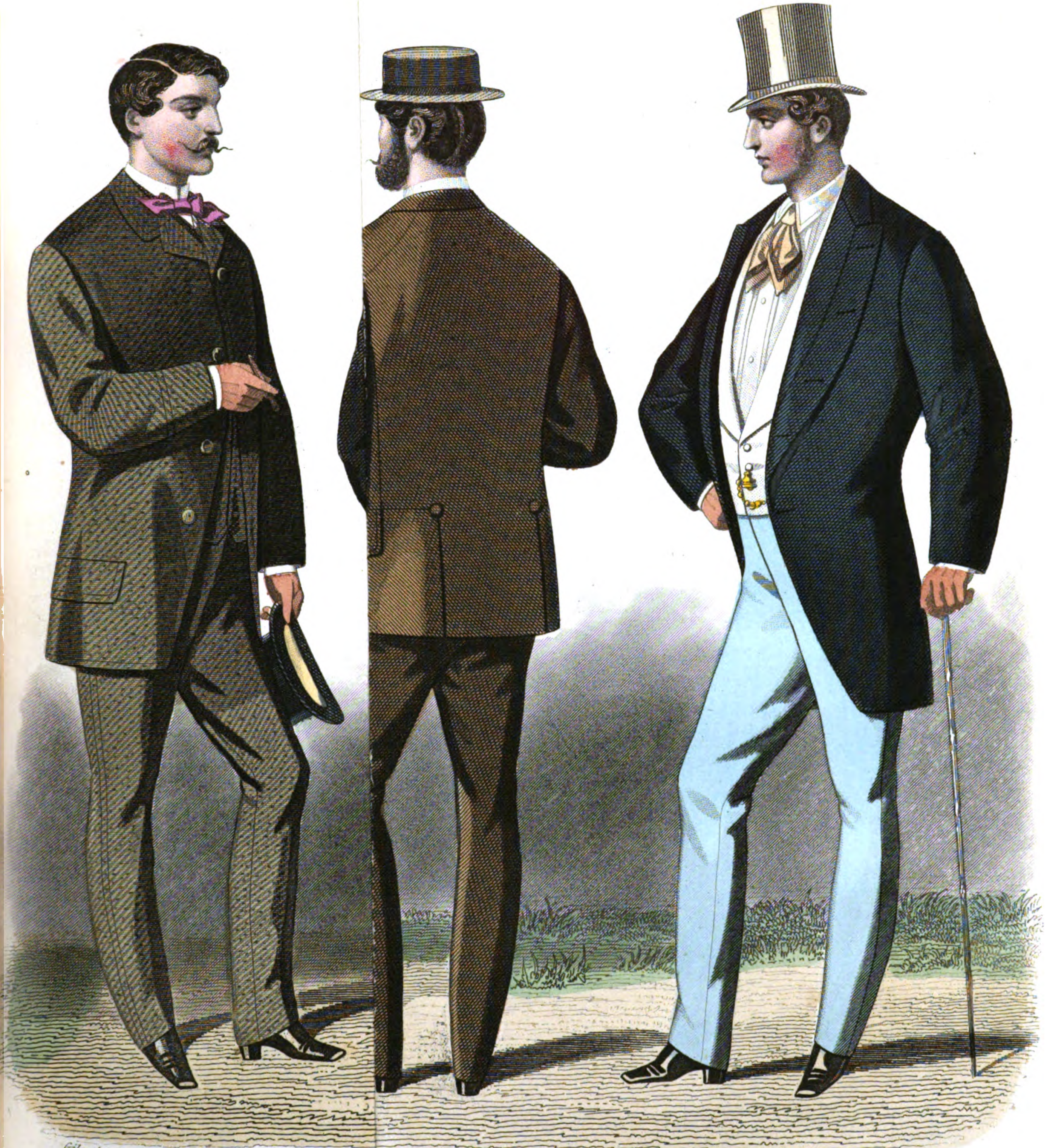

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May 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 253. May 1, 1867. Vol. 22.

STRIKE BY THE JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

A Meeting of the Members of the London Operative Tailors' Protective Association was held on the 22nd ult., at the Alhambra, to hear a report by the Committee of their correspondence with the Master-Tailors' Association, with reference to framing a "time-log." It was numerously attended. The President of the Society, Mr. George Druitt, occupied the chair, and read the correspondence which had passed between the committees of the two associations. He complained of the want of attendance of the masters at the several meetings, and of the inefficiency of some, on one occasion, to discuss the subject for which they had met. He accused the masters of having broken faith with the men, by declining to appoint an arbitrator as had been agreed upon in case of difficulty, and for refusing to accept the log of the men.

The meeting confirmed the decision of the committee, and passed resolutions that a strike should take place against those houses, 88 in number, who had not agreed to accept the log sent in by the Saturday previous.

The fourth resolution, "That any employer agreeing to pay the amalgamated log, shall only be required to pay the same until a 'time-log' is arranged between the men and the Masters' Association, which will be considered the universal 'time-log,'" would tend to show that the decision of the journeymen is not irrevocable. They do not want to force their log on the masters, but are still willing to meet them in committee, and do their best to assist them in framing one which, while binding on them, shall also be the "time-log" for the kingdom. It is much to be desired that some amicable adjustment of this knotty question should be made, as the evil consequences of a lengthened strike at this period of the year, when trade is usually at its best, would seriously affect many classes, and only increase the feeling which will soon begin to show itself on both sides.

We hear already of several masters who have been in business some time and been prosperous, seriously thinking of retiring altogether from business and withdrawing their capital, rather than suffer the vexation and annoyance which repeated strikes, or threats of strikes, cause them. We cannot be surprised at such a determination; for of what benefit is it for a man to harass himself with attending to business, if he do not derive a profit from it to compensate him for the trouble he has in conducting it? or, as put by "S. G. O." in a letter of his on "Employers and the Employed," which appeared in the *Times* paper of the 24th ult.: "If the articles their labour produces are to be so enhanced in the cost of their production as to restrict demand for them, it is folly to expect that capitalists will not seek other fields for themselves."

A Meeting of the Masters was held on the 27th, at the Hanover Square Rooms, but, of course, too late for notice in this number, as we had gone to press.

TIME-LOG OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

We published in the March number some extracts from the revised "log," issued by the above Society, and which now forms the stand in the position assumed by the journeymen towards the Master-Tailors in London. We give further details of the *time* to be paid for various garments, with the mass of extras. We do not envy those persons in large trades whose duty it is on a Friday to take down the log of the different men. Talk about abridged editions of Blackstone, and other writers of eminence whose works are referred to for precedents, why tailors will want to pass an examination as to their ability to retain in memory the numerous extras proposed to be charged by the Society.

CLOSE OVER-COAT.

Close over-coat, single breast, raw, bluff, stoated, or felled edges, two plait pockets, round cuffs, when no cuff, short vent if required, five rows in stand and eight in fall of collar, side linings, skirt facings, with or without shoulder padding, basted on canvas	hours 30
Fly in breast	32½
Double breast	32
Double breast sewed on lapels	33
Each extra row of sewing round edge	3½
Edges bound	hours 3½
Edges piped, seamed, or felled	4
Edges bound with cloth, felled or back-stitched	6
Single overlaid seams, stitched or back-stitched	4
Ditto, if with lapels	5
Double overlaid seams, stitched or back-stitched	8
Ditto, if with lapels	10
Seamed and swelled seams	6
Ditto, if with lapels	8
Stitched or back-stitched, each side of seams	10
Ditto, if with lapels	12
Stoating seams	8
Strapping seams	16
Toll pocket, plain in seam	¾
Ditto, if up and down	1
When pockets in waist-seam, or down in skirt, and none in plaits, extra	1
Swivel tab on collar	1
Fast tab on collar, with two holes and buttons	1½
Fast tab on skirt, with one hole and button	1
Covered buttons, per dozen	1
Covered rings, per dozen	2

All other extras same as dress or frock coat.

TWO OR THREE SEAMED COATS.

Single breast, round cuff, or when no cuff, short vent if required, raw, bluff, stoated, or felled edges, two pockets, three rows in stand and five in fall of collar, with or without linings, canvas and padding basted on	hours 23
Double-breasted, extra	2
Fly in front	2½
If cut down under arms	¾
Ditto, if all way down	1
Each row of sewing round edge	2
Edges bound, felled	2
Edges bound, and facing felled on binding	3
Edges bound, three-quarters on one side, felled	3
Edges bound, three-quarters, back-stitched on outside	4
Edges bound, back-stitched on one side	3
Ditto, on both sides	4
Edges, flat braided	4
Edges flat braided, if back-stitched	6
Single-sewed overlaid seams, stitched or back-stitched	3¼
Double-sewed overlaid ditto	6½
Seamed and swelled seams	5¼
Stitched or back-stitched each side of seams	8½
Back seam taped	¾
Side seams	1½
Facings taped	1½
Back slit	½
Linings stitched or back-stitched instead of felled	1

All other extras as morning or dress and frock coats.

CHESTERFIELD OR SAC COATS.

Single breast, round cuff, or when no cuff with short vent if required, raw, bluff, stoated or felled edges, two pockets, four rows in stand and six in fall of collar, with or without linings, canvas and padding basted on	hours 25½

Double-breasted	hours 2
Fly in front	2½
Flaps per pair	1½
Vent in back, plain	½
Ditto, with bearer, stoated or seamed	1
Each hole and button in vent	¼
If fly in vent, with holes and buttons	1½
Each extra row of sewing round edge	3½
Edges bound	3½
Edges piped, seamed, or felled	4
Edges bound with cloth, felled, or back-stitched	6
Single overlaid seams, stitched or back-stitched	4
Ditto, if with lapels	5
Double overlaid seams, stitched or back-stitched	8
Ditto, if with lapels	10
Seamed and swelled seams	6
Ditto, if with lapels	8
Stitched or back-stitched, each side of seams	10
Ditto, if with lapels	12
Stoating seams	7
Strapping seams	14
Single-pricked overlaid seams	10
Double-pricked overlaid seams	30
Single-pricked round bottom	4
Double-pricked round bottom	8
Single-pricked edges	6
Double-pricked edges	18
Each row round hand, above two	¼
Each row round hand, above two, if pricked	1
Bottom faced round with cloth	1
Bottom faced round with leather	4
Fast cape, plain	1½
Fast cape, and pricked below seam	2½
Swivel tab on collar, single pricked	1½
Fast tab on collar, double pricked	2
Loose tab, double pricked, with five holes	4
Flap and pocket	1½
If double stitched	2
If single pricked	3
Double pricked	4
Waterproof shoulders and sleeve-heads	2
Collar arch three-eighths of an inch	6
Ditto, half-inch, straight rows, extra	2
Fly, double pricked, extra	2
Linings stitched or back-stitched, instead of felled	1½

All other extras same as close Over-coat.

VESTS.

Plain single-breasted, bluff or raw edges, with or without canvas, no collar, not more than six holes and buttons up front, two pockets	hours 8½
Each hole and button above six	¼
Stand collar	½
Prussian collar	1
Roll collar	1½
Edges stoated and stitched, or felled and stitched, or back-stitched	1
*Edges turned in and stitched together	½
Edges stoated, extra	hours ½
Each row of sewing, in edges	1½
Each row of pricking, in edges	2
Bound edges	1½
Ditto, if stitched behind	1
Ditto, when back-stitched on one side and felled on the other	2
Ditto, when back-stitched on both sides	2½
Ditto, with cloth	3
Edges stitched from roll to side-seam	1
Edges piped or corded	1½
Velvet binding	1½
Gold, silver, or tinsel edges	1½
Gold or silver tracing braid, laid on	3
Braid on the flat	2¼
Ditto, if back-stitched, extra	1
Tracing braid, per row	1½
Cord on forepart and collar, per row	2
Border sewn on	3
Cuts in gorge or scye, per pair	¼
Ditto, if stitched, per pair	½
Elbowed cuts in gorge, per pair	½
Cut from side-seam to pocket	¼
Cuts and puffs, per pair	½
Puffs going in from side-seam to pocket	½
Ditto, from bottom to pocket plain seam	¾
Ditto, if stitched once round	1
Ditto, if stitched twice round	1½
Cuts taken out from bottom to the pocket plain seam	½
Ditto, if stitched or rantered	1
Ditto, through the pocket	¾
Ditto, if stitched	1½
Puffs in back	½
Ditto, stitched or back-stitched	1
Vents in side	½
Back-straps, making	¾
Short ditto ditto	½
Covered back-straps	½
Putting on back-straps, or strings from side-seam, per pair	½
Ditto, ditto, short	¼
Single backs	1
Back or back-lining, felled or stitched	¾
Wadding or flannel tacked in	¼
Extra wadding in breast	½
Wadding stitched in five straight rows	1
Taping side-seams	½
Ditto, and shoulder-seams	1
Eyelet holes	½
Ditto, with loose facing	1
Covered buttons, per dozen	1
Shanking buttons, per dozen	1
Rings, or wire buttons, covered and stitched, per doz.	1½
Stitching or tacking behind buttons	¼
Patch pockets, each	1
Flaps, per pair	1
Fly in breast	1½
Ditto, if with sham buttons	2
Vests made up single	8½

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* Not to apply to second and third class.

If taped, extra	hours 1½
Embroidered vests, extra	1½
Seal or other skin vest, extra	2
Ditto, if double-breasted, extra	3
Felling silk inside roll	1½
Fast tabs for button-up	3
Full basting vest	2
Rough basting	1
Basting back in, fly, and buttons	¾
White, buff, or scarlet	1

LOCK-OUT BY THE MASTER-TAILORS IN PARIS.

Many of our readers may either have seen paragraphs in the daily papers, or have heard from friends in the trade, of meetings lately held in Paris by the journeymen, and of the demand made by them for an advance upon the wages they have been receiving. Various statements have been circulated as to the exact increase which they have asked. It would appear that in all probability it has ranged from 30 to 40 per cent. on the scale of wages usually paid by respectable houses in our trade. Deputations from the journeymen's associations in this country have been over, and assisted at the various meetings, and have held out every encouragement for the men to persevere in the position they had assumed, promising to contribute to their support while out of work, and the assurance that they would not be supplanted by any emigration of journeymen from this country.

Propositions were made by the masters in the hopes that a satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at, to the mutual advantage of both parties interested in the settlement of the question; but, although the services of a retired member of the trade had been enlisted to make such propositions as had been considered equitable, unfortunately the men were deaf to his arguments and to the advice he gave them, and persisted in declining to withdraw their demands.

On the 16th of last month a circular was issued to the trade by the committee of the Parisian masters, of which we give a translation below. From it our readers will perceive the light in which the demand of the men was viewed by their employers, and how far they were disposed to meet them.

"*Paris, April* 16, 1867.

"Sir and dear Brother Tradesman,

"The Master-Tailors of Paris, feeling it impossible to submit to the exorbitant demands comprised in the log presented to them in the name of the journeymen, have intimated to them the determination arrived at by the committee of masters. This decision left an opening for an amicable discussion of the question, and especially respected the free action of both parties. As a proof of the unfavourable feeling on the part of the men, several houses have offered to increase the scale of wages 10 per cent. to those men working by the piece. They declined to accept it, and by their refusal assisted in keeping up the strike, and exercised a prejudicial influence, by intimidation and threats, over the majority of the men, who were well disposed towards the masters, and quite willing to continue their work.

"In this deplorable position, which, while it compromised the interests of masters and men, also seriously affected several branches of trade, the Master-Tailors, seeing the impossibility of their being able to cause the law to be respected, have come to the determination of closing their workshops on Friday next, at nine o'clock, unless the men had resumed their work by that hour.

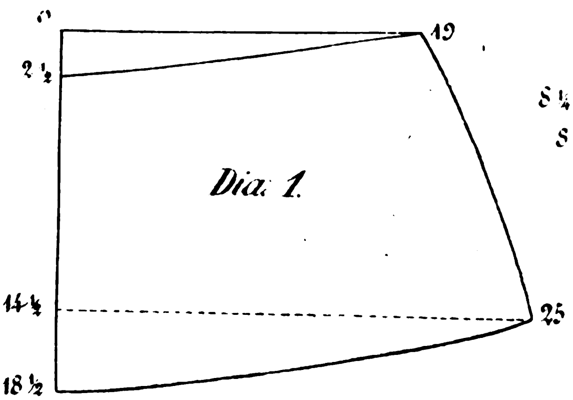
"Considering, however, that it would be unjust to comprise in this general measure those workmen who had not mixed themselves up with the "strike," the committee have resolved that, although no work should be given to them, they should receive a temporary allowance, under the express stipulation that they shall not do any kind of work, and the committee propose establishing a fund for this special purpose.

"For the Association,

"Jansens, Sen., *President*.

"Auguste, Barye, Gaillard, Kezler, Malaurie, P. Masquillier, Renard, Schrader, and Troin, *Members of the Committee*."

This threat has been carried out, and at the present time the workshops of the leading houses are closed, and trade at a complete standstill. The masters are determined not to give way to the preposterous demands of the men, and equally resolved to submit to any personal sacrifice and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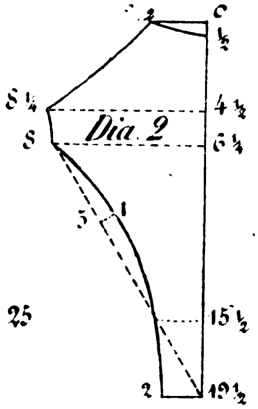
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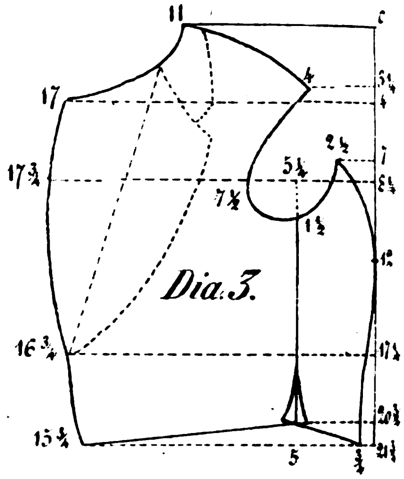
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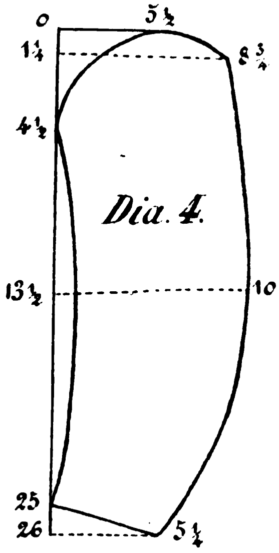
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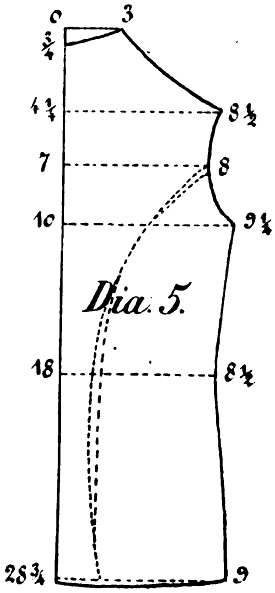
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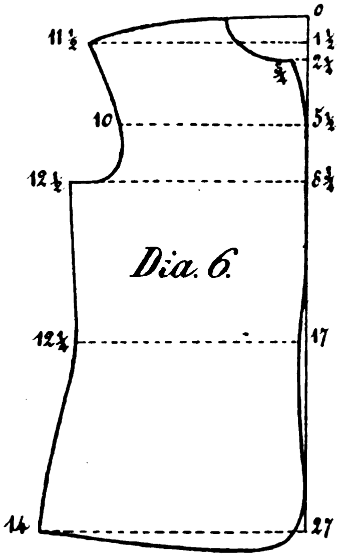
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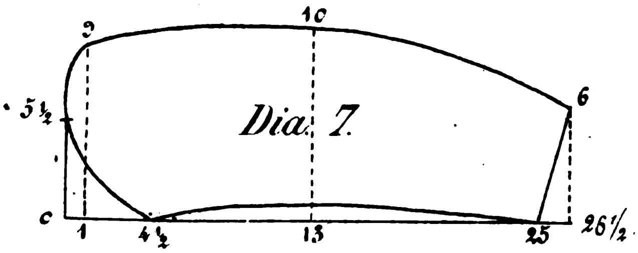
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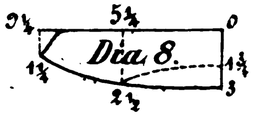
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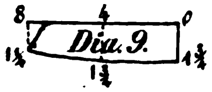
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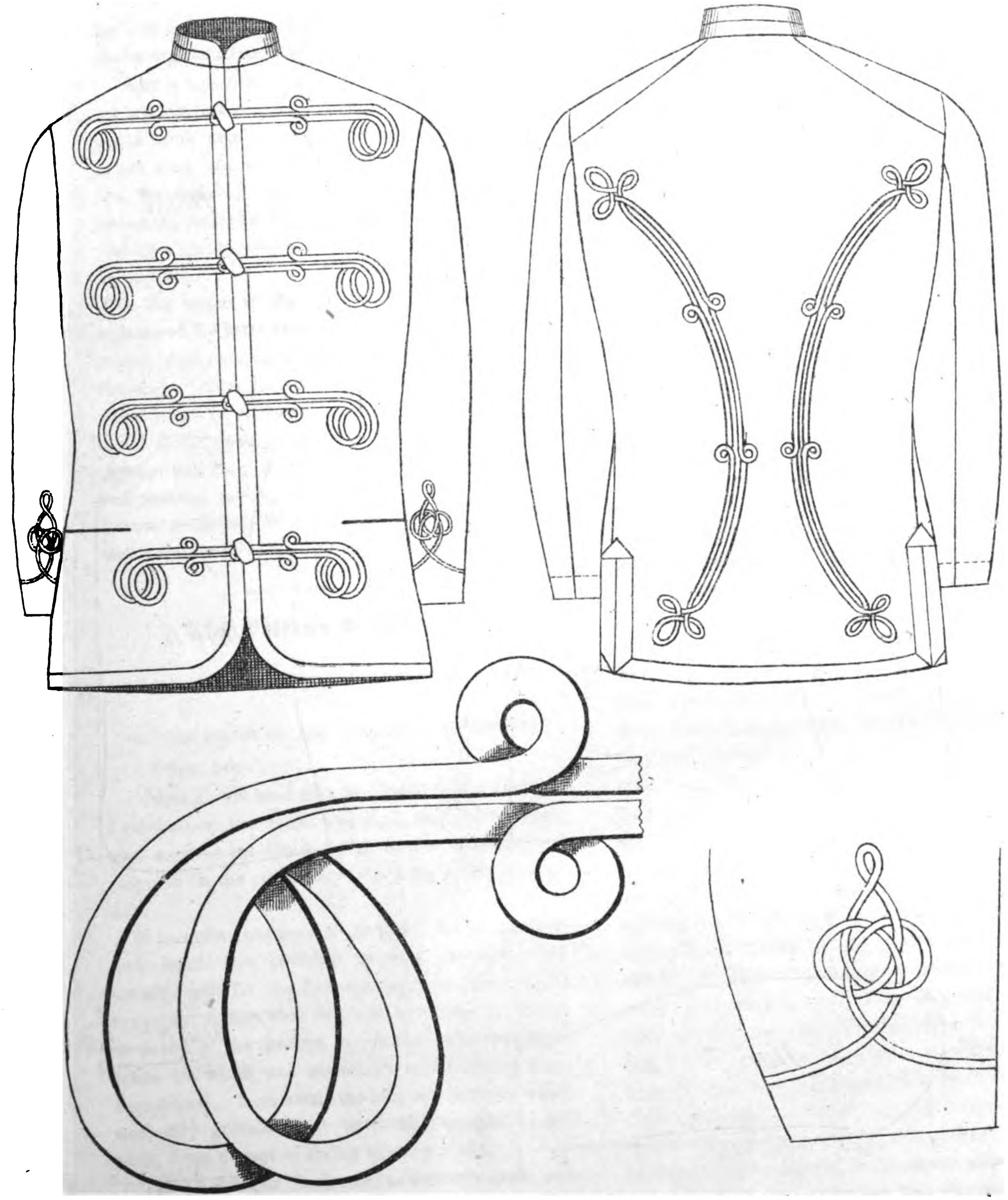


E.C. Minister.

inconvenience rather than be coerced into relinquishing their right of making their own arrangements for conducting their business.

There is a peculiar feature in this strike, that it is not brought to bear upon "ready-made" shops. One would think that if prices paid by the higher class tailors were not considered sufficiently remunerative, the scale of wages by which the men must necessarily work for those houses who undersell the first-class trades, would be still less acceptable to the journeymen.

In the event of the rupture being obstinately maintained by both parties, it follows as, a matter of course, that eventually trade will be diverted from the higher class houses and transferred to others, where it can be executed without any inconvenience either to the customer or to the master. The journeymen will then see the result of their ill-judged and suicidal policy, but too late to remedy the disastrous consequences to themselves and others whom they have involved in their social decline.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Although not what may be termed an "old tailor," I remember how trade was done, say thirty years ago, and cannot blind myself to the inferiority so palpable in the execution of the work of the present day.

It has often occurred to me that if the journeymen now think it a hardship to work for the prices usually paid for the different garments, what would they say, if they were required, by change of fashion or fancy of the masters, to put the same amount of trade in which was customary at the time I have mentioned. I am afraid the majority of them would not only grumble, but be totally unequal to the task, from a want of ability to carry it out.

Take a dress or frock coat, as formerly made, and for which 16s. 6d. to 18s. was considered a fair price between master and man. Think of the collar, sometimes from 2¾ to 3 inches in the stand, and rather deeper in the fall. Conjure up to imagination the amount of sewing in the rows of stitching on the stand; and, again, the work in the padding of the fall, together with the really good pressing, and take into account the substance of the padding then used.

Take, again, the padding of the lapels; what a labour of stitches, and pressing into form. Breast-facings all well stitched in rows, or fancy designs. Edges made raw, and stitched as they used to be stitched. Waist-seam rantered. Sleeve with cuff and three holes and buttons. Six holes invariably in each lapel. Side-edges to the plaits. Compare a modern coat as usually made, and what a difference we find in the amount of labour. We had good tailors in those days, men who could undertake a plain garment or a uniform, and who were thorough masters of their business.

If we take a pair of trousers, say with "split-fall," top-welts sewn on, as also the frog-mouth welts, pockets, fob with welt, waist-bands sewn on, puff behind, strap-buttons at bottom, and frequently of kersey or milled cassimere, both stubborn and hard articles to sew—what comparison can there be between such trousers and those now made up? Fly-front, no waistbands nor strap-buttons; a cash-pocket, or at most side or French pockets; and of soft articles through which the needle runs without the least pressure. Why, it would not take much more than half the time to make a pair of trousers now; and yet, according to the breeches makers' log, the price for trousers as I have described was 5s. 4d., and that log was always considered a good one for the men. If we make a comparison between a Frock Great-coat or a Chesterfield as now worn, made of soft articles, and with little trade in them, and the old style of great-coat of milled cloth, with lapels sewn on, and a collar, almost a cape in proportions, cuffs, flaps at the waist, with pockets under, long skirts reaching to below the calf. What would some of the men of the present day say if they had such a coat put into their hands, and told the price which would be paid for it? I fancy I see the look of disgust and indignation at the affront offered them, and yet I have no recollection that the men of the period I name considered themselves martyrs to their position, or hardly dealt with by their masters. Plenty of them would turn out a garment *under* the time they were paid for it, and that without necessitating any very great exertion on their part.

I should be afraid to touch upon uniforms, for the men of this day know nothing about them; or at least their idea of uniforms, from the specimens they may have made, cannot assist them in the slightest in realizing the making of a uniform coat or jacket as formerly worn. It was really a pleasure then to see an Artillery or a Hussar jacket turned out by a first-class workman. It was a picture for the perfection of the work, and the general appearance of the garment.

Journeymen-tailors unfortunately always bore a bad character for insobriety, and I much fear that the statistics of recent times would not show any material alteration in this respect.

If a man choose to sacrifice his Monday and part of the Tuesday, it follows, as a matter of course, that his wages will necessarily be less at the end of the week. He thinks it a hard case that he should be receiving a smaller sum than the six days' work would amount to; and, losing sight of the time he has voluntarily thrown away—generally to the great inconvenience of his employer—tries to make himself believe that he is not sufficiently remunerated for his work, and that to that cause he may fairly attribute the diminution of the sum he has to carry home for the support of his family.

I should be sorry to make any remark which might appear invidious to the men, but, at the same time, masters have an undoubted right to inquire into facts, and not allow themselves to be deceived by specious statements, nor forced to make concessions under fictitious circumstances. I should be but too glad to see some plan carried out which would produce a proper understanding between capital and labour, as the present disturbed state of the trade is harassing in the extreme; and I can see no other result, unless a remedy be effected, than the ultimate withdrawal of capital from ours and other branches of trade, when the employment of it is attended with such annoyances.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

X.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1274 and 1275.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8, are the pattern of the single-breasted frock-coat illustrated on the first figure of the engraving representing English costume.

Diagrams 4, 5, 6, and 9, are the pattern of the new Regulation Patrol-Jacket, recently ordered to be substituted for the double-breasted undress frock-coat lately worn by officers of the infantry. We published the full particulars in our last number, but, as we then stated, the sheet of patterns was in hand before the official order was issued from the War Office. It is not usual to make this jacket close-fitting, although we are aware that some few houses cut them rather more shapely to the figure than shown on our diagram. If it be borne in mind that the waist-belt is worn *under* the jacket, and that the hilt of the sword and the guard necessarily take up a certain space, it will be obvious that a fitting garment would be exceedingly inconvenient to the wearer. A sufficient degree of ease should be allowed to enable the officer to pass his hand freely to his sword. Besides the pattern in diagram, to render our information complete, we have given the front and back views of the jacket, showing the position and the proportion of the trimming. We have also given, in full size, a drawing of one of the loops on the breast, and a representation of the Austrian knot on the sleeve, drawn to one-fourth of the original size.

This jacket is cut without a seam at the centre of the back, but it may be shrunk in if required. Sometimes the back is cut narrow at the hollow of the waist, and the side-seam of the forepart hollowed to give a little spring at the bottom. Other houses cut the back in the form of a lounge-jacket, and form the trimming of the side-seams to the style ordered by the authorities.

* * *

On the first figure of the engraving, representing the prevailing types of Parisian costume, we have a single-breasted lounge-jacket, well cut off at the bottom of the front-edge, and fastened with one button and hole near to the gorge. A small lapel is cut on from the top hole of the five in the forepart. The sleeve is moderate in width, without button and hole or opening at the hand, but a cuff formed by a double stitching. The collar is still worn low in the stand, but deeper in the fall, and to lie on the coat with freedom on the bottom-edge. It is rounded at front, but the lapel is square. Deep flaps across the foreparts, low down, with pockets. Edges turned in and double-stitched.

The back view of the jacket just described is shown on the second figure. The back is cut whole, and an opening left at the bottom of each side-seam, with the corners slightly rounded.

We have a smart little morning-coat illustrated on the third figure. It is rather long in the waist; the hip-buttons about 3 inches apart; side-seam well curved; back-scye 2 inches deep; and the back a good width across to the scye, so as to give the broad shoulder-strap shown on the figure. The neck is short, and the coat fastened close up to the gorge, without any turn to the front-edge. Five holes and buttons at front. Collar low in the stand, a little deeper in the fall, front rounded off. Sleeve easy to the arm, plain at the hand. Skirt short and flat; slightly rounded off at the bottom of the front-edge. Flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under. Edges turned in and stitched.

The costume of the little boy—the idea of which is borrowed from the dress worn by the Breton peasants—is pretty and effective. It consists of a loose jacket reaching to the top of the hip, and full Knickerbockers. The jacket is cut broad in the back at the top and bottom of the side-seam. The front of the forepart is fastened with buttons and holes—the latter worked in the short loops at the front-edge. There is no collar. There are pointed flaps with pockets under in the skirts, which are cut off at front at an angle. The sleeve is easy, and a deep round cuff formed by the braid used for the edges and loops.

Knickerbockers are cut very full. A braid is sewn down part of the side-seam, and three loops formed on each side of it.

We have novelty in the style of the back shown on the fifth figure. The back of the coat is cut somewhat in the form of that of a lounge-jacket; but instead of the side-seams terminating at the hip-buttons, it is continued some distance beyond, but only the upper portion of it, as the back skirt is cut on in the usual form. The front is fastened by three holes and buttons, and has but a moderate turn. The sleeve is wide upwards, but small at the waist, and plain.

Collar low in the stand, deeper in the fall, to form a curve on the bottom-edge, and sit quite free to the neck.

The double-breasted morning-coat, illustrated on the last figure, is bold in character, and much in the style made by some of the leading houses in this country, but there is no waist-seam, a fish being taken out under the arm, or a side-body sewn in, as in a *paletôt*. The waist is rather long. The back is broad across to the back-scye, but narrow in proportion at the bottom. The side-seam is curved to the ordinary extent. The lapel is broad, and well rounded at the centre, so as to give width to the turn. It terminates in a point at the bottom hole of the five, and runs in a line with the skirt, which reaches to a little above the knee. The sleeve is plain, and of medium width. Collar in the prevailing style, low in the stand and deeper in the fall, close on the top-edge, but with a swell at the bottom. The end is square, but not quite so broad as the top of the lapel. Edges turned in, and stitched narrow.

Morning-waistcoats are cut rather longer than lately worn. They are single-breasted, with a small roll-collar, and to button up moderately high, or without one. Double-breasted waistcoats are not just now in great favour; the few which are made up have broad lapels cut on, square at top, bowed at the centre, with a narrow collar. There are three holes in the lower part of the lapel, and one at top.

Trousers, as represented, are worn rather closer to the leg, and small at the bottom. The side-seams are generally plain.

* * *

A very smart style of frock-coat is illustrated on the first figure on the smaller engraving of English fashions. It is single-breasted, moderate length of waist, hip-buttons 3 inches apart, side-seam well curved, back-scye 2 inches deep, and the back broad across to the scye. There are only two holes and buttons. A bold turn is allowed on to the front of the forepart from the top button, but the lapel is small. The collar is still narrower at the end, and cut off at right angles. The skirt is short and plain. The sleeve easy to the upper part of the arm, and smaller at the hand. It is quite plain. The front of the forepart is faced to the edge with striped silk serge, and the edges bound narrow with braid, or laid on flat.

The height to which waistcoats without collars are made to button up, and the form of the edge, are well shown on this figure.

A stylish form of morning-coat is represented on the other figure. It is single-breasted, with a bold front, and to turn very low down. The skirt is short and scanty, and rounded off at the bottom of the front-edge. Sleeve easy, and a round cuff formed by a braid. Flaps in the waist-seam. Collar narrow, and square at the end.

Trousers are still cut rather close, but not small at the bottom, excepting by a few houses who pride themselves upon the style which is generally known as "horsey." These trades cut their trousers close all the way down, and hollow the bottom of the top-sides for the instep. Braid down the side-seams is very generally adopted, and tells to great advantage on greys, or the blue and black striped doeskins.

A WORD WITH TAILORS.

In the March number of the *People's Magazine*, there appeared, under the above head, an article which the editor informs his readers was written by a working man. It is too long for us to transfer the whole to our columns, but several of the remarks upon the general condition of journeymen-tailors have so much truth in them, that we shall not need, we feel sure, to apologize for extracting a portion of them.

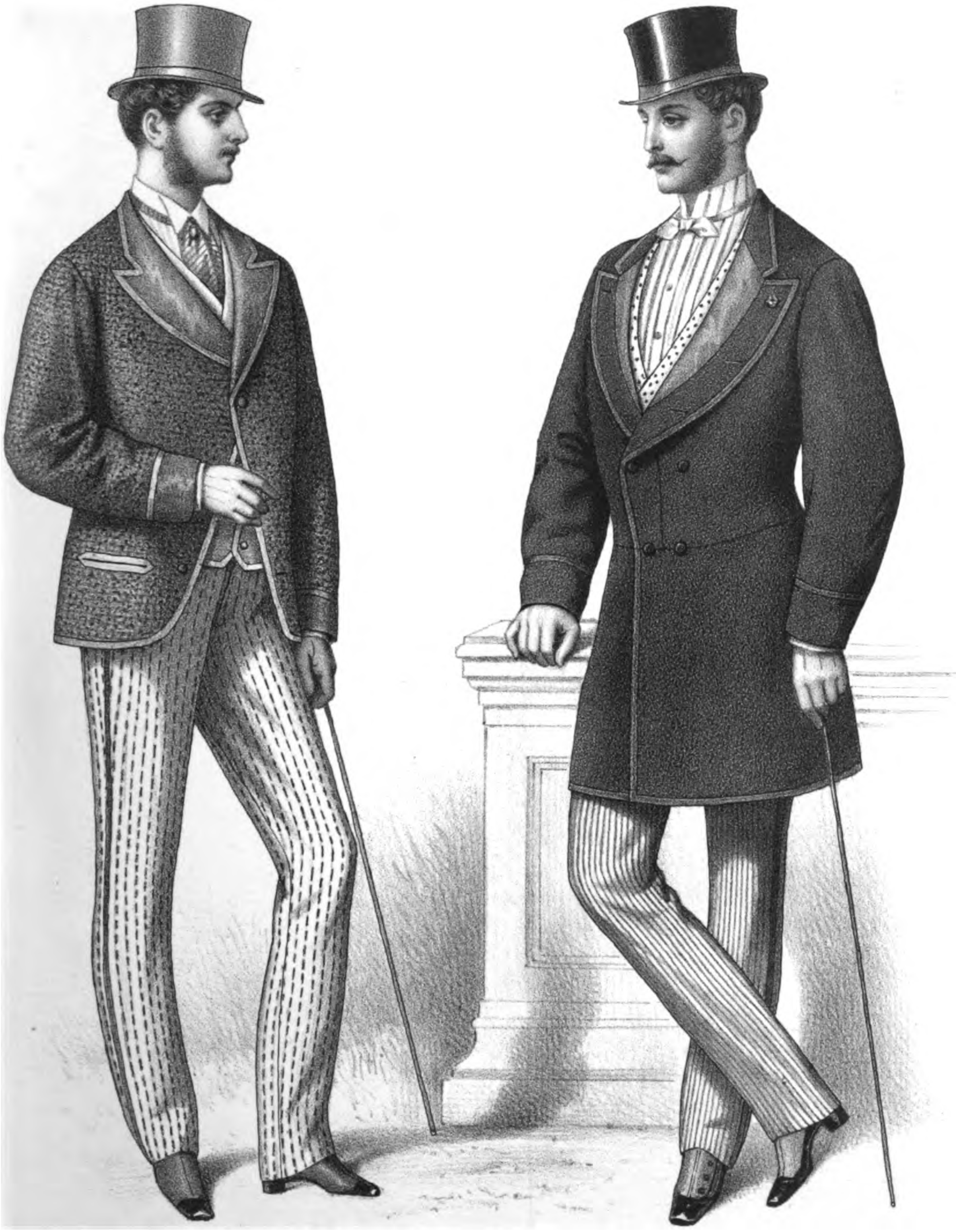
"If you put this question, 'Why are so many journeymen-tailors and shoemakers badly off?' to the journeyman himself, he will be almost sure to reply, 'Because masters pay such a low price for their work, and, even at that low price, they will not give us sufficient to keep us employed all the year round; for, when the gentry are out ot town, we are not able to earn more than a few shillings a week, and very often nothing at all.' No doubt more work brings more money, and higher wages enable them to live better; but why are they so badly off with the wages they have? Why is the inferior workman often no worse off in the slack time than the first-class workman? No tailor or shoemaker can deny this, and therefore his plea ot not being paid sufficient for his work is not the right answer to the question, as we shall see more fully hereafter.

"I shall, therefore, endeavour to state what I believe to be the true reason why so many journeymen-tailors and shoemakers are so badly off directly the work becomes slack.

"They do not lay up for a rainy day when they have plenty of work, and can earn a good sum of money. This is the case with tailors especially. Instead of saving then, they live as though they thought that work would always be plentiful—that it would never be slack again.

"Many men have no work in the slack time because they are so independent and uncertain when there is work, that the master can never depend upon them; and therefore, of course, when the work falls off he gives the little he has, to those men who oblige him in the busy time. * * * If a man would only *make up his mind* to pull the reins a little tight just for one or, if necessary, two seasons, he would then be able not only to get himself out of debt, but even to put something by for the evil time; and this might be accomplished much more easily than he thinks; as he would find, if he looked the matter boldly in the face, and were thoroughly determined to conquer all the little difficulties that hinder his making the first step. To avoid pains we must take pains. * * * He may be on the board from five in the morning till nine at night; but what good does it do him if, so soon as he has finished his work, he hops off and goes straight to the public-house?

"Another great reason why so many journeymen are so badly off, is because they do not belong to a sick club. They have no thought for the future. A man is, perhaps, healthy and strong one week, but may not be so on the next. Some accident or sickness lays him up, and then where is he? In bed; but not, as he should be, in a club. Many a one, though apparently healthy, has the seeds of some disease within him; and, as he has nothing to depend on but his wages, he is a fool not to set aside part of them for a sick club, from which alone—unless he likes to beg or go to the parish—he can get support when ill or past his work."



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Imp Lemercier & C^ie Paris

June 1867.

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

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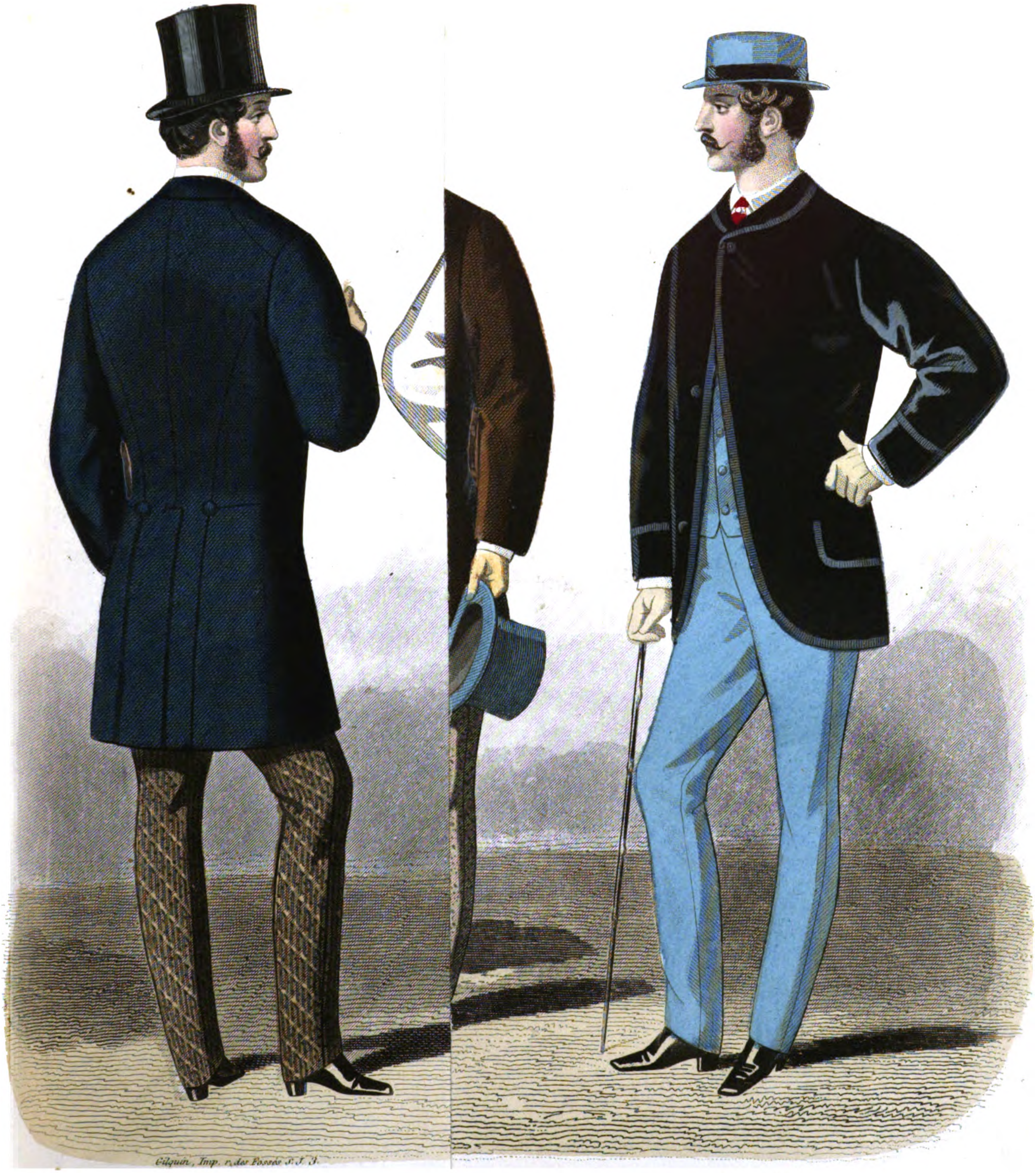


Gilquin, Imp. r. des Fossés S. J. 3.

June 1867.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 254. JUNE 1, 1867. VOL. 22.

THE STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS OF LONDON.

As we informed our readers in our last number, a meeting of the masters was held at the end of April, to take into consideration the course to be pursued with reference to the strike. It was numerously attended by the most influential members of the trade, and the most determined resistance was agreed upon to the unjustifiable demands of the men. They were unanimous in persisting to keep their shops closed against the members of the union, and to employ only those journeymen who were in a position to act for themselves, unrestrained by the dictum of persons who had no interest whatever in the dispute, beyond securing to themselves a good income for their services.

Previous to the commencement of the proceedings a rather singular incident took place, by Mr. Druitt, the President of the Operative Tailors' Association, requesting to be permitted to be present. Mr. Lewis, the President of the Masters' Association, in intimating the circumstance to the meeting, stated that as he was the leader of their opponents, and in a great measure, it was owing to his persuasion and counsel that the men had taken their present action, he saw no reason why he should be admitted. Independently of the *delicacy* of his asking admission or his being present, he thought, from the hostile position he occupied, that he ought to be excluded. As may be supposed, this recommendation was at once agreed to.

It was shown by several speakers that the rise given last year to the men was equal to 17 per cent., and that they now made a further demand, which, if granted, would be equivalent to 25 or 30 per cent. upon the former advance.

Mr. Blackmore very justly remarked that, although a humble individual, he had the advantage of being a practical man, and supported the resolution which had been proposed, because the results of their action were watched by all other trades. "Trades unions were just now on their trial, and the great trial of the season was the strike against the Master-

Tailors. *This strike is only kept up by paid agitators; when once the men join them their freedom is lost; they must follow and obey, to their own ruin as well as that of their wives and families. These are not idle words, they can be corroborated by the men in each of your shops. They have placed themselves in the hands of the executives, and thus they are led. This is a great oppression.*"

It has constantly been stated by the speakers at the several meetings of the journeymen, and in the letters which have been published by them in the daily journals, that the committee of the masters had broken faith with the journeymen, by refusing to appoint an arbitrator as had been agreed upon in the event of cases arising which could not be settled by the joint committees. As this accusation has been extensively circulated, we cannot do better than give the statement made at this meeting by the President, to refute the truth of this charge. He remarked: "When the joint committees met to arrange the log, we proposed that any difference that should arise should be settled by arbitration; but two of the men representing the workmen gave it as their opinion *that this was unnecessary, as they had no doubt but that matters would go on as amicably as their previous negotiations had done, and that arbitration was unnecessary. That any minor points of difference which might arise as they proceeded could be left to the last, and then be very easily disposed of.* He did not agree to this course, and expressed his dissent. He wished that matters of dispute might be arranged by arbitration as an easy means of settlement. He had even prepared a resolution on that point, but *gave way in deference to the opinion of the men's committee.*"

A guarantee-fund of £5587 had been formed to defray expenses, and to show the determination of the masters to resist to the utmost the terms the men wished to impose upon them.

The adjourned meeting was held on the 25th of last month, but, unfortunately, we had gone to press, and could not, therefore, give our readers the particulars of the proceedings. We can, however, inform them, that the masters are as unanimous as ever in their determination not to give way to the demands of the journeymen, and also not to take on again any man formerly in their employ, but who struck against them. Five weeks of the best period of the season have been lost to master and man, and the opportunity which is, under ordinary circumstances, thus afforded to the journeymen to make up for the slack time, has been completely thrown away. Instead of earning from £2 to £3 a week, he may, if a first-class workman, have been receiving perhaps £1 from his society; but even that small sum has been paid by dribblets, as funds came in. Men not competent to earn these wages named, have had a much smaller allowance. Much distress has been experienced by many of the men on strike, with large families, and many have, when coming to their reason, separated from the society, and gone to work, but not in their former shops. It is evident that the strike has had an effect little anticipated by its promoters—viz., that of causing a much larger proportion of the work to be done out of doors. Masters owe this result at least to the agitation, and many journeymen will have cause to bless the movement for the good they have derived from this change. It is the more to be noted, as it was stated some time since that it was contemplated to force masters to have all work done on the premises.

A rumour has somehow got afloat that some gentlemen of position and influence had had an interview with the committee of the journeymen, and, after hearing their account of the dispute between them and their employers, and finding them disposed to have the matter submitted to impartial persons for arbitration, had, or were about to use their influence to bring about a settlement of the question by a compromise.

We find on inquiry that no proposition has been made to the masters, and that if the idea were entertained it would not be carried out.

We are at a loss to understand how any gentleman or gentlemen can mix themselves up with this difficult question, with a hope to reconcile both parties interested, and induce them to make mutual concessions. They cannot possibly understand the merits of the case, and therefore could not urge any argument to convince either party. It is a dispute purely between a portion of the masters and a fraction of the body of journeymen. The latter have demanded a higher scale of wages than that paid by the first houses in the trade, and which they are well aware is considerably in excess of the average rate. While doing this, the much larger portion of the men are busy at work for "slop-houses," "ready-made shops," and houses of minor importance and standing, and of course for much lower prices, and yet are satisfied with their work and their employers. This is an anomaly, and we understand the society has been twitted with it when making an appeal for support by other trades. The masters consider the demands excessive, and refuse to accede to the terms proposed. They consequently, to a certain extent, are limiting their business, and are well supported by their customers, who strongly urge them not to give way.

It has been charged to the Master-Tailors' Association that they did not show any desire to conciliate the men, nor to heal the grievances which were the cause of the difference between them. So far, however, from this being the fact, at one of the meetings of the two committees, some of the masters present, to prove their wish that the men should be paid a fair price for their work, offered to make a coat, and to let the time it took them be considered the time for the log; although, as they observed, having been unused to the needle for many years, it would be at a considerable disadvantage to themselves. But even this liberality was declined, as the men have their log cut and dried; and with them it was "the log, and nothing but the log."

We feel it is but just that the trade should be made acquainted with this circumstance, as it redounds to the credit of the committee of masters, and shows the *animus* of the men.

WORTHY FRUIT OF THE DASTARDLY SYSTEM OF PICKETS AND INTIMIDATION.

There cannot be any difference of opinion as to the infamous system of picketing adopted by trades unions on the occasion of a strike in any particular branch of trade. It strikes at the very root of liberty of action and judgment, and reduces the members to mere machines or puppets, to be moved or made use of according to the whim or tyranny of those agitators who pull the strings to set them in motion. No matter what ties of respect may have existed for years between the master and his men, no matter what amount of sympathy may have been shown the journeymen by his employer, at a period of trouble, or during illness, all sense of gratitude is to be torn out from his heart at the command of the leaders of the union of which he is a member, and he is placed in direct antagonism to his former employer, and to the whole body of masters generally. What is the more humiliating in his position, is the knowledge on his part that he really, at heart, is disgusted with the part he has to act, and is fully sensible of the tyranny exercised over him, but has not the moral courage to hold his own opinion against the plausible speeches of his evil advisers.

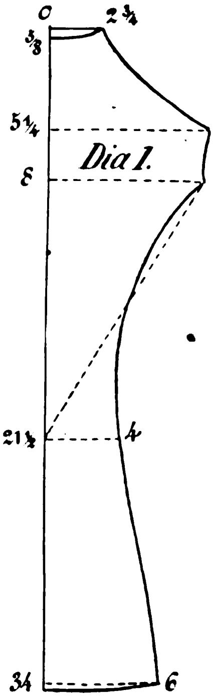
In the early part of last month, five journeymen were examined before Mr. Knox, one of the magistrates at the Marlborough Street Police Court, for annoying a workman in the employ of Messrs. Stowasser and Co., of Conduit Street. It appeared in evidence that, on the preceding evening, when the complainant was leaving his work, and about to proceed quietly to his residence, he was molested by several men who had collected on the opposite side of the street, and the disturbance became so great as to collect a crowd of between two and three hundred persons. The mob, principally composed of journeymen on the strike, hooted the complainant, and called him a *cur*, *coward*, *dung*, and used other opprobrious terms. In spite of all this annoyance, he endeavoured to get away quietly, and leave them to amuse themselves; but the disturbance attracted the notice of Mr. Moore, one of the firm, and on his going to rescue his man from the hands of the mob, he, in his turn, was assaulted, and struck on the head and on the wrist. The journeyman stated that he had worked nearly thirty years for the firm, and was perfectly satisfied with the wages he was receiving, and not inclined to join in the strike. The part taken in the affray was clearly proved against the whole of the prisoners, and the magistrate committed them to prison for three months with hard labour. He commented with great severity on their behaviour, and very justly remarked, in reference to the term coward, applied by the prisoners to the complainant, "Who is the greater coward, the complainant who is working at his trade to support his family respectably, satisfied with his employers, or you who, not willing to work yourselves, will not allow him to work?" He told them, and many others present, that they were at perfect liberty to refuse to work for less wages than they considered sufficient, that they might even combine to obtain a higher price, without the law taking any step to prevent them; but when they attempted to interfere between the masters and those of their men who chose to remain at their work, then they went beyond their limits, and came under the action of the law. The counsel for the prisoners applied for an adjournment to the next day, as several important witnesses were not present, and would have to be looked up. The magistrate agreed to adjourn for three hours, but this was not accepted. The magistrate remarked that he felt quite convinced that, if the counsel chose, he could find all his witnesses in a quarter of an hour at the different public-houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the court. Notice of appeal was given, and bail applied for. Mr. Knox said, looking at the case, he was aware that a small sum would be easily paid by the society, as the sentence he had passed on the prisoners was one they would be glad to escape, but that it was necessary for him to take care that they were forthcoming to abide by the decision on the hearing of the appeal.

It was to be hoped that this decision by the magistrate would have had the effect of convincing the men of the illegality of their proceedings, and of the punishment they would incur if brought up before the Court, but it, unfortunately, had not the desired result; for shortly afterwards two journeymen were brought up before the magistrate for annoying a tailoress in the employ of Mr. Bowater, of Hanover Street, the Vice-President of the Master-Tailors' Association. The case was opened by Mr. Sleigh for the prosecution; and he stated that the defendants, William Jelly and John Hall, two journeymen-tailors who had worked for Mr. Bowater, but who had left on strike, were charged with conspiring with others to intimidate a workwoman to leave her master's employ. He remarked—"*It was agreed on all hands that workmen had a right to regulate and fix their own wages. That was perfectly clear. But it was also clear that they had no right to force persons following the same trade or calling as themselves to depart from that calling. They might persuade persons to do so, but as soon as they tried to force them to do so, they brought themselves within the power of the law.*"

It appeared in evidence that the two men had been set to do "picket" duty, and went to the residence of the workwoman and endeavoured to prevail upon her to give up her work by offering her a bribe, first of 15s. a week, which was increased at a subsequent visit to £1, but without effect. They then had recourse to threats and abusive language, hoping to intimidate her, but with no better result.

Mr. Knox, the magistrate before whom the case was heard, said the conspiracy was clearly proved. He quoted an observation of Judge Blackburn, in a case reported in 1863, when he remarked—"*Every man has freedom to work for himself whenever he pleases, but that is not to extend to give him liberty to coerce another to combine to deprive others of that freedom.*" He proceeded to remark—"I wish, indeed, that the combination were only such a one as has been described by Mr. Lewis (the counsel for the defendants)—namely, a combination amongst many of the men to bring over others to their own views by argument and persuasion. *But when I see what is passing before my eyes every day in this district, and what is proved to have existed in this case, I cannot doubt that here is an attempt to set up one of the most grievous forms of tyranny and oppression with which a civilized country was ever afflicted. That attempt will not, I am sure, in the long run, be crowned with success.*" The prisoners were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Bail was fixed at £200 for each man, and two sureties each of £50, or in all to £300 for each. The requisite bail was not forthcoming at the rising of the Court.

A journeyman, formerly in the employ of Mr. Wolmershausen, of Curzon Street, Mayfair, was charged with intimidating a journeyman who had not chosen to leave the same master's employ. The case was clearly proved, and the prisoner was com-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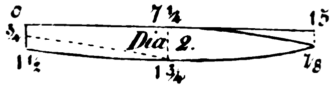
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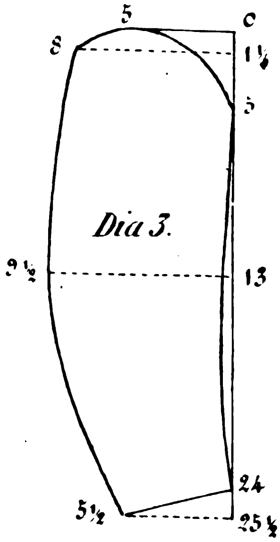
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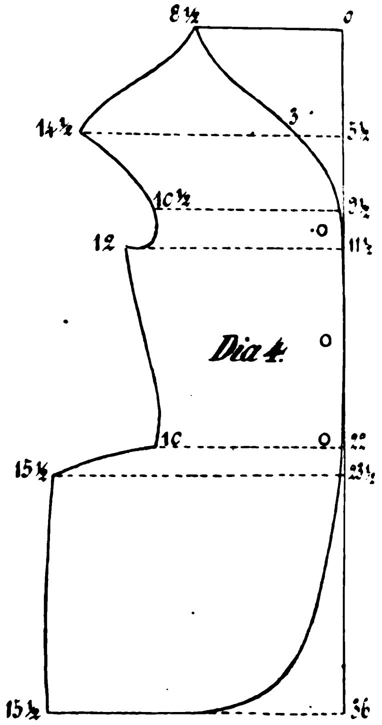
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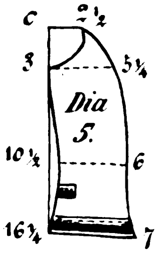
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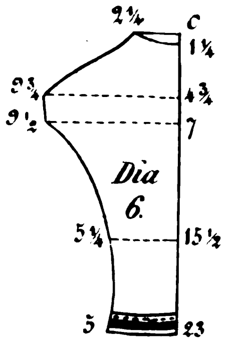
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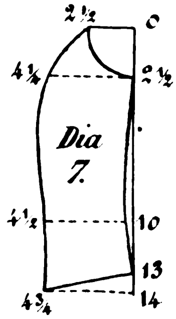
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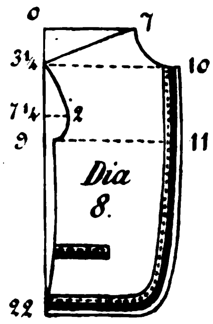
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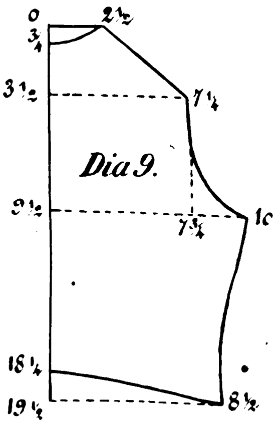
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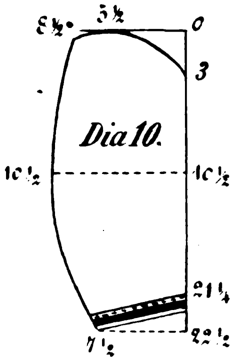
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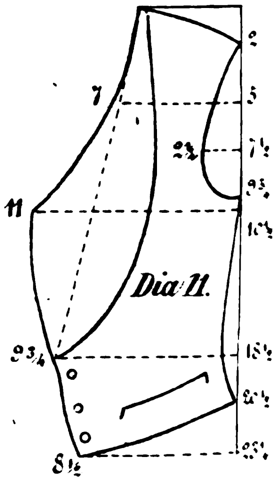
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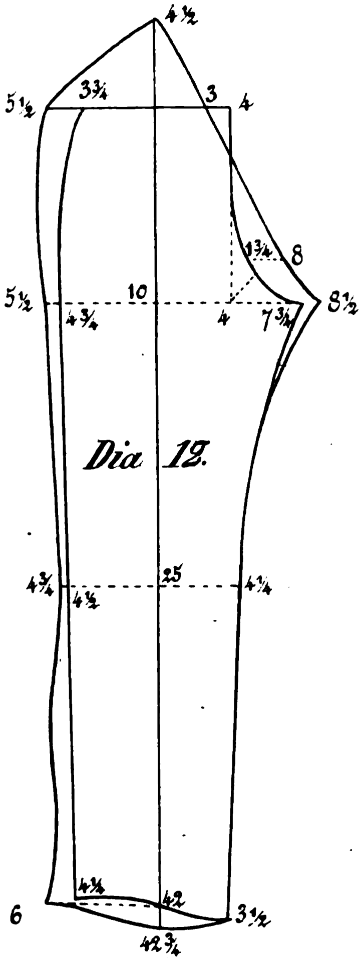
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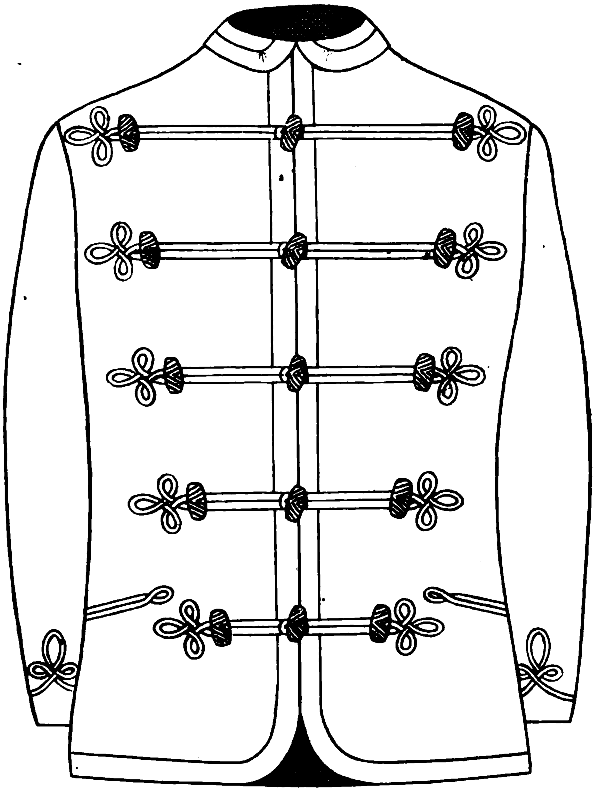

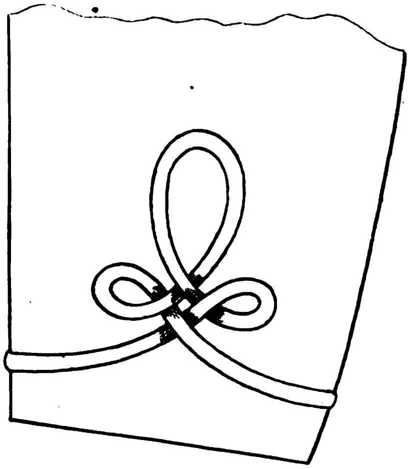

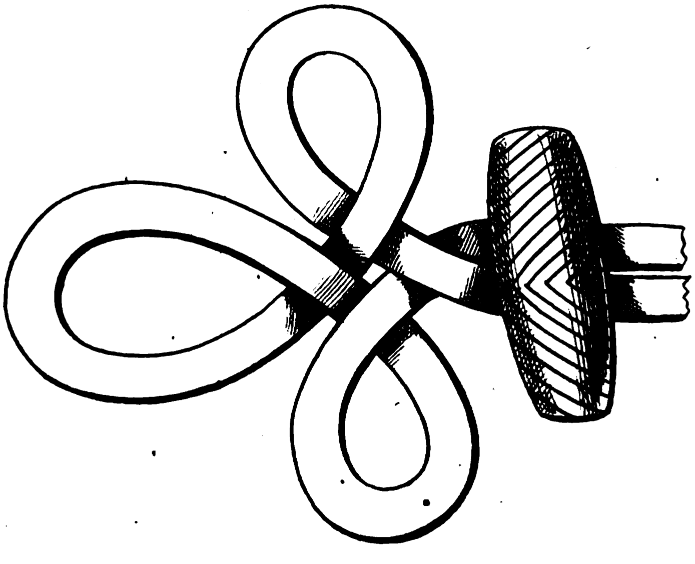

E. C. Minister.

mitted for trial; moderate bail would be accepted if offered.

Another case was heard before the Southwark magistrate, Mr. Burcham. The prisoner, William Turner, a journeyman-tailor, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and annoying another journeyman, who had formerly worked with him, and been a member of the union, but had left it in disgust at the tyranny exercised over him by the executive. As the complainant was inclined not to press the case severely against the prisoner, he forebore giving evidence as to the conduct of the latter on a particular day, and consequently the magistrate sentenced him only to a fine of 5s., and, in default, committed him for five days.

To demonstrate the working of the trades unions generally, a case was recently reported in the daily journals which illustrates the tyranny of the body in a very damaging manner. It was an appeal by a journeyman-carpenter, named Skinner, against the decision of the justices of Bridgwater, before whom he had been summoned for having used threats towards a man named Jordan, in the employ of the same master. Jordan had been working for the same employer for six years, and one morning Skinner handed a paper in an envelope to his master, the purport of which was stated to be—"*I am requested by the Committee of Carpenters and Joiners to give the men in your employ notice to come out on strike against James Jordan, unless he becomes a member of the above society, not being any way disrespectful to you or to him, but being compelled by the union laws.*" Mr. Justice Blackburn said, in giving his decision against the appeal—"*There could not be a greater piece of tyranny than that a master should have his work stopped, unless a man, even against his wish, should become a union man. The point had been already twice decided; and, if it had not, he should not have had the slightest hesitation in deciding it as he had now done.*"

TERMINATION OF THE LOCK-OUT BY THE MASTER-TAILORS IN PARIS.

In our last number we noticed the demands made by the journeymen-tailors on their employers, and published a circular issued by the committee of the latter to the body of masters, explaining the course they had felt it necessary to pursue and recommend, in consequence of the hostile position taken up by the men. We have the satisfaction of informing our readers that, after holding out for a month, the men have given way in their pretensions, and have accepted the 10 per cent. increase on the scale of wages which the masters had at first offered them, and business is resumed in the majority of the houses.

The attitude assumed by the journeymen caused some uneasiness to the authorities, although they did not at first interfere beyond handing over to the hands of justice those men who had been guilty of a breach of the law, and who were in consequence condemned to various terms of imprisonment, or, as in the case of some foreign workmen, expelled the country. As matters did not appear likely to be settled, the committee of the men, after a time, received orders to dissolve the association, and several of the leading members were served with warrants to appear before the tribunals of the law. Some correspondents to one of the daily journals published in Paris, which had espoused the case of the journeymen, were also summoned for having published false reports of the proceedings, calculated to mislead the public and prejudice them against the employers.

At one of the meetings of the committees of the masters and of the journeymen, to discuss the demands made by the men, some of the speakers—evidently men who had taken a correct view of the case and its general bearings—made some very pertinent remarks, which it would be advisable to circulate among the trade in this country, as they equally apply to the state of things now existing in our trade.

After showing that the increase of 20 per cent. demanded by the journeymen would be in reality an addition of 40 per cent. to the present scale of wages, and explaining that the employers could not possibly submit to this extravagant proposition without so reducing their profits as to render their continuing in business impracticable, they remarked, addressing the committee of the men—"You tell us to recoup the extra money we pay in wages by charging the sum on the garments supplied to our customers; but you forget that we have not all of us connexions composed of gentlemen with whom we could take such a course, and, besides that, we have a serious opponent in the field—*ready-made shops.* We have had the experience of the result of imposing higher prices on our customers, and know that they would not submit to the increase which your demands would compel us to ask. They would reply that they could not continue to deal with us at the prices we should have to charge. Where would they go but to the ready-made shops? If, by the requirements of an increase of wages, you impoverish the source from which we are all of us obliged to draw our support, what would become of you when, in your turn, you became masters? You would look in vain for it then. What resource would then be left for you? None. I think, then, that in the interest of the journeymen, as well as in that of the masters, we ought to seek for a solution of the problem elsewhere. At all events, it is a source of sincere regret that we find it utterly impossible to give way to your demands. We have no intention to oppose resistance to your insistance, but, as I have before stated, it is impossible to accept the proposed log. I repeat, in concluding, that the only condition which we can agree to is, that full liberty be given to every man to treat and enter into any transaction between masters and men; but, as to being coerced by a strike, that appears to me to be completely out of the question."

Another master remarked, with respect to the demand for an increase in the scale of wages—"The log which you submit to us appears to me out of reason. We are quite willing to meet you, because every one of us is perfectly aware of the dearness of provisions and of lodgings, and disposed to take these things into consideration. If the workmen had gone individually to their employers and calmly represented their position, I am convinced that no master would have refused to grant a reasonable increase, according to his respective circumstances. I say *respective,* for you must not imagine that "all is gold that shines." Many a master is obliged to incur considerable expense in his establishment, to keep up an appearance and attract customers, while, at the same time, he is considerably pinched, and often put to his wits' ends to pay his way; and when all these various items of expense are defrayed there is but a sorry profit left to compensate the employer for all the anxiety and worry he has undergone in conducting his business. Although but a small tailor myself, I am intimately acquainted with many of my brother tradesmen in a higher position than I occupy, and I hear it from them. The result of giving way to your demands would be to close their establishments, for with the increase in their weekly expenses their means would be materially crippled, and the drapers would stop their credit. * * * I am opposed to the *log,* not to *you,* for I know well that many of you are equally opposed to it, and admit its injustice upon the masters. As a proof of the little chance of customers submitting to the increased prices we should have to charge, I have heard it stated that those of the leading houses have declared *that they would get their clothes from England, and make a considerable saving.* Are you aware how much is paid in England for making a jacket or morning-coat, no matter how many extras? Sixteen francs (12s. 10d.), and no more. So that, what with opposition of the ready-made houses against the small tailors, and of English competition against the larger houses, it is a matter of some little difficulty to know how to plan for the best. If you drive the better houses out of business, you will send all the trade into the hands of the slop-shops, and then what would your wages be? Why, instead of earning £2 a week you would not earn more than *one.* In my opinion, unless you want our neighbours to send their travellers over here and take all the orders, you would act more advisedly by giving up the strike, and endeavour to come to some settlement with your different employers, and so avoid the wretchedness and misery which must inevitably follow the course you are pursuing towards them.

One member, a master-tailor, made the following important observations on concluding his remarks:—"It occurs to me as a strange proceeding on your part, that you should fix upon the very time when a stimulus is given for the use of sewing-machines, to make your demands for an increase of wages. What is the sewing-machine? It is an instrument for enabling you to execute a greater amount of work in a given time than you could perform by the hand. What do you think is the difference in the amount? I have made it my business to study this question thoroughly, and, from my experience, I come to the conclusion that you can easily gain the rise of 20 per cent. by using the machines, and without forcing your employers to give you the increase to which he cannot submit, or without in his turn asking it from his customer, who would, as a matter of course, refuse to grant it. A manufacturer of sewing-machines, whom I have consulted on the amount of extra work a workman could execute by a machine, told me that it would amount to a *sixth* or a *fourth*, according to the description of the work or the skill of the workman. If we take the average, *one-fifth*, we then arrive at the very increase of 20 per cent. which you require; and by my plan I show you how it may be realized, without inflicting any injury on your employer."

SEWING-MACHINES.

The following letter appeared in one of the daily journals, and, as it bears directly upon the remarks made by one of the Committee of Master-Tailors in Paris, which we have quoted, we publish the letter for the consideration of our readers:—

"SIR,

"Will you grant me a few lines in your valuable journal relative to the strike among the operative tailors? If the Master-Tailors of London and throughout the country were to adopt sewing-machines, my opinion is that it would at once put an end to the strikes in the trade, to the utter discomfiture of the paid unionist agitators. The wages of workmen would be increased thereby fully 25 per cent., and the work would be better and more quickly done than it can possibly be by hand. I happen to employ from 100 to 150 men who work to the machine—*i. e.*, prepare the work, and do that portion which is necessary to be done by hand. To illustrate the advantage of this system to the workmen, I will just mention that in the establishment to which I belong we frequently make, according to the season, from 500 to 800 pairs of trousers per week. These trousers are all specially ordered by individual customers. A man can make three pairs per day, averaging eleven hours daily. After the machine has done its work the simple plan is to pay the machinist from 8d. to 9d. per pair for his part, and the workman from 3s. to 3s. 9d. for all that is necessary to be done by hand. Our machinists earn by these means from £3 5s. to £4 4s. weekly, and the workmen can earn at these prices from 45s. to 60s. per week. This is on trousers alone. On coats the pay of the machinists and workmen would be from 10 to 12½ per cent. in excess. Our business being an extensive one, the workmen are always fully employed; consequently they make good wages; but the same argument will apply to a small business of say 20 men. The great thing is to keep the workmen busy. I say again, if Master-Tailors would unanimously resolve to adopt machines they would not hear further of universal time-logs, strikes, and agitating hirelings.

"I am, yours, &c.,

"ALPHA."

NEW REGULATION PATROL-JACKET FOR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Blue cloth, edged all round with black mohair 1-inch braid, rounded at front, and openings at sides with braid on each edge, and carried up in a point at top. Stand and fall collar, square at front, edged with one-inch black braid. Five loops of mohair flat cord on each breast, with crow's-foot and olivet at the end, a loop at other end on left forepart, and an olivet on right breast. Pockets across front of forepart, openings edged with black mohair flat cord, and an eye at each end. A double row of flat mohair cord up the side-seams, with two double eyes at equal distances, and a crow's-foot at top and bottom. The lower eyes 1 inch apart; cuff 1½ inch deep, with black mohair cord all round, and to form a crow's-foot on top-side. Fastened at front with hooks and eyes, and lined with black alpaca, or other material.

Royal Engineers.

The same as described for the Royal Artillery, but with blue velvet collar and cuffs, and the olivets netted instead of stitched.

In spite of strikes, customers will be clothed, and orders must be executed somehow or other; by Tom Stokes, if Jack Styles turn up his nose at his bread and butter; we have, consequently, our regular duty to perform, as chroniclers of the changes of fashion.

On the first figure of the large engraving, illustrating the back view of the prevailing form of frock-coat, as made by the leading Parisian houses, the waist is long, and the hip-buttons rather wide apart. The back-scye is broad, and the side-seams but little curved. The skirt short and plain. Lapel of moderate width, pointed at top. Five holes, and rounded at the centre. The turn broad and long. Collar low in the stand, but broad in the fall and easy on the bottom-edge. Sleeve easy, and plain at the hand. Edges turned in and stitched, or with braid sewn on flat.

The costume represented on the second figure is composed of a jacket, vest, and knickerbockers of white drill, and is intended to be worn in the country. The jacket is cut in the usual lounge-jacket form, rounded off at front, and with three holes and buttons only. Buttoned up close to the throat, and the collar rather deep in the fall, and broad at front. Loose sleeve, without cuff. Pockets at fronts of forepart, with deep flaps. Edges turned in, and stitched. Waistcoat single-breasted, without a collar; long, and cut off at bottom of the front-edge. Knickerbockers full in the thigh, and at the knee, fastened on to an elastic band.

We have a smart style of morning-coat shown on the fifth figure. It is single-breasted with a bold roll collar, and the front to turn to the waist-seam. Medium length of waist; hip-buttons 4 inches apart; back, in general appearance, very similar to that represented on figure 1. Skirt short, and rounded off at front. Sleeve moderately easy, and plain at the hand. Edges turned in and stitched, or bound narrow.

The velveteen jacket, represented on the last figure, presents no novelty in character. It is very similar in style and shape to that described on figure 2, but is made with a roll-collar. The edges are trimmed with a broad braid sewn on flat. This article is growing into fashion in France as well as in this country for out-door wear.

On our plate of English fashion we have endeavoured to portray one of the styles of morning-coats which is having great success at the present time. It is cut in the shape of a lounge-jacket with a narrow back, and without any opening at the back-seam. A bold lapel is added on at the top of the front-edge, and made pointed. The collar is rather low and not very deep; the end is sloped off. There are three or four holes and buttons at front. The bottom of the forepart is well rounded off, and there are pockets across with plain openings. The sleeve is moderately full, but small at the hand. The foreparts and collar are faced with silk, and the edges trimmed with braid.

On the other figure we illustrate the present style of frock-coat. It will be observed that the turn to the forepart is broad, and the edge of the lapel made with a handsome round. The end of the collar is much narrower than the top of the lapel. The skirt short and plain. Foreparts faced with silk, which is carried beyond the lapel-seam. The sleeve easy, and a round cuff formed by braid, as on the edges. Our artist has, by mistake, represented braid on the bottom-edge of the skirt. These two styles of coats are types of the extreme fashion patronized by the younger members of the *haut ton*, and as such we introduce them to our patrons. Both are, however, capable of being modified so as to render them suitable to the general connexion, without being remarkable for any eccentricity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES OF PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1279 and 1280.

Diagrams 1, 3, 4, and 7, are the pattern of a novel style of morning-coat for the present season.

Diagrams 2, 9, and 11, are the pattern of a dress-waistcoat, with rolling collar.

Diagrams 5, 6, 8, and 10, are the pattern of a child's jacket. The several quantities in these diagrams refer to the divisions on the *graduated* measures.

Diagram 13 is the pattern of a pair of morning-trousers to the prevailing style.

The other diagrams illustrate the form and trimming of the new patrol-jacket, recently ordered for the Artillery and Engineers; the cuff drawn to a scale of one-fourth, and one of the breast-loops drawn to the full size.

JULY 1, Registered for Transmission Abroad. 1867.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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AND

CUTTING-ROOM COMPANION.

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Notices to Correspondents.

K. L.—*The simplest plan is to cut the forepart pattern across at front of the scye, and lap one edge over the other to the extent required by the particular make of the figure. Your judgment must guide you as to the amount of disproportion in your customer.*

James.—*The best remedy is to take a long V out of the underside at top; as by this method you reduce the size of the trousers at the waist to your measure, while the seat remains unaffected in width.*

Temple.—*Because the* frame *of the body has not increased, in size, but only covered by a larger amount of fat than your client formerly possessed, hence the increase in his breast-measure.*

J. T.—*There is no means whatever for anticipating any bad result from the system, and this you will find by trying it as you propose.*

VERY IMPORTANT TO TAILORS.

JAMES PLATT & CO., having cleared off all their old winter stock at the recent sale, are in a position to offer to Drapers and Tailors, buying their winter stock, one of the best assortments in the trade of coloured Beavers, Devons, Meltons, Pilots, Witneys, &c., for Over-coats; and Black, Blue, and Oxford fancy dressed Coatings; silk Mixtures, fancy Meltons, &c., for Coats and Suits; the newest patterns and colours in stripes, checks, and bordered goods for Trouserings; a stock of Riding Tweeds not to be equalled for quantity, quality, style, or colouring; fancy Vestings, imitation Sealskins, &c. All goods warranted sound, perfect, and shrunk.

Patterns sent free.—Five per cent. for cash.

Parcels value 20s. sent free to the house in any part of the kingdom.

P.S.—Mr. Platt has just returned from the markets, and, owing to the depression in trade, we can give better value than ever in Black Cloths and Doeskins.

(PLEASE SEND FOR SAMPLE LENGTH.)

Under the Patronage of Royalty, and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES

Rowland & Sons

Tourists and Travellers, Visitors to the Seaside,
And others exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and heated particles of Dust, will find

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

a most refreshing preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the Skin.

Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flushes, and Discoloration fly before its application, and give place to delicate clearness, with the glow of beauty and of bloom. In cases of sunburn, or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

The heat of summer also frequently communicates a dryness to the Hair, and a tendency to fall off, which may be completely obviated by the use of

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation, and, as an invigorator and beautifier of the Hair, beyond all precedent.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

a White Powder, compounded of the choicest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy Firmness, and to the Breath a delicate Fragrance.—Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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AND BY CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

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Gold, Silver, and
Mohair
LACES, BRAIDS,
CORDS,
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TRIMMINGS,
of every description.

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Military and Civil
UNIFORMS.
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COLOURS,
Banners, Badges,
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ORNAMENTS.

Gold and Silver Wire
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WEBB AND BONELLA,

GOLD AND SILVER LACEMEN, EMBROIDERERS,
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MANUFACTURERS
OF
Every Description of Accoutrement for the
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23, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

Military and other Uniforms trimmed
FOR THE TRADE.

W. and B. beg to thank the Trade for the many years of valuable support accorded to their house, and to assure them that they will still find at this manufactory the best quality of goods, combined with the most advantageous and liberal terms.

MAKERS
OF
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Busbies,
Cocked Hats,
Forage Caps,
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AND
ACCOUTREMENTS.
SASHES,
EPAULETTES,
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SWORDS,
Steel Buttons
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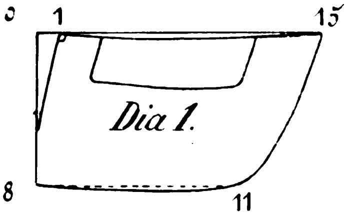
Buckles,
HIGHLAND DIRKS,
BROOCHES,
AND
ORNAMENTS.
SHABRAQUES
AND
VALISES.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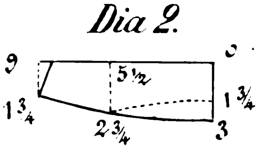
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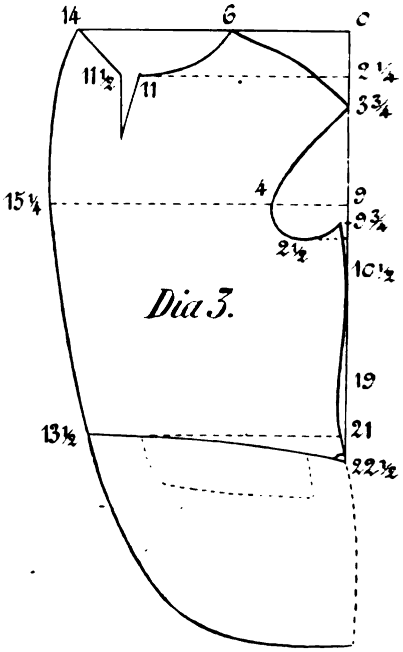
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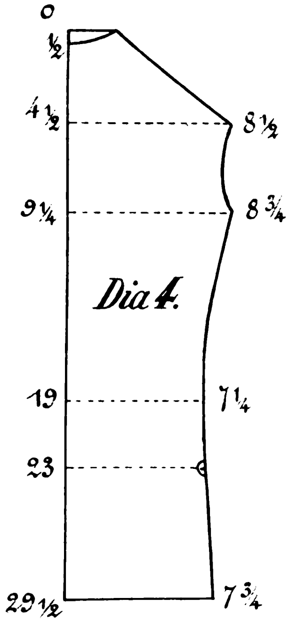
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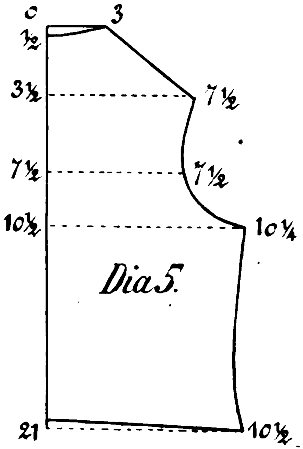
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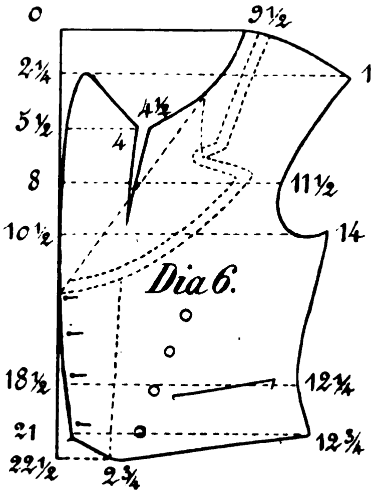
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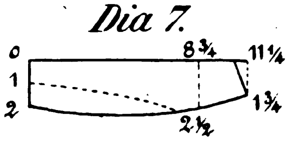
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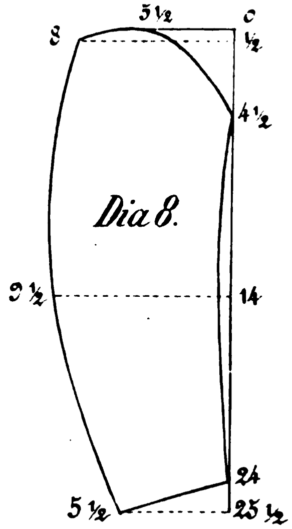
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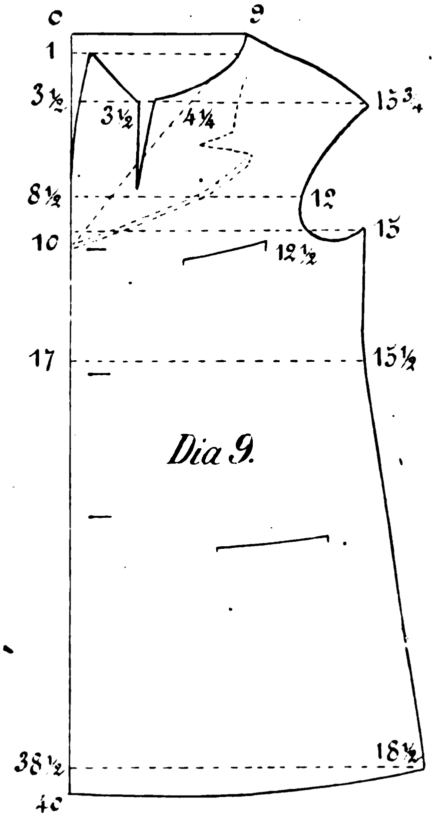
July 1st 1867. **GAZETTE OF FASHION.** Plate 1285.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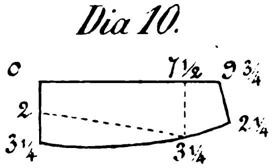
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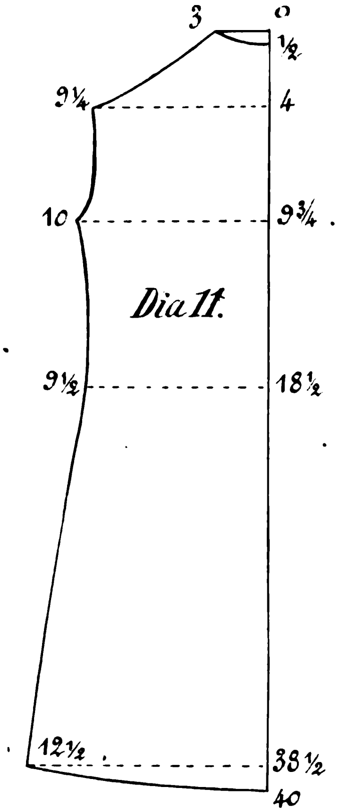
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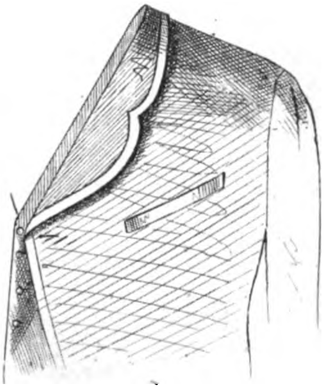

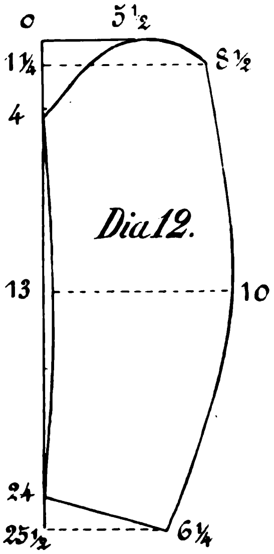
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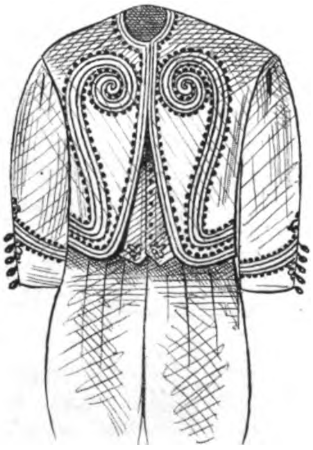
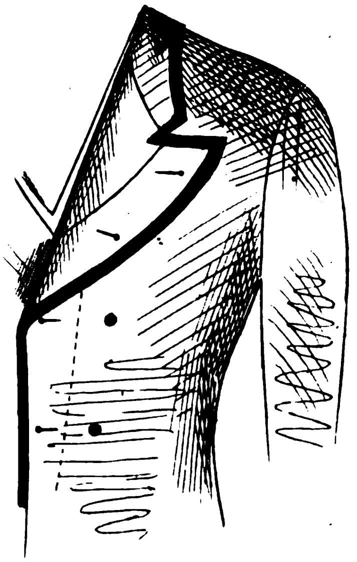
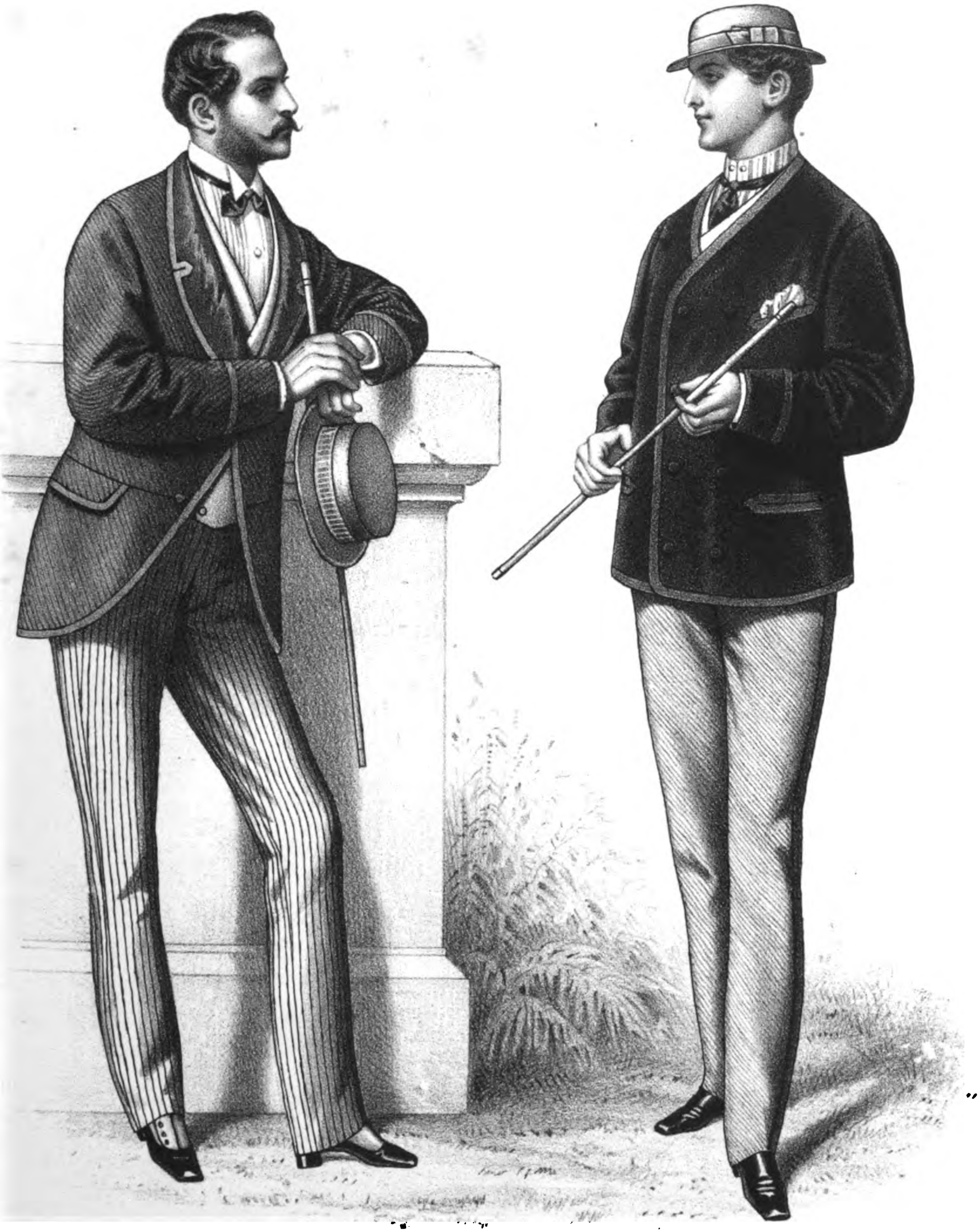




E. C. Minister.

Lith. Michelet, r. du Hasard, 6.



Paris, Lacour & Morin dess

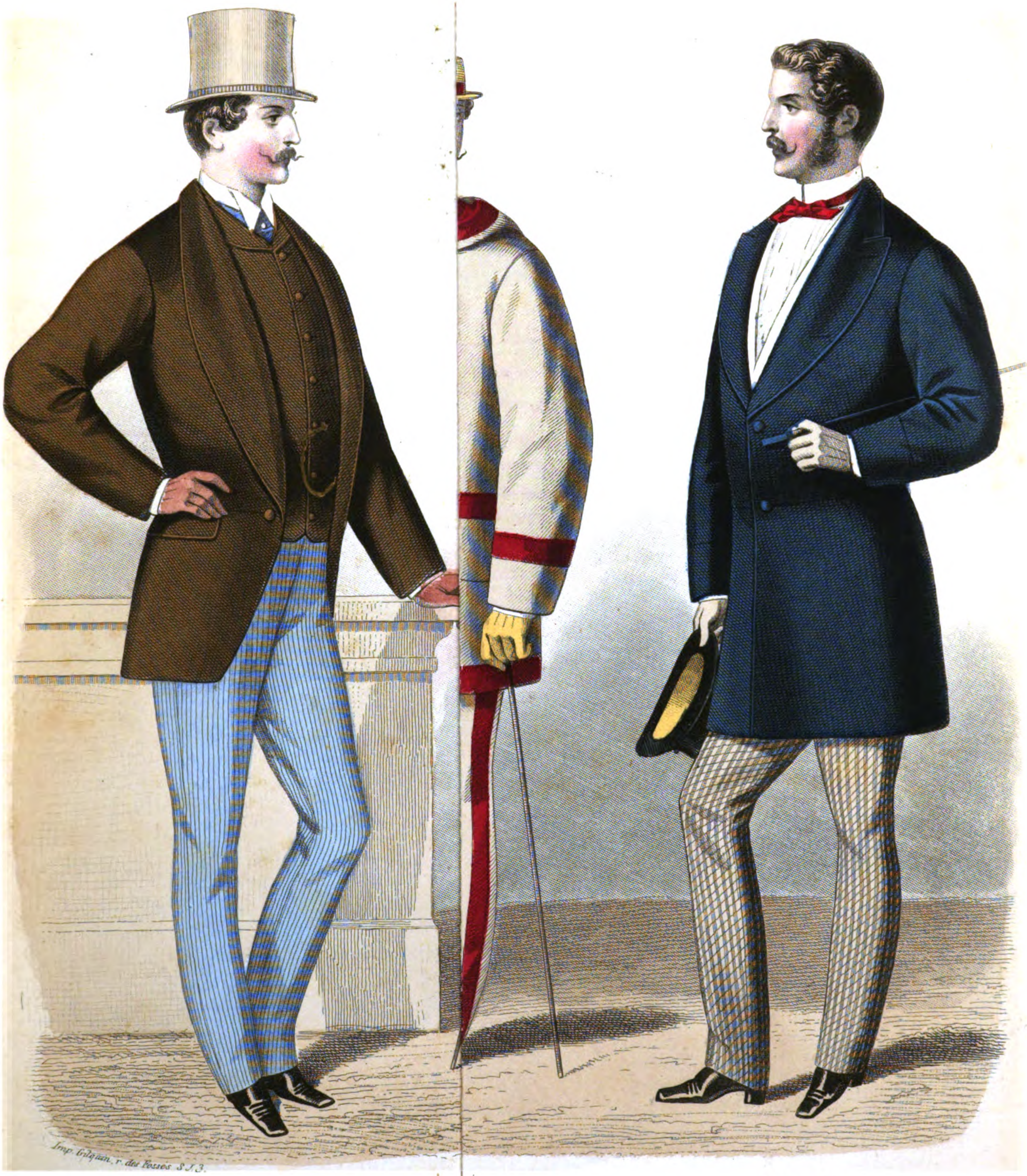
Imp. Lemercier & Cie. Paris

July 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION

By Edward Minister and Son.

London, 3, Argyll Place Regent Street W.



Imp. Gilquin, r. des Fossés S. J. 3.

July 1867.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 255. July 1, 1867. Vol. 22.

SUMMONS AGAINST EXECUTIVE OF THE OPERATIVE TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Sleigh, the well-known barrister, in applying to Mr. Knox, one of the magistrates at Marlborough Street Police Court, for summonses against certain of the executive of the above Association, said: I make this application after long and serious deliberation with Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. F. H. Lewis, who are associated with me, the result of which is that it is my duty to apply to you for summonses against these parties, charging substantially that they did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree among themselves to impoverish certain Master-Tailors (naming them). I make this application on the ground that we have received information, which we shall be enabled to place before you in evidence, that the persons I have named have been actively engaged in organizing a system and putting in force a plan to prevent, in restriction of trade, masters from employing operatives on the one hand, and on the other to prevent operatives, who may be disposed to take a rate of wages agreed upon, from entering into the service of masters, and to compel others to absent themselves from their employ. The system is so arranged as to restrain masters, on the one hand, from engaging operatives, and, on the other, to prevent operatives from entering into contracts they wish to make, or to complete contracts that were entered into, by which means both masters and operatives are impoverished.

On being asked how many summonses were wanted, he replied: Not more than twenty. We are desirous to proceed against the principals—the ringleaders and promoters of the organization, which we say is illegal.

The magistrates granted the applications, and summonses were taken out against the President and Secretary of the Operative Tailors' Association, the President of the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Tailors, and eight of the executive. Nine answered to their names on the 24th ult., when the summonses were made returnable.

Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Sleigh, and Mr. F. H. Lewis, of Ely Place, with Mr. Vallance, solicitor, were engaged for the prosecution, which was at the instance of leading members of the Master-Tailors' Association. Mr. E. Lewis, the Solicitor to the Operative Association, defended the persons summoned.

Mr. Ballantine stated the case in a very temperate but forcible speech. He pointed out the inconvenience the different masters were put to by the "pickets" placed to watch their shops, and follow any person who left them with work, or who might be suspected of assisting the masters in getting their trade done; and proved by witnesses the part the executive of the two Associations above named took in organizing the plan of opposition and combination.

Mr. Price, foreman to Mr. Bowater, of Hanover Street, proved the fact of pickets being placed and dogging any one about to prevent their trade being done. He had been repeatedly followed until a late hour at night. He proved that in conversation with Druitt and Lawrence, and others, they had told him the pickets could not be taken off but by their special orders, and that they would not be removed until the strike was at an end. Mrs. Rattenbury—the wife of the engineer—who was so shamefully treated by several journeymen-tailors, who tried to prevail on her to give up her work for Mr. Bowater, gave very important evidence as to the annoyance and intimidation practised on her, and identified persons who took an active part in the affair.

Several Master-Tailors, members of the Masters' Association, also gave evidence of the treatment they had received from the pickets, and to the injury their trade suffered by the intimidation to which any fresh hands were subject from the Union men. The case was fully proved against the parties, and they were committed to take their trial on the charge at the Old Bailey. Druitt, Lawrence, Adamson, and Mead were admitted to bail, themselves £100 each, and one security each in the sum of £100. G. Fowler, P. Moran, P. Butler, Woldhof, M'Dermott, and Tremaine, and another who had not answered, were bound over in their own recognizances of £100 each.

Mr. Knox remarked, with excellent point, that "his attention having for so long a time been painfully occupied with this class of cases, he had thought the matter over carefully, and it had struck him *that if the men would simply reverse the case—if they would just assume that masters did to the workmen as the workmen were now doing to the masters—that they established pickets to watch the workman, to follow him home, to force him from working at his trade, so that he may be removed and his family ruined—if they would reflect on this, then he believed we should not hear so much of these prosecutions.*"

We wait anxiously to see what effect this step by the masters will have upon the two Associations, and look forward with some little interest to the result of the trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions. The public at large is involved in this endeavour to establish the independence of masters, as other trades may, in their turn, be visited with a similar infliction, and all control of their business completely taken out of the principals' hands.

APPLICATION TO THE MAGISTRATE FOR ARBITRATION BY JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

Mr. E. Lewis applied to Mr. Knox, towards the end of last month, on behalf of some journeymen-tailors, for him to exercise certain powers granted under an Act of Geo. IV. He was to have delivered his application in writing, stating the names of the masters to be summoned, but up to the time of going to press he had not done so. As many of our readers will naturally be interested in this particular Act, we publish the various details for their information.

"5 GEO. IV., CAP. 96.

"*An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relative to the Arbitration of Disputes between Masters and Workmen.*"

After mentioning the various Acts to be repealed in the 2nd section, it proceeds to describe the different subjects of dispute arising between masters and workmen which may be settled and adjusted in the manner prescribed by this Act. Among others, we find noticed disagreements respecting the price to be paid for work done, or in the course of being done, whether such disputes shall happen or arise between them respecting the payment of wages as agreed upon, or the hours of work as agreed upon. The justices are not authorised to establish a rate of wages or price of labour or workmanship at which the workmen shall in future be paid. With reference to the appointment of referees, the Act states: Whenever subjects of dispute, previously enumerated, shall arise, it shall be lawful for the master and workman, or *either of them*, to demand and have an arbitration or reference thereof in the manner following:—Where the party complaining and the party complained of shall come before or agree by writing under their hands to *abide by the determination of any justice*, &c., &c., of any county, &c., &c., *within which the parties reside*, it shall and may be lawful for such justice or magistrate to hear and finally determine, in a summary manner, the matter in dispute. In the event, however, of the parties not coming before the justice or magistrate, nor agreeing to abide by his decision, "then it shall be lawful *for any such justice or magistrate*, when complaint is made before him, and proof by examination of the party making the complaint, that application has been made to the person or persons against whom such cause of complaint has arisen, *to settle such dispute*—to summon before him such person on some day not exceeding three days, exclusive of Sunday, after the making of such complaint; giving notice to the person making the complaint of the time and place appointed in such summons for the attendance of such person or persons." In case the person summoned should not attend, or send some person to appear for him, or if attending should not then settle the dispute, the justice is empowered and required to nominate arbitrators or referees, for settling the matter in dispute. *He* shall propose not less than four nor more than six persons, one-half of whom are to be masters or agents, and the other half workmen engaged on the same trade at which the party complaining is employed; and such persons to be residing in or near to the place where such disputes have arisen. Out of this number the master is to choose one and the workman one; and these two are to have full power to hear and finally determine such dispute.

Should the arbitrators so selected refuse or delay to accept such arbitration, or after accepting it not act therein within two days after their nomination, the justice is to appoint another person or persons in their stead. In every case of a second nomination, the arbitrators to meet within twenty-four hours after the application is made, and at the time and place originally appointed, or elsewhere if more convenient; the expense of every such application for the appointment of a second referee to be borne and defrayed by the party through whose default such application is rendered necessary. If the second arbitrator thus appointed also fail to attend, it is then ordered that the other one shall proceed *by himself* to the hearing and determining of the matters in dispute; *and in such case the award of the sole arbitrator shall be final and conclusive as to all matters in dispute submitted to such arbitrator, without being subject to review, appeal, or suspension.*

Arbitrators or referees to inspect any work which may be complained of, and examine witnesses on oath respecting the question in dispute.

After a witness has been summoned to attend, and should not do so, and proof have been given of the serving of the notice on him, he is liable to be committed for not less than seven days nor more than two calendar months, or until he attend to be examined. But if the case have been settled before he surrender, then he is to be imprisoned for the *full term* of such commitment.

If the arbitrators cannot agree, or give in their decision to the justice who appointed them, within three days of the date of their appointment, they are then authorized to go before the same justice, or any other, in the event of indisposition or absence; and after stating to him the points on which they disagree, the *justice* is then required to settle and determine the matter in dispute with all possible dispatch; and in all cases within the space of two days after the expiration of the time allowed to the arbitrators to make and sign their award. The decision of the justice to be final and conclusive, and not subject to review or challenge by any court whatever.

If one arbitrator refuse to go before the justice, then the other is to make his statement, and the case be decided on it.

No manufacturer to act as justice in such cases.

Partners, agents, and servants to masters, may be considered principals; or if a master do not reside on the spot he may depute some person to act for him.

The period for making the award may be extended on *mutual* agreement, and endorsing the back of the justice's order.

The performance of the award may be enforced by distress, and failing that, the party may be imprisoned for any time not exceeding three months. Where the warrant of distress would be ruinous to the family, imprisonment may be substituted, but may be discharged on payment of costs and charges.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO PUNISHMENT FOR INTIMIDATION BY JOURNEYMEN.

In our account, in the June number, of the proceedings before Mr. Knox against five journeymen-tailors, for intimidating and obstructing a workman in the employ of Mr. Stohwasser, of Conduit Street, the counsel for the prosecution referred to a clause in an Act of Parliament which especially applied to the case before the magistrate. As in these troublesome times it is well that masters should know the remedy they have, and also that the journeymen themselves should not be misled by any instigation to commit an act which would render them liable to punishment for an infraction of the law, we have made an extract of the particular clause bearing upon the punishment of journeymen for "intimidating, inducing, or coercing others to leave their employment."

6 GEO. IV., CAP. 129, SEC. 3.

"And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, if any person shall by violence to the party or property, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavour to force any journeyman, manufacturer, trade, or business, to depart from his hiring, employment, or work, or to return his work before the same shall be finished, or prevent or endeavour to prevent any journeyman, manufacturer, workman, or other person not being hired or employed, from hiring himself to, or from accepting work or employment from any person or persons; or if any person shall use or employ violence to the person or property of another, or threats, or intimidation, or shall molest or in any way obstruct another for the purpose of forcing or inducing such person to belong to any club or association, or to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty, or on account of his not belonging to any particular club or association, or not having contributed or having refused to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty, or on account of his not having complied or of his refusing to comply with any rules, orders, resolutions, or regulations made to obtain an advance or to reduce the rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the hours of working, or to decrease or alter the quantity of work, or to regulate the mode of carrying on any manufacture, trade, or business, or the management thereof; or if any person shall by violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavour to force any manufacturer or person carrying on any trade or business to make any alteration in his mode of regulating, managing, conducting, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or business, or to limit the number of his apprentices, or the number or description of his journeymen, workmen, or servants; every person so offending, or aiding, abetting, or assisting therein, being convicted thereof, in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be imprisoned only, or shall and may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months."

THE STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

Although more than two months have elapsed since the journeymen, at the bidding of their chiefs, left their employ, after making a demand which they well knew could not possibly be complied with by the masters, without sacrificing their dignity and completely giving up their position, judging from appearances, a settlement of the matters in dispute is not yet likely to be made. For this state of things we are, however, rather indebted to the pernicious counsel of interested persons not connected with the trade, than to any disinclination on the part of the men themselves, to discuss the questions in dispute, and come to some understanding with their employers on the grievances of which they complain. There can be no doubt but that if the journeymen had been left to themselves, they would long since have honestly sought to put an end to the unsatisfactory position in which the strike has placed the trade, as they cannot disguise to themselves the fact that they are playing a hopeless game, and have thrown away the very best part of the summer trade. The stand made by the Master-Tailors against trades unions generally, with which the Association of Journeymen-Tailors has now connected itself, has imparted a new feature to the situation, and under the impression that the Master-Tailors might be able successfully to oppose the demands of the journeymen, and, by encouraging the masters in other branches to follow their example, materially endanger the safety of the whole body of the trades unions, the different branch societies have taken up the journeymen-tailors' case, and contributed from their funds to support the men out on strike. It is entirely owing to this source of supply, that the journeymen have been able to keep out so long; as, if left to themselves and to their own resources, they would in a very short time have come to their senses and returned to their ordinary work. It must be a bitter subject for reflection to many of them, if they contrast the pittance they have been receiving through their association, with the sum they might have earned during the time they have been on strike; and painful to witness the distress their families have suffered from their unprincipled conduct.

It must always be borne in mind, when discussing the question of the strike, that the demand was made last year ostensibly in consequence of the increased price of all provisions; but, as the dearness had existed for some time, and prices had, in fact, *fallen* considerably from their *maximum*, the hollowness of this plea was palpable, and was evidently only advanced as a blind to a less worthy line of conduct—attempt at coercion on the masters. Had those journeymen who were earning the *lowest* wages in the trade combined to obtain a better remuneration for their labour, there might have been some appearance of consistency in their conduct, and they would have enlisted the sympathies of all well disposed in their favour. But when a fraction of the journeymen, working in shops where they were receiving wages much above the average paid by the trade, demanded that the difference should be still further increased; and when masters on an investigation made this discovery, and also found that the body of the journeymen, although working for lower wages, were satisfied with the prices paid, and continuing at work, it naturally set them wondering as to the meaning of this conduct on the part of the journeymen. So quietly had all their plans been laid, that not the slightest suspicion had ever been entertained by the masters of the treason hatching in their workshops. The men themselves were mostly ashamed of the proceeding, for, instead of presenting the requisition in an open, straightforward manner, it was *dropped* in the cutting-room, or some other part of the premises, and the act afterwards disowned by every one when questioned about it.

Emboldened, no doubt, by their success last year, the journeymen were led to believe that the masters, to save themselves from a repetition of the temporary annoyance they then experienced, would have at once acceded to any new proposition submitted to them; consequently this spring, at the very busy time of the season, certain propositions were made to the trade, which, when deliberated upon by the masters, were found of such a character as not to be admitted, and hence the strike which is now, like a plague, punishing all parties connected with it.

In our report of the proceedings before the magistrate at the Marlborough Police Court, against certain journeymen-tailors for assulting and intimidating other journeymen and journeywomen not connected with the operative association, we stated that on notice of appeal against the magistrate's decision, the cases were sent to the sessions, and the defendants admitted to bail in the meantime. Two journeymen, formerly in the employ of Mr. Bowater, of Hanover Street, were tried before the Recorder, in the last session, "for having unlawfully conspired together, and with other persons, to intimidate and prevent a person named Margaret Rattenbury from working at her trade as a tailoress."

It will be remembered that the complainant was the wife of an engineer, who, in the last stage of consumption, was supported by his wife, who was a waistcoat maker. The particulars were fully gone into, and from the evidence it was shown that the two men, with others, had grossly annoyed the complainant, often, at different times, endeavouring to persuade her to give up her work on the promise of being allowed a sum weekly while the strike was on. She, however, remained deaf to their persuasive arguments, and was equally unaffected by their subsequent threats when they found soft words had no influence upon her. Jelly, who took the most active part in the matter, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, while Hall, against whom the evidence was not so strong—as he, fortunately for himself, had been more temperate in his language, and more guarded in his manner—was acquitted, as his position was very different to that of the other prisoner.

William Conolly, formerly in the employ of Mr. Wölmershausen, of Curzon Street, but who left on the strike, and did duty as a "picket," was put on his trial for assaulting a journeyman by the name of Hope, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Another journeyman, who was tried for conspiring, with others, to intimidate a man working for the same house, was acquitted by the jury.

Several other cases will have to be tried at the next sessions, arising out of the illegal and discreditable conduct of the journeymen-tailors on the strike. Not satisfied with annoying every man or woman they may watch coming out with trade from the shops of any master against whom his men have struck, they, in some instances, have resorted to acts of violence.

A foreigner, working for Mr. Wölmershausen, has been grossly ill-treated by a foreign journeyman on the strike, who had worked for the same master, and was committed for trial.

Ellen Mead, sister to a journeyman-tailor, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for intimidating Elizabeth Mills, and attempting to prevent her from working for her employers. It appeared on evidence that the complainant, the wife of a fishmonger, assisted in the support of her family by working for a journeyman employed by Messrs. Smallpage and Sons, of Maddox Street. She was subjected, in consequence, to the vile abuse of the defendant, who made use of threatening and disgusting language towards her, and endeavoured by intimidation to frighten her into giving up her work. The counsel for the defendant wanted to have the matter treated as a squabble between two women lodging in the same house, but, as was justly remarked by the counsel for the complainant, the language—which was so detestable that it was painful for him to have to repeat it, and was shocking for one woman to use to another—showed the *animus* of the prisoner, and justly merited the highest punishment the court could inflict. "*He was sorry to learn that intimidation was still going on. He had, while in the court, just heard of another case. He was sorry to find, after the examples that had been made, that no mitigation had occurred. But he was sure, if parties went beyond that kind of peaceable argument permitted by law, that the court would interfere and protect peaceable people from gross outrages.*" The magistrate, in sentencing the prisoner, said—"*As this was the first case in which a woman was concerned as defendant, this would induce him to relax a little; but he felt he should not be doing justice, and vindicating the law, unless he inflicted the punishment of one month, with hard labour. The resort to intimidation must be put a stop to as soon as possible. Parties on strike knew when they ought to stop, and they should stop there.*"

MASTER-TAILORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Masters was held at the Hanover Square Rooms at the end of May, but, unfortunately, the June number had gone to press, and we were consequently unable to furnish our readers with the particulars. A large number of members were present, including some of the first firms in the trade.

Mr. Landon, the honorary secretary, read the following report:—

"At the meeting held at these rooms on the 27th of April last, an explanation of the position of affairs was given by this committee, and a unanimous resolution was passed by the meeting pledging itself to support the resistance of the masters to the time-log presented by the workmen. A month has elapsed, and they can now congratulate the trade generally on the firmness with which that resolution has been carried out, and on the progress that has since been made in gradually overcoming the difficulties occasioned by the strike, enhanced as they have been by the system of terrorism pursued by the unionists towards those willing to work. Further causes for congratulation are that throughout the country the same determination to resist the log has been evinced ; that meetings to that end have been held, and associations, having the same objects as our own, and in connexion therewith, have been formed in most of the principal towns of the kingdom ; that the number of members has steadily increased, and is now nearly double that announced at the last meeting ; and that but one spirit animates the whole. *The committee firmly believe that the present antagonism has arisen, not from any dissatisfaction on the part of the workmen themselves, but solely at the instigation of their leaders, and against their own wishes.* They therefore feel that for the protection of those who have remained in their employment, and for the encouragement of those willing to return, no course is open to them but to seek to replace, from *outside the union*, those men who have been withdrawn by its executive from their work, and who have thereby occasioned their employers the loss of the best part of a season. In conclusion, your committee would express their entire confidence in the ultimate defeat of the unwarrantable demands made upon the trade. Fortified by the justice of their cause, and the sympathy and support of the public, that feel that the result cannot be in the smallest degree doubtful.

"R. Lewis, President.

"Thomas D. Landon, Hon. Sec."

The **Chairman** (and **President**) of the Association moved the adoption of the report. He stated that the interval of one month since their last meeting had given him the opportunity to collect the feeling of his brother tradesmen, which was one of perfect unanimity. They were called upon to oppose a monstrous and gigantic evil. He regretted missing so many familiar faces from his workshop, and under such circumstances as left little chance of ever seeing them again. The men had acted thus, in many instances, *against their own will and feeling*, and had suffered themselves to be over-persuaded. He blamed most those persons who had put themselves forward to persuade these men to leave their work. Although at first he could not see his way clear out of the difficulty through the strike, he was now able to say that they had a fair prospect of having as many men as they had before the strike, and if it were doubted whether they were good workmen, he might add that they possessed quality as well as quantity. He remarked, "As to the log that had been put forward, it was not long before they found that it was nothing but a SHAM, and that it was intended as AN INSTRUMENT OF DICTATION AND INTIMIDATION." The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. **Hill**, after moving "That, after the report which has been read, and the explanations which have been given by the committee of this Association, this meeting expresses its entire approval of the courses which the committee have adopted, and tenders them a cordial assurance of confidence and support," stated that he believed that the course of action they had adopted would go far to cripple trades unions throughout the country. He held that the prosperity of the country was actually threatened by the proceedings of these trades unions, and considered that any interference between masters and men would only be directed to the destruction of the good understanding and mutual respect that ought to subsist between them.

Mr. **Wain**, speaking of the high wages which many of the journeymen on strike had been earning, observed he deeply regretted to witness the 2800 men on strike in such a position, and to see them trying to intimidate himself and the men who worked in his business. These men knew that throughout London they might earn wages that many educated men would be too glad to accept. . . . . It was surprising how men of common sense could have left their employment when they had been in receipt of such wages.

Other speakers strongly condemned the interference of trades unions between masters and men, and that if it were not for the coercion exercised upon the latter, they would act as free agents, and any matter in dispute be readily settled. It was a necessity, in order to preserve their independence, that masters should combine and strive to the utmost in their power to prevent the baneful influence and oppose the tyranny of the leaders of these unions.

Mr. Smallpage read some threatening and insulting letters his firm had received from some anonymous writer. Judging by the language, they had evidently been penned in a public-house under the influence of some potent drink, which had taken away what little brains the writer ever had.

This strike has had the effect of drawing the masters in all parts of the country closer together, and made them feel the necessity of standing by each other; and has proved what can be accomplished by a systematic organization. They will see, also, the advantage of the union they have established, in checking any future encroaches which, but for this combination, might be attempted on their freedom of action and system of conducting their respective business. The lesson has been taught them, and it is for them to take care and turn their knowledge to advantage.

The meeting was formally adjourned to the 22nd of June, but was subsequently postponed until some future day, which will be announced by advertisement.

The waist of the coat on the first figure on the large engraving is but little below the natural length. The hip-buttons are placed 3½ inches apart. The back-scye is broad, according to the prevailing style. The turn to the front of the forepart is long and broad, and the roll-collar is rather heavier in the fall, in proportion to the stand. There is one button and hole only, which is more for ornament than actual use. The skirt is short and full, and square at the corner. There are moderate-sized flaps at the waist-seam, but without pockets. The sleeve is of a medium width, and plain at the hand. The edges are turned in, and stitched a little distance in, or bound narrow with a plain braid.

The double-breasted jacket, shown on the second figure, is cut like a lounge-jacket, but very much off at front, as it is not intended that the lower buttons should be used. The lapel is about 3 to 4 inches broad. There are four holes in it. The collar is not quite so wide at the end as the top of the lapel, and but little light between the two. Sleeve easy to the arm, and plain at the bottom. Pockets in the side-seams; edges bound narrow, or double-stitched. The back may also be cut in the shape of the coat represented on the third figure, and a side-body let in. It will be noticed that this back is wide at the bottom, and that the back-scye is unusually deep.

The front of the single-breasted frock, illustrated by the last figure, is smart. The lapel is almost as broad as that of a double-breasted frock-coat. The waist is cut to a medium length, and the skirt rather short, and plain. There are four buttons and holes in the forepart, but the two lower ones are only made use of. The sleeve is not very full, and a round cuff is formed by stitching. The collar is low in the stand, but half an inch deeper in the fall. The end is about a third narrower than the top of the lapel, and to run with it. Edges turned in, and stitched.

Morning-trousers have not undergone any change in style or proportion since we last reported. Waistcoats are worn long at front, and the corners rounded off easily. They are made without a collar, and to button up to a moderate height, or with a short roll-collar, and rather broad.

On the smaller engraving, illustrating English costume, we have two smart styles represented for morning wear. The first is that of a gentlemanly morning-coat, rather long in the waist, and short in the skirt. The back moderately wide at the bottom, side-seam well curved, and the back-scye deep, as worn. The skirt is well rounded off at the bottom, to run with the front of the forepart. A bold turn is allowed on to the front-edge, and it may either be a plain roll, or, as shown in the plate, a small slit cut in, and the braid sewn on both sides, and to form a point at the back. Sleeve of moderate dimensions, with a deep cuff formed by braid. Flaps in the waist-seam, but pockets in the plaits. Three buttons and holes at front.

The novelty in the shape of the front of the lounge-jacket is well timed for the present season, and suited to the article represented. The jacket is short, back rather narrow, with an opening at the bottom of the back-seam. Four holes in the lapel, which is not very wide. No collar, but back cut a little higher upwards. Full sleeve. Pockets at front of skirts, and one outside the left breast. Edges trimmed with broad silk braid, laid on flat. We have illustrated on this figure a style of trousers much in favour with smart young men of the higher class. On the first figure is shown the proportion to which trousers are generally cut.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES OF PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1284 and 1285.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8, are the pattern of a new form of Tweedside or lounge jacket. The skirt is separate from the forepart, but the back is cut to the usual shape. The turn to the front of the forepart is broad, and rather low.

Diagrams 5, 6, and 7, are the pattern of a double-breasted waistcoat, with the lapel cut on.

Diagrams 9 to 12 inclusive, are the pattern of a loose style of Over-coat, in the Chesterfield shape, as worn at races. They are made up in Melton cloth, and in light colours and mixtures, faced with silk to match, so as to have a smart appearance.

We have illustrated, by the other diagrams, the representation of the front of a morning-coat, as now worn, and of a frock-coat to the present style. We have added a pretty sketch of trimming for the front of a little boy's Zouave jacket, which is very effective when nicely carried out.

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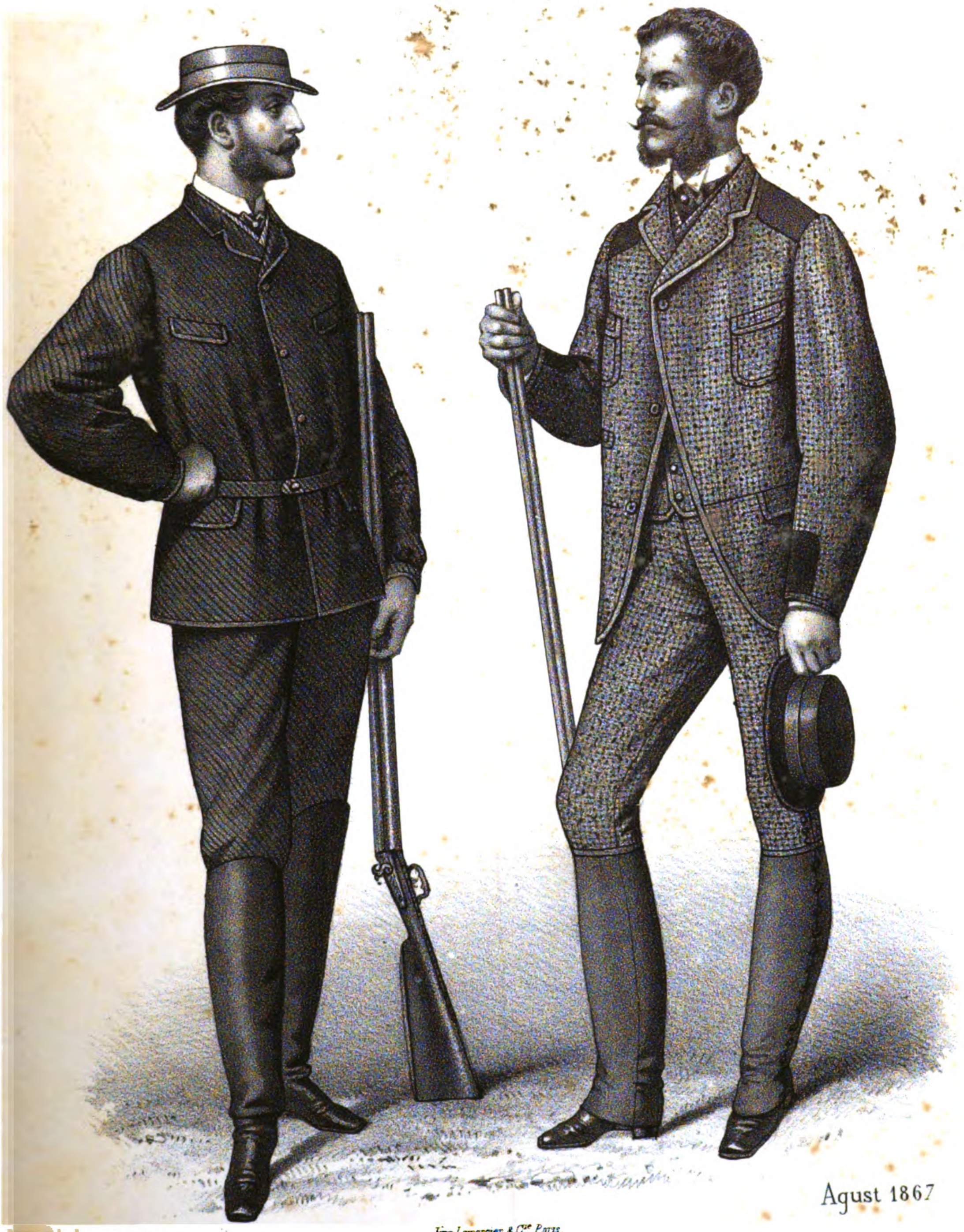

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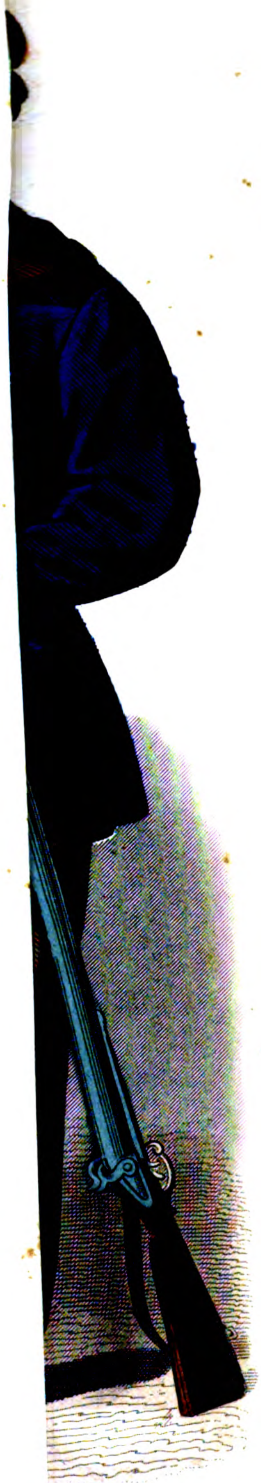

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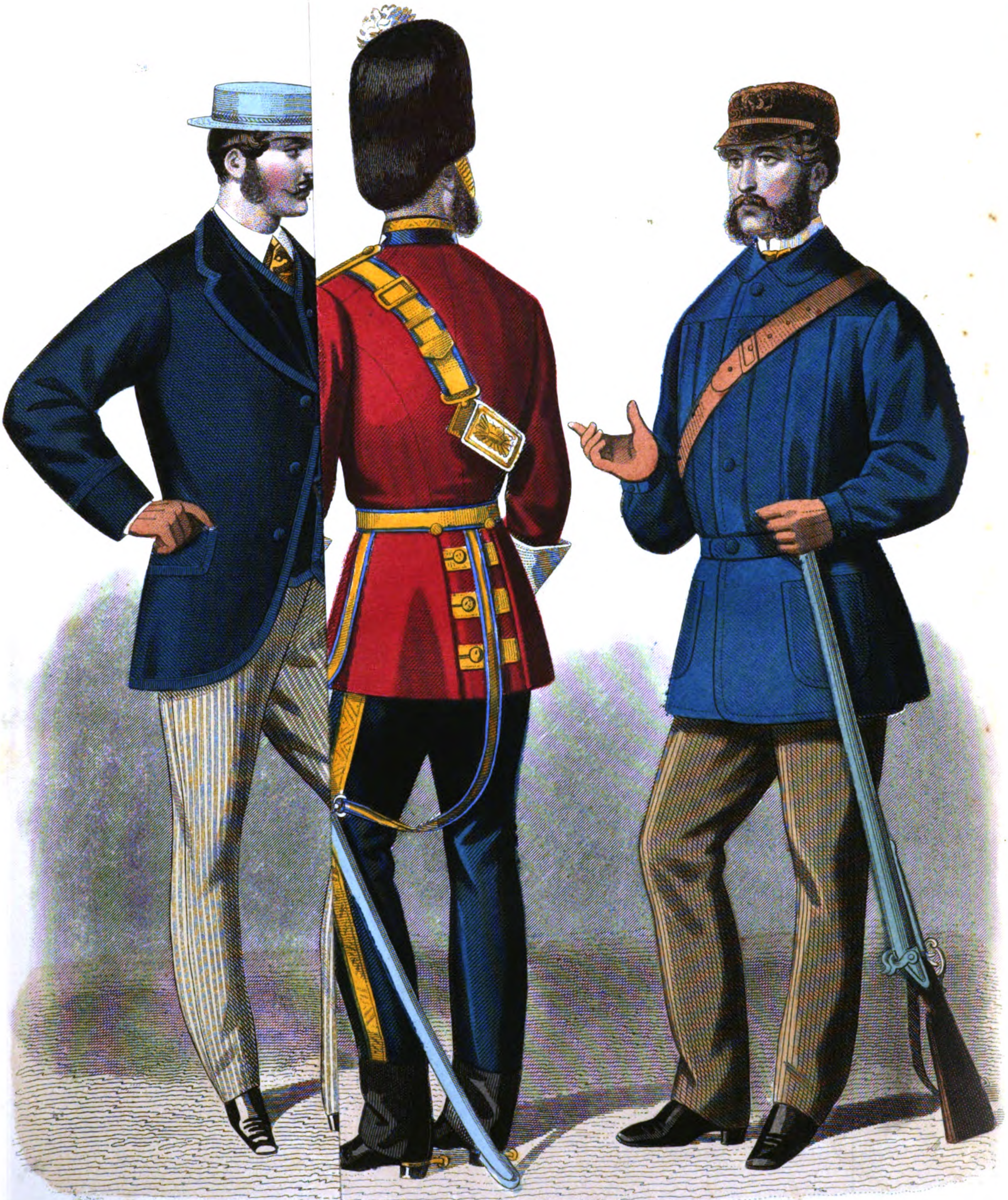

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No. 256. August 1, 1867. Vol. 22.

PROSECUTION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE MASTER-TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

The above case came on for hearing last month, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, and, as may be supposed, created an extraordinary amount of excitement. The court was filled to inconvenience, and a large crowd had assembled outside anxious to know the result. The charge on which the summonses had been taken out by the Operative Tailors' Association was "for unlawfully conspiring, combining, confederating, and agreeing, together with divers others, by divers unlawful means and devices, to force and endeavour to force certain persons hired and employed as journeymen-tailors to depart from their hiring and work, and preventing and endeavouring to prevent certain journeymen tailors from hiring themselves to and accepting work and employment, and to induce certain journeymen-tailors to belong to an association, and to molest and obstruct certain journeymen on account of their not belonging to a certain association." Mr. Coleridge, Q.C. and M.P., and Mr. Ribton, were engaged for the prosecution; and Serjeant Ballantyne, Mr. Sleigh, and Mr. F. H. Lewis, attended for the defence.

Mr. Coleridge, M.P., said: I appear, with Mr. Ribton, for the prosecution, for the purpose of bringing to bear the 6th George IV., c. 25, against certain persons now before you. Of course, it is plain that these proceedings arise out of the strike now going on, which has produced so many disadvantages to both sides, and a desire on the part of the workmen to see whether the law, if it be law, which has been attempted to be put in force against them should not be put in force under circumstances of a similar kind against the masters. The 6th George IV. makes no distinction between masters and workmen; and there is no doubt that what is unlawful for workmen to do is not the less unlawful for the masters if they contravene that statute. The only question is, if the evidence makes it out, whether masters, having done certain things, have not brought themselves within the statute. We say that they have broken the statute, the words of which are—"If any person shall, by violence to the person or property, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force, or endeavour to force, any journeyman, manufacturer, workman, or other person hired or employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, to depart from his hiring, employment, or work, or prevent, or endeavour to prevent, any journeyman, manufacturer, workman, or other person not being hired or employed, from hiring himself to or from accepting work or employment from any person or persons, or if any person shall use or employ violence to the person or property of another, or use threats or intimidation, or shall molest, or in any way obstruct another for the purpose of forcing or inducing such person to belong to any club or association, or if any person shall, by violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or by intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force, or endeavour to force, any manufacturer or person, carrying on any trade or business, to make any alteration in his mode of regulating, managing, conducting, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or business, or to limit the number of his apprentices, and the number and description of his journeymen, workmen, or servants, every person so offending shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three calendar months." Now, sir, you will observe that the latter part of the clause, on a fair construction of its terms, is directed against workmen, only to prevent them from dictating to masters the limit they should put to the number of workmen they should employ, or impose terms as to the mode in which they should conduct their business. It is manifest the first part points to workmen only, and is used for the protection of masters only. But the same remark does not apply to the entire portion of the section. I have read both, in order to direct your attention to the fact that the first part is general, and applicable to employers and employed. The second only applies to persons who employ workmen. What is this first part? It is, if a person endeavours, by molesting or obstructing, by threats or intimidation, to force, or endeavour to force, any workman to depart from his hiring, he shall be guilty of an offence created by the statute.

Mr. Tyrwhitt: Does not this rather apply to journeymen interfering with other journeymen?

Mr. Coleridge: The Act says "any person."

Mr. Tyrwhitt: The whole of the preamble appears to me to be directed to workmen. Section 5 appears to apply to the masters. However, it comes to the same thing. If an Act is legal it must not be carried out by illegal means.

Mr. Coleridge: A party might offend in two ways—if he acted alone he might come under the 3rd section; if in concert, he would be amenable under common law.

Mr. Tyrwhitt: The charge before us is for conspiracy to do an illegal act.

Mr. Coleridge: I humbly submit it is not legal for the masters to combine, as I shall prove them to have done. I have thought it my duty to point out the distinction between the first and the last part of the section, and my argument is that the first part applies to the rich man as well as the poor man. As you have suggested, the 5th section expressly extends to masters, who may meet together about the rate of wages or time of work and not be liable to punishment or penalty. But what we say is that masters, in the exercise of their power, which, for the sake of argument, I will say is lawful if exercised individually, have agreed to compel workmen to agree to certain things —to dictate terms to workmen in their employ—and that if they refused to comply with those terms they were at once to be discharged from their employment. The terms of the masters were that the workmen must not belong to the Union society, and that they must enter their names on the registry in Air Street. If workmen did not comply with these requisitions, they were dismissed from their employment. Now, I do not say that if the masters had acted alone there would have been any reason to doubt their right to do these things. They had a right to say they would not give further wages or continue workmen in their employment if they did not comply with terms, however objectionable and unreasonable. A master has a right, in the exercise of his discretion, to dictate such terms as he might think fit, on which he would employ workmen. There was nothing illegal in a master dictating terms to his workmen, however absurd or arbitrary. But there is another view of the question, and it is this that the present prosecution is intended to try whether masters can continue to dictate terms to their workmen and to say, if a breach of those terms is committed we will not have anything to do with the workman. I will show you, beyond doubt, there having been disputes between masters and men for a long time, principally about the uniformity of a time-log, that the masters met together and agreed upon certain resolutions, which resolutions were communicated in some way to the persons who were acting on behalf of the men. I will further show that while the masters so acted the men were excessively anxious to bring matters to a friendly arbitration, and that this feeling was met by the masters with a determination not to submit to arbitration, and by a resolution in which they dictated to the men certain terms, leaving to the men one duty, that of submission. Two or three of the masters and some of the parties included in this prosecution sent out the terms reluctantly. They felt bound to stand by the Association to which they belonged. They reluctantly, therefore, called on their workmen either to give up belonging to the Union and to register themselves in the office in Air Street, or to leave their employment. This, the masters stated, was not done in consequence of any proceedings against the men, but in pursuance of an agreement entered into by the masters, by which they were bound; they, the masters, proceeding simply on the terms of that agreement to act against the workmen. I may say that such proceedings could hardly be adopted without the greatest injury being done to the workmen. It requires no argument or statements to show that such things cannot be done without the greatest possible injury being inflicted on those against whom they were put in force. The reasonableness or unreasonableness of the resolution is not the question; the question simply is whether it is right to enforce these terms, and if not right then the parties making them have subjected themselves to the penalty the court has power to award against them. I do not know at present how my friend intends to shape his defence, so I will not trouble your worship at present with cases which have been decided in the courts of common law during the last two or three years on the subject of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of combinations of workmen. If the law is applicable to the combination of masters as against workmen, then it is for you, sir, or some tribunal, to settle the question whether masters can do what the workmen cannot. I propose only to call such witnesses as will, I hope, be sufficient to induce you to send the case where the law will be fully discussed, and where, whatever may be the rights of the respective parties, justice will be done.

James England: I was formerly in the employ of Messrs. Mitchell and Harris, tailors, Cornhill. A few days ago Mr. Harris handed me a circular. [Circular produced.] It was like the one produced, but I do not think it is an exact copy.

The circular was read by the clerk, and was as follows:—

"*Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom,*
25, Old Bond Street, London, W.

"Sir,—I am desired by the committee of this Association to annex for your information copies of three resolutions passed at the bi-monthly meeting of this association, held under Rule XV., on Monday, the 30th of June.—I am, yours obediently, "N. F. Peach, Secretary."

"Resolved,—That after hearing the report of the sub-committee appointed at the last general meeting, to consider the establishment of a non-union house of call, this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to establish a register office for non-unionists as suggested, and that the same sub-committee be instructed and empowered to take all necessary steps at once to carry out their views as expressed in the report.

"Resolved,—That after the formation of this registry office, the members of the Master-Tailors' Association will give to men who have their names registered there the preference in employment, and the members of the Master-Tailors' Association will give no work whatever to union men.

"Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman for his courtesy and able conduct in the chair.—By order of the committee,

"N. F. Peach, Secretary."

Witness continued: The paper to which my attention was called was signed by Mr. Lewis, the president, and I believe the secretary. After reading the resolution, I asked Mr. Harris if he did not think it was unjust to destroy the union which had been established by the workmen, and he said "he had no feeling in the matter either way, but that he had been advised to join the Masters' Association, and as he had done so, he was bound to act according to their instructions." Afterwards Harris asked me if I did not think we were driving the work into the cheap shops. I said I thought the masters were assisting in doing so as much as the men. I have not worked for them since. They gave me no reason for not giving me work. Mr. Harris desired me to read the resolution.

William Cobbing: I am a journeyman-tailor, and till the 14th of June last worked for Messrs. Mitchell and Harris. On the 14th of June, in the cutting-room, Mr. Harris asked me if I belonged to the union. I said "Yes, sir." Mr. Harris then said, "Are you aware we have had a meeting lately among the masters, and we have come to this conclusion, not to give any more work to union men after the 17th of June?" I was to finish up, and was given to understand that such of us as were Union men were to be locked out after the 17th of June. I mean to convey by what I have said, that Messrs. Mitchell and Harris turned me out of my employ. I never applied after the 17th for work.

Maurice Ryder: I am a journeyman-tailor, and in June was in the employ of Messrs. Mitchell and Harris. On the 15th of June Mr. Harris asked me if I belonged to the union. He said there was a proposition passed by the Masters' Association to employ no union men after the 17th, but that there was a registry office, and if they registered they would get employment. He did not say what would happen if they did not register. Mr. Harris said it was not his wish to belong to any Association or to lock us out, but having joined an Assocition, he was obliged to go by their instructions. I took in what work I had, but had no more. On the following Monday Mr. Harris said, "We seem to be single in this affair," and he asked me if I had heard anything about the lock-out. I said "No." He asked me if I had heard any more about lock-outs, and I told him that Cope's were locked out. He told me to come in the evening, but I went to the Association in the evening, and considered myself locked out. I did not understand Mr. Harris when he told me to come in the evening to mean that I was to go for work. I have no doubt he intended to give me work. From that time I have been supported by the Association. I reported to the association what took place between me and Harris, and it was a question for the committee to consider whether it was a lock-out or not. We gave our evidence, and the committee had to decide. It would have been against all reason to apply for work when we were locked out. Most likely I could have got work if I had gone back on the Monday evening. I do not know whether this applies to all Harris's people. I was locked out in the morning, but might have gone in the evening. I believe Mr. Harris has sent to some of the unionist men begging them to come back, but he has not sent over to me. Mr. Harris said I was to inquire if any one else was locked out, and to come back and let him know in the evening. Harris said he had been to a house in the City, and the principal was out, and I was to inquire whether the people there were locked out, and come in the evening. I did not register. No one else was locked out in the City, but some have been at the West-end. I don't think many.

Thomas Hudson, a journeyman-tailor, said: I have been working for Mr. Adeney, 16, Sackville Street, and have done so for about a fortnight, but previous to the strike at Mr. Haldane's, in Bond Street. I recollect Mr. Haldane coming into the shop. I said I belonged to the union, and he said he must discontinue to give me any more employment, as it would be unjust to his brother-tradesmen who had been struck against. I reported the matter at the committee-room at the Green Dragon, and was told to finish the work in hand and leave. I did so, and had no work since. Mr. Adeney sent for me, and I went back, and am there now. I received orders from the committee to finish the work I had in hand, and then leave, and I did so.

Daniel Hogan: I am a journeyman-tailor, and have been in the employ of Mitchell and Harris up to June. [Paper handed to the witness.] Mr. Harris handed me a paper like that produced; the circular containing the resolution that the masters were not to employ union men. He said if I joined the Air Street registry according to the paper, I should have the preference of work. This was on a Saturday night, and after the Thursday following I had no more. I reckon it was because I belonged to the union. Mr. Harris told me to look at the paper and read it, and after doing so I gave it him back. I am not in Mr. Harris's employ now. I was desired by the committee to finish work in hand and to leave.

Cornelius Hart: I have been for some time in the employ of Messrs. Mitchell and Harris, and on the 14th of June Mr. Harris asked me if I belonged to the union, and on my saying I did, he said he could dispense with me. I afterwards left, and had no more work.

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTYNE submitted that with respect to the defendant Lewis, his name had never been mentioned, and there was an end of the case as far as he was concerned.

Mr. TYRWHITT: As well as I can comprehend the matter, the charge lies between Mitchell and Harris. There is no case against Mitchell, nor against Adeney or the others.

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTYNE: The only case, then, is against Harris, and Harris cannot conspire by himself. I ask you, sir, as a lawyer, as I would ask the judge, whether you think it necessary for me to go on with this matter.

Mr. COLERIDGE: The way I venture to put it is this, that resolutions were passed apparently at a meeting of master-tailors; that Mitchell and Harris directed the attention of the journeymen to a portion of them, that portion containing conditions that no master belonging to the association should give work to a union man; that is direct evidence against any one belonging to the association—direct evidence in law—of conspiracy, by combining to give no work to union men. It is an illegal thing to combine together to limit the class of men the masters shall employ, and to do injury to a certain class of men employed in the trade of tailors. One person may have a right to do certain things, but if three or four combine with the object of affecting the fair gains of men working for their bread, that we say is an illegal act, subjecting the parties to punishment.

Mr. TYRWHITT: If two men meet in a room, and say they will not employ men because they belong to the union, could that bring them within the meaning of the act? If masters, seeing that there is a strike, met and said the workmen want more money—we will not employ union men because they ask higher prices, but will give the preference to other men, does that form such a conspiracy as the law contemplates? It is but common sense, if one party says, "I will work only for such prices," for the other party to say, "We will not pay it." That cannot constitute a criminal act. I cannot see that the means used are illegal, and the evidence does not attack the difficulty in any way. One witness, who has given his evidence fairly, cuts up the case entirely. Fortunately there is an Act, called the Vexatious Indictment Act, by which magistrates can be compelled to send certain cases for trial. I will not decide this case, but if asked by the prosecution I will send it to another court.

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTYNE: I understand that you dismiss the case.

Mr. TYRWHITT: I dismiss the case in the words of the Act, without conviction or bail. If the other side choose they can have an opportunity of going to another court.

[It would have been far wiser not to have applied for the summons, than to fail so completely in proving the charge.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.]

SUMMONS AGAINST EXECUTIVE OF THE OPERATIVE TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

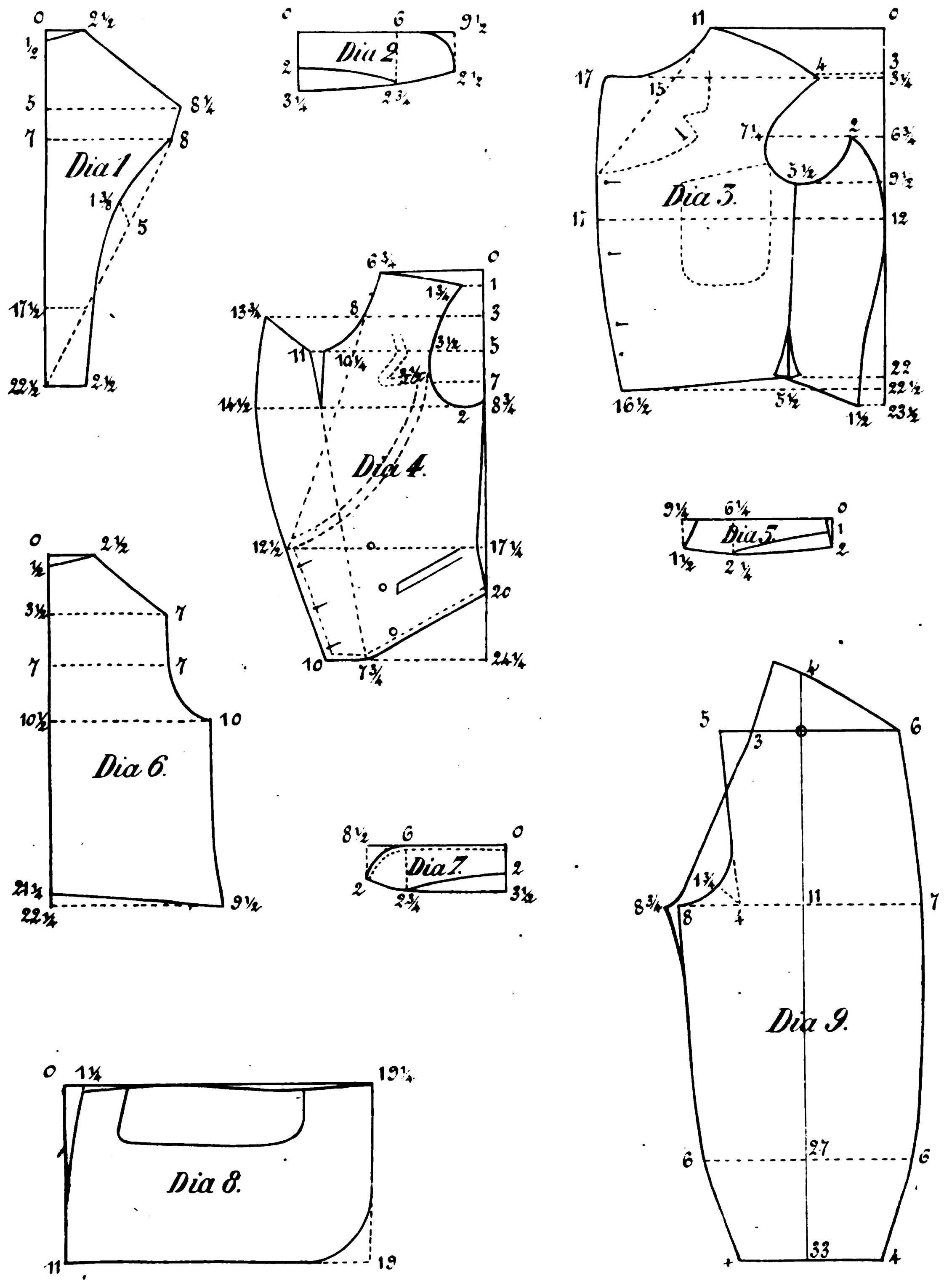
Our readers were informed by us, in our last number, that the several persons holding office in the above association, against whom summonses had been issued, had, after a patient and impartial hearing, been committed by Mr. Knox, the magistrate at the Marlborough Police Court, to take their trial at the Old Bailey Sessions on the charge, which he considered had been fully proved by the evidence brought forward, but were admitted to bail. It was thought at the time that, in all probability, an attempt would be made by the defendants' counsel to have the trial removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and the conjecture was confirmed by an application which came before Justice Lush in chambers. The counsel for the defendants (Mr. Coleridge), in urging the matter, stated that the grounds upon which he was induced to make the request were that his clients' case would not obtain so dispassionate a hearing before a jury composed of tradesmen; and he remarked, "that it is, in fact, trying employed by employers; because, do what you will, the interests of the persons who will sit upon the jury at the Old Bailey, with every intention to do justice which they might have, it is inevitable must be identified with, and belonging to the very class which is engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the class to which the people whom they are about to try belong. If that is so, it is a state of things which, if it can, should be avoided; therefore, upon these two grounds, it appears to me to he very desirable that they should be tried by persons entirely removed from any interest, such as a special jury would be."

As an inducement for the judge to entertain his application, he stated that from a conversation he had with his clients, he hoped something might be done; without, however, giving any pledge, he would use his influence to persuade them to give up the pickets while matters were in abeyance. He went so far as to say that he considered it "*to their interest to do so, both on the ground of* JUSTICE, *and also having regard to their interest, I think that should be done.*"

The judge, in reply, remarked, "I do not think there is sufficient ground for my interfering here. With regard to the obligation to the class of persons, it cannot, I think, be said that the Old Bailey would select the class of persons who were interested in the trade pending strikes. They would, no doubt, be tradesmen just the same as special jurymen at Westminster would be, and liable to the same influences. Then with regard to the point of law that may be tried by the judge of the Central Criminal Court, and any point of law may be reserved for the Court of Criminal Appeal. *It does not appear to me, upon any ground, that I should interfere.* It would, there can be no doubt, create very great delay, and I do not see that the interests of the defendants would be furthered."

After a few observations between the two counsel, the judge further remarked, "There is a very large class of jurymen attending the Central Criminal Court entirely removed from these particular trades in which the strike is going on, and as entirely, as I said before, as any jury at Westminster would be. You would have merchants, who would be as likely to be influenced; but I do not at all think that either the jury at the Central Criminal Court or at Westminster would be influenced by any such feeling."

Afterwards a correspondence took place between the solicitors with a view to have the trial postponed to the following month, but as the solicitor for the defendants would not give a pledge that the pickets should be withdrawn in the meantime, the mass of evidence was laid before the grand jury, who found a true bill, and the trial was put down for the 10th of last month. On the case being called, application was made by the counsel for the defendants that the trial might be postponed, if only for a day, as the briefs had not been in their hands sufficient time to enable them to go over and consider the evidence. The judge (Baron Bramwell) remarked that the importance of the case was alone the reason for his being there, and that he would not be able to be present again for several days. Serjeant Ballantyne was quite agreeable to the postponement till the next sessions, provided the pickets were withdrawn in the interim. This was not conceded by the counsel for the defendants, as they were convinced of the legality of the proceedings, and feared the compromise might be taken as an indication of a doubt on their part of the correctness of their view. The judge would not allow the mere plea of not being prepared for the defence to weigh with him in postponing the trial to the next sessions, as the reason was wholly insufficient to justify that indulgence. As the counsel for the defence admitted that they would not be in a position to do justice to the case of their clients with their imperfect knowledge of the leading points of their briefs, they consulted with the three principals of the persons on their trial, and having informed them of the position in which they felt themselves placed with regard to their interest, and explained the remarks of the judge, that the mere fact of withdrawing the pickets for a time would not prejudice the view they held of the legality of that step, they eventually prevailed upon them to consent to the terms on which the counsel for the prosecution were willing to comply with the request for postponement of the trial. Serjeant Ballantyne, for the prosecution, observed, in agreeing to the proposal, "but it must be understood that the promise be fully acted out, and if in the interval it was discovered that advantage had been taken, he certainly should bring it to bear against them to the utmost." The case consequently stands over to the 21st of this month.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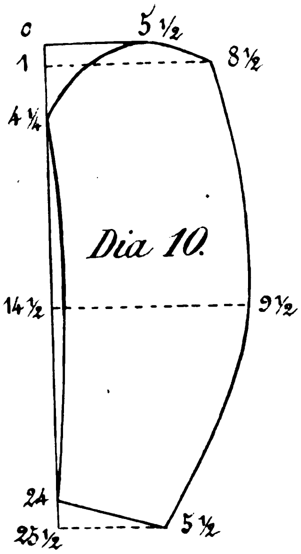
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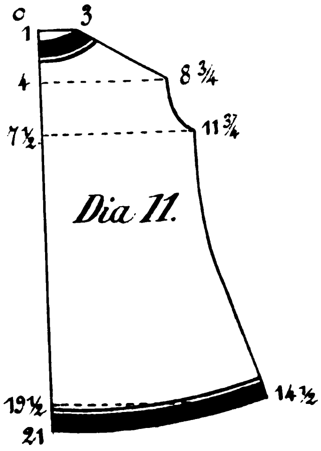
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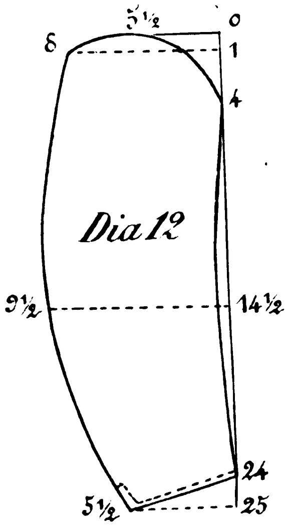
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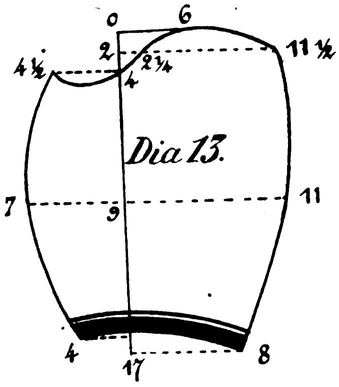
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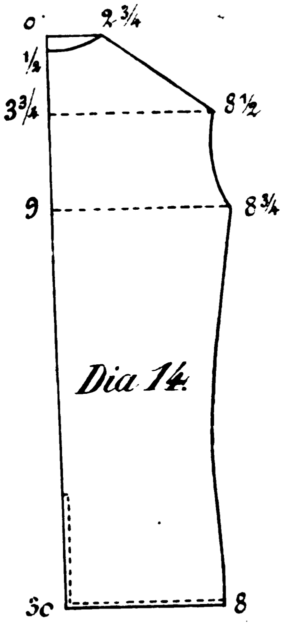
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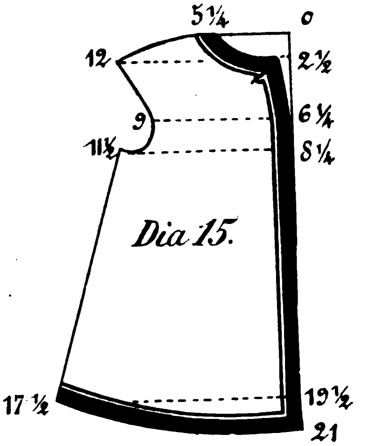
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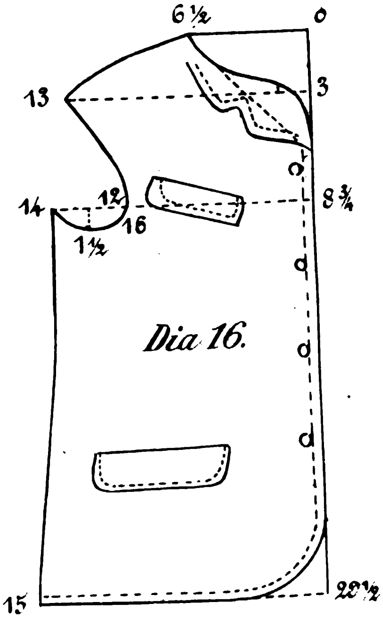
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E. C. Minister.

One would have thought that these terms would have been fully appreciated by the members of the Operative Association generally, accepted as they were on the advice of the counsel engaged to defend its interests, and whose opinion ought to have been considered sufficient authority to justify a belief in the soundness of the policy recommended by them; but as a further proof of how the best contrived plans may fail, this course gave great displeasure to the body so soon as the arrangement became known, and immediate steps were taken by the several committees to organize a meeting of the executive to determine what course should be adopted. It would appear that "a feeling of indignation was expressed by some" on the news being circulated in the neighbourhood of the court, "and a considerable excitement prevailed throughout the whole of the committee-rooms."

A meeting was subsequently held at the chambers of Mr. E. Lewis, the solicitor to the Association, when that gentleman addressed the members, and stated to them what had taken place in the court, and upon what ground he felt induced to recommend his clients to make the pledge with reference to withdrawing the pickets.

After hearing his remarks, and reading over the mass of evidence to be brought forward against their party for the prosecution, the committee went into a full consideration of the conduct of Messrs. Druitt, Lawrence, and Adamson (who had retired from the room), as to the course they had lent themselves to; and as it was held that the above named were solely and entirely responsible for the pledge they had given to the withdrawing of the pickets, they were not prepared on any account either *to sanction or endorse* it, inasmuch as a resolution had been adopted by the committee, on the evening previous to the trial, "That on no consideration should the pickets be withdrawn until it be tried and proved illegal."

We now come to the more serious part of the business, and to what to us appears inexplicable. A resolution was adopted, and which has been acted upon by the whole of the men on strike, to the effect that the arrangement entered into then should not be endorsed by the trade; *the defendants should be deposed from holding any office whatever pending the trial, in connexion with the London Operative Tailors' Protective Association; and the picketing system should continue till it is decided to be illegal in a court of law.*

We think there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any reasonable being but that these ex-officials have been scurvily dealt by, and that the treatment they have received is not calculated to induce other members to take upon themselves the onerous duties of the executive, or to feel much interest in the welfare of the society. Here we have men who must have been perfectly aware, from the prominent position in which they had been placed, that in the event of the plans of the Association not being successful in gaining the ends for which they were struggling, they would become marked men in every workshop, and be the last likely to be taken on by any Master-Tailor opposed to the strike or to the demands of the journeymen. There can be no question but that they have in their several duties faithfully served their *masters*, and have done their work with a thorough conviction of the correctness of their policy and a determination to apply the whole of their energies to the task. We should have thought that, when the three principals agreed to be guided by the advice of their counsel, and pledged themselves to the only course left them for an honourable escape from the unfavourable position in which they were placed at the eleventh hour, the justice of their act would have been admitted at once, and credit given them for the discretion shown in the matter. So far, however, from this being the case, this exercise of their good sense has brought down not only the displeasure of the Association upon them, as shown by depriving them of their offices in connexion with it, but the mere report of the pledge, without other particulars being communicated, was received with indignation by the mass of the members.

We fear that after this avowal of the feeling which actuates the executive of the journeymen's society, there is little hope of any attempt at reconciliation between the masters and the men being successful, whether by arbitration, which is so constantly harped upon by the organ of the journeymen, or by any concession on the part of the latter, which might naturally have been expected, after finding that the masters were determined in the position they had taken up, even to making the personal sacrifice of their summer trade. For some time the trades struck against have supplied themselves with fresh hands, and in many instances with infinitely better workmen than those who formerly worked for them; so that we do not see a very bright prospect for those who struck and gave up a good shop where they were earning excellent wages without any great strain on their intellect or bodily exertion.

THE PRESS ON THE STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

We are much indebted to some of the leading organs of the daily press for the able articles they have published, vindicating the position taken up by the masters, and exposing the fallacy and gross injustice of the tyrannical conduct of the journeymen by their association. The *Standard* remarks, in the course of a well-written and forcible article, speaking of this question of wages:—

> **"The wages which one refuses another accepts, and the masters have a perfect right to get work done on such terms as they consider fair to themselves. Even if the new universal time-log were the harmless thing which the unionists assert it to be, the master-tailors are justified in saying aye or nay to it according to their own judgment. On the other hand, the men have a right to stand by it if they choose. A cry has been raised about arbitration;**

but, if we may be allowed to say so, we think there has been a great deal of nonsense talked about arbitration at one time and another. If one party is proposing terms which the other feels it would be madness to accept, it is useless to ask the latter to place the decision in the hands of an arbiter or umpire, whether as the chairman of a mixed committee or in any other ostensible capacity. The master-tailors know to a shilling what they can afford to pay, and it is perfectly clear that if some arbiter of the question is to decide that they shall pay more, the said arbiter is imposing a tax on the community at large for the benefit of one particular class. If present profits will not allow of higher wages, then higher wages mean the extraction of money from the pockets of the public. Are the journeymen-tailors who work for the large West-end and City firms so impoverished by their low rate of pay as to need a public subscription? If they are, let them say so; if not, let them abstain from imposing a tax on our coats and trousers. If, however, the 'log' means nothing but a mere 'adjustment,' then, in the name of common sense and moderation, let the men abstain from the folly of sacrificing the pounds for the sake of the pence. If, as they say, the log will give them very little more than they have been accustomed hitherto to receive, is it wise for them to take the paltry pittance of the union treasury in lieu of the substantial wages which, if they are not careful, they may never see again?"

The following observations on the degrading influence of "Unionism" tell well, and with additional force at the present moment, after the disgusting details brought to light by the committee at Sheffield. Speaking of the masters, the writer remarks:—

"They have no desire to win a victory over the men, and to humiliate them, but would far rather see the present strife merged into a lasting peace. They believe that the large majority of the operatives involved in the strife are by no means free agents in the matter; in fact, many of their workpeople have voluntarily declared such to be the case. It is 'the union' that has wrought the mischief. Unionism has developed itself into tyranny. Men are 'ordered' to strike, just as soldiers are ordered to fire. An executive committee may command a strike in a certain shop or a particular town, while the operatives in that shop or town are not allowed a voice or vote in the transaction! It is this phenomenon which alarms and irritates the employers. They are asking one another what the end is to be. While friendly to the individual operatives, they are declaring undying opposition to the union."

And, with reference to the acts of terrorism practised against the men who are willing to work for the wages offered by the masters, he observes:—

"It is another question whether the trade unions are not transgressing the law in many cases without rebuke. We are inclined to think that something more remains to be done to vindicate the liberty of the subject against picketing and other modes of intimidation. A detective in search of a felon would not dare to go the lengths of the trade union satellites in hunting down a 'knobstick.'"

The *Times* of the morning following the hearing of the case by the Marlborough Street magistrate against the President and Secretary of the Master-Tailors' Association, and some of the members, on summonses taken out by the journeymen, contained a telling article, in which the writer clearly proved the correctness of the view taken by Mr. Tyrwhitt, and of the decision he made. The writer so completely explains the merits of the case, and lays bare the hollowness of the charge, that we give the article *in extenso*, feeling assured that it will be read with satisfaction and advantage by every Master-Tailor in the United Kingdom.

"It is difficult to conceive two charges more really distinct in principle and substance, though made to assume verbally and nominally the same form, than the one which was dismissed by the magistrate at Marlborough Street, on Saturday, and that on which the accused were committed for trial at the same court some weeks ago. In the latter case the offence was that of preventing the journeymen-tailors from obtaining work, and the masters from obtaining men, by means of threats and intimidation effected through the agency of the pickets employed by the unions. In the other, which came before Mr. Tyrwhitt on Saturday, all that the masters had done was to agree among themselves as to the terms on which they would employ their workpeople. The oddest feature in the case is that the unionists, in bringing the charge which Mr. Tyrwhitt dismissed, proceeded on the assumption that the members of every trades union were guilty of conspiracy, and liable to be criminally prosecuted and punished for the offence. This singular fact appears on the face of the argument for the prosecution against the master-tailors, stated by Mr. Coleridge, who appeared on behalf of the unions. The summonses were issued against Mr. Lewis, the president; Mr. Landon, the secretary; and Messrs. Mitchell, Harris, and Adeney, members of the association, and charged them with 'conspiring by divers means to induce certain journeymen-tailors to leave their work, and with preventing and endeavouring to prevent others from hiring themselves and accepting work and employment, and to induce certain journeymen-tailors to belong to an association and to molest and obstruct journeymen on account of their not belonging to it.' Such a charge implies and suggests some injurious object as the end, and the use of threats, coercion, intimidation as the means, in order to make it really tenable and bring it within either the letter or the spirit of the law. Now, what was it, according to the case for the prosecution, sustained by their own witnesses, that the Masters' Association had done? Simply this—we quote Mr. Coleridge's own statement:—'The masters had met together (in consequence of the strike on the part of the union men) and agreed upon certain resolutions, which were communicated in some way to the persons acting on behalf of the men.' The resolutions were to the effect that the members of the association would only employ non-unionists. After stating the somewhat irrelevant fact that there had been some proposals for arbitration on the part of the men which were not acceded to by the masters, Mr. Coleridge went on to say that the masters who had joined the association had required their men 'either to give up belonging to the union, and to register themselves in an office in Air Street as non-unionists, or to leave their employment. This the masters stated was not done in consequence of any feeling against the men, but in pursuance of an agreement entered into by the masters,' *i.e.*, not to employ unionists, but only non-unionists whose names were inscribed in the register in Air Street. This was the case for the prosecution, and, assuming it to have been fully made out by the witnesses called in support, we are entitled to ask where is the element of intimidation? Where are the threats? What is the gist of the alleged conspiracy? Wherein does the ingredient of criminality reside? Moreover, if the Masters' Association was a conspiracy, and the members liable to be criminally punished for belonging to it, *à fortiori* must every trades union be a conspiracy, and its members equally liable to conviction and imprisonment.

"Look for a moment at the facts. The union men strike against the masters for more wages, and almost succeed in stopping their business, and in doing this, as we may observe in passing—and we shall have to recur to the subject presently—the men resort to threats, intimidation, the 'picketing' system, and even to positive violence and aggravated assaults, for which such of them as did not contrive to escape were apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour. To resist the strike and keep their shops open the masters agree for their own protection only to employ non-unionists; they hold a meeting, pass resolutions, found an association, draw up rules which they consider necessary for self-defence, and open an office with a register for recording the names of non-union journeymen. If a man applied for employment at the shop of a member of this association, he was asked whether he was a unionist; and if he replied affirmatively, he was informed of the terms on which he could have work. He must cease to belong to the union, and register himself in Air Street. Again, we ask, where is the threat, the intimidation, the conspiracy in all this? According to the argument of Mr. Coleridge, the fact of agreeing to refuse employment to a union man does in law amount to a conspiracy. 'It is an illegal thing,' said Mr. Coleridge, 'to combine to limit the class of men the masters shall employ, and to do injury to a certain class of men employed in the trade of tailors.' We demur entirely to the correctness of this representation. There was no combination to limit the class of men the masters should employ; there was simply an agreement between A, B, C, &c., that they would employ men upon certain terms and conditions only. 'One person,' said Mr. Coleridge, 'may have a right to do certain things, but if three or four combine with the object of affecting the fair gains of men working for their bread, that is an illegal act, subjecting the parties to punishment.' Here, again, we question the accuracy of the presentment. There was really no combination with the object of affecting the fair gains of men working for their bread. The object was to determine the relationship between the masters and the men—the terms, that is, upon which the latter should be employed by such masters as were parties to the agreement. The question of 'gains,' or wages, did not enter into the matter at all. The Masters' Association was not, what the trade unions professedly are, a society whose object is to regulate the rate of wages. The question of the men's wages, or 'gains,' was left entirely open as a matter of contract and agreement between master and man.

"Thus we see that while the masters only agreed as to the conditions upon which they would employ their journeymen apart from the question of wages, and did nothing in the shape of threat or intimidation to carry out their rules, the objects of the trades unions consist chiefly, if not exclusively, in extorting from the masters an artificially high rate of wages, beyond the natural or market value, and in forcing labour out of the market in order to make it scarce or dear—objects which are effected by threats, intimidation, and violence. Only the other day a murderous attack is reported to have been made by a unionist picket upon a non-unionist in the Green Park. The injured man was blinded by the wounds inflicted with some sharp instrument, and the culprits escaped. The principle and avowed object of the trades unions are, therefore, as much more obnoxious to the law as laid down by Mr. Coleridge than that of the Masters' Association, as the practical means employed to carry them into effect are more dangerour and violent. The only machinery employed by the Masters' Association was a registry-office, where the members in want of hands might find the names of non-union journeymen.

"The view taken by Mr. Tyrwhitt of this singular charge seems equally in accordance with law and with common sense. If two or more masters choose to meet in a room to say they won't employ anybody except non-unionists, could that be deemed a conspiracy within the Act? The question answers itself. If the masters whose men have struck, and who are in want of hands, meet together and agree, or, in technical language, combine, not to employ the unionists, except on the condition that they quitted the union and inscribed their names on the Air Street register, can this be construed into conspiracy or intimidation? Such a theory seems utterly preposterous. The charge against the unionists committed for trial was not that they agreed or combined touching the conditions on which they would work for the masters, but that they attempted to enforce those conditions by illegal means, by threats, intimidation, violence, and the agency of the pickets. Whether they really did this is the question to be tried when the case comes on; but that the Masters' Association had done nothing of the kind was so indisputably clear, that Mr. Tyrwhitt could not do otherwise than dismiss the charge."

ALTERATION IN UNIFORMS.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

The officers are in future to wear on their forage-caps a small miniature, in white metal, of the castle of the town from which the regiment derives its name, instead of the letters "V. R.," which they have hitherto worn.

Cape Mounted Rifles.

The uniform will in future be made of blue cloth, instead of green, as at present worn.

APPLICATION TO THE MAGISTRATE FOR ARBITRATION BY JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

We stated in our last number that at the time of our going to press Mr. E. Lewis (the solicitor to the Operative Tailors' Association) had not renewed his application to Mr. Knox to appoint arbitrators in a matter of dispute between a journeyman and a Master-Tailor by whom he was employed. The application was, however, made at a later period, after some remarks made by the magistrate. Mr. Lewis, instead of reviving the question in a week's time, as he had given notice, shortly returned into court, and stated that the matter had been settled, by the master agreeing to the proposition of the workman.

The magistrate's remarks appear to us so thoroughly sound, and evince his complete knowledge of the law and of his duties, that we think it desirable, for the information of the trade, that they should be widely circulated among the members of our particular branch of industry, and have published them so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of masters and men in the great matter of dispute at present engrossing the attention of both parties—viz., the "log."

"Without prejudicing anything as to the facts of the case as they may be disclosed upon summonses, there seems to me an evident possibility that this case will fall within the special exception mentioned in section 2. Dropping the whole machinery of arbitration and referees, and assuming that the case ultimately comes before the magistrate for decision, he is expressly forbidden to do anything which shall establish a rate of wages for the future in any trade. Now the very essence of this application is that the complainant shall be so remunerated according to a *log* the validity of which it is obvious the defendant would dispute. Mr. Lewis says, and no doubt it might be so contended, that the magistrate has nothing to do with any inference which may be drawn from his decision. He would simply contend that the complainant is entitled to be paid according to the custom of the trade, and that the log is evidence of the custom. I confess it seems to me, on the whole matter, that to establish the validity of the log is to establish the rate of wages. Assuming that I dismissed the summons, it would be competent to Mr. Lewis to ask me to state a case for the judges; it would be equally competent to me to state that I had found facts, not raised a point of law, and upon that point Mr. Lewis might take further action. On the whole, I think it would be more convenient to all parties if this application were renewed next week, it being clearly understood that the rights of all parties are not affected by the result of this application. I will also add that, although I have the most serious doubts that this application can be entertained under this statute, I should be glad indeed if it were found to be otherwise. *It would be a happy circumstance if the agitation which at present pervades the tailors' trade were withdrawn from the streets and brought within the walls of courts of justice for legal decision.*"

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES OF PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1289 AND 1290.

Diagrams, 1, 2, 3, 8, and 10, are the pattern of one of the styles of shooting-jacket which is now being made by the leading trades in town for the forthcoming season.

Diagrams 4, 5, and 6, are the pattern of a double-breasted waistcoat, suitable to the autumn.

Diagrams, 7, 12, 14, and 16, are the pattern of an easy jacket, which may be worn at the sea-side and by the tourist, or can be equally well adopted by the sportsman.

Diagram 9, is the pattern of a pair of knickerbockers, for shooting, or for gentlemen preparing for a pedestrian tour.

Diagrams 11, 13, and 15, are the pattern of a *blouse* for a little boy. The several quantities refer to the divisions on the *graduated* measures. The sleeve is cut with a hind-arm-seam only, as it is full.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARGE PLATE OF PARISIAN FASHIONS.

On the first figure is shown a style of morning-jacket well adapted to the material in which it is made. The waist is moderately long; the hip-buttons rather near to each other; side-seam well curved; back-scye narrow, but the back cut wide across to the scye. Skirt short and flat, and well rounded off at front. Broad turn at top of front-edge, and to roll to the third button, which is also the top one. Small step and end to the collar, and both rounded off. Easy sleeve, the cuff formed by broad silk braid, as on the edges. Collar low in the stand, and half an inch deeper in the fall. Waistcoat to match, without a collar; to button up high, and cut off at bottom of front-edge.

Trousers easy to the leg, slightly shaped at the knee and calf, and rather small at the bottom. Plain side-seam; fly-front; pockets across the top-sides, or with small frog openings.

The Chesterfield represented on the second figure is single-breasted, the holes at front worked in a fly. Cut rather short, so as to barely reach the knee. Back to a medium width, and with an opening at bottom of back-seam. Four buttons at front, placed about 2 inches in from the edge. Full sleeve, plain at the hand and rather narrow. Pockets across the front of the skirt, with deep flaps; one outside the left breast, and a ticket-pocket with flap on the right forepart. Edges turned in and stitched, the stitching on the flaps rather broader. Collar low in the stand, but wide comparatively in the fall and at front, and made very easy on the bottom-edge, to prevent binding round the throat, and to sit close on the top.

On the third figure we have illustrated the loose form of Tweedside or lounge-jacket, which was once very fashionable in this country. It is cut as loose as a *Sac*, without a back-seam, the back broad all the way down. Single breasted, three holes and buttons at front; small turn and step. Collar sloped off at the end, low in the stand, and but little broader in the fall. Full sleeve, small and plain at the bottom. Pockets with deep flaps at the front of foreparts, a ticket-pocket on right, and a breast-pocket outside left. Edges turned in and stitched broad.

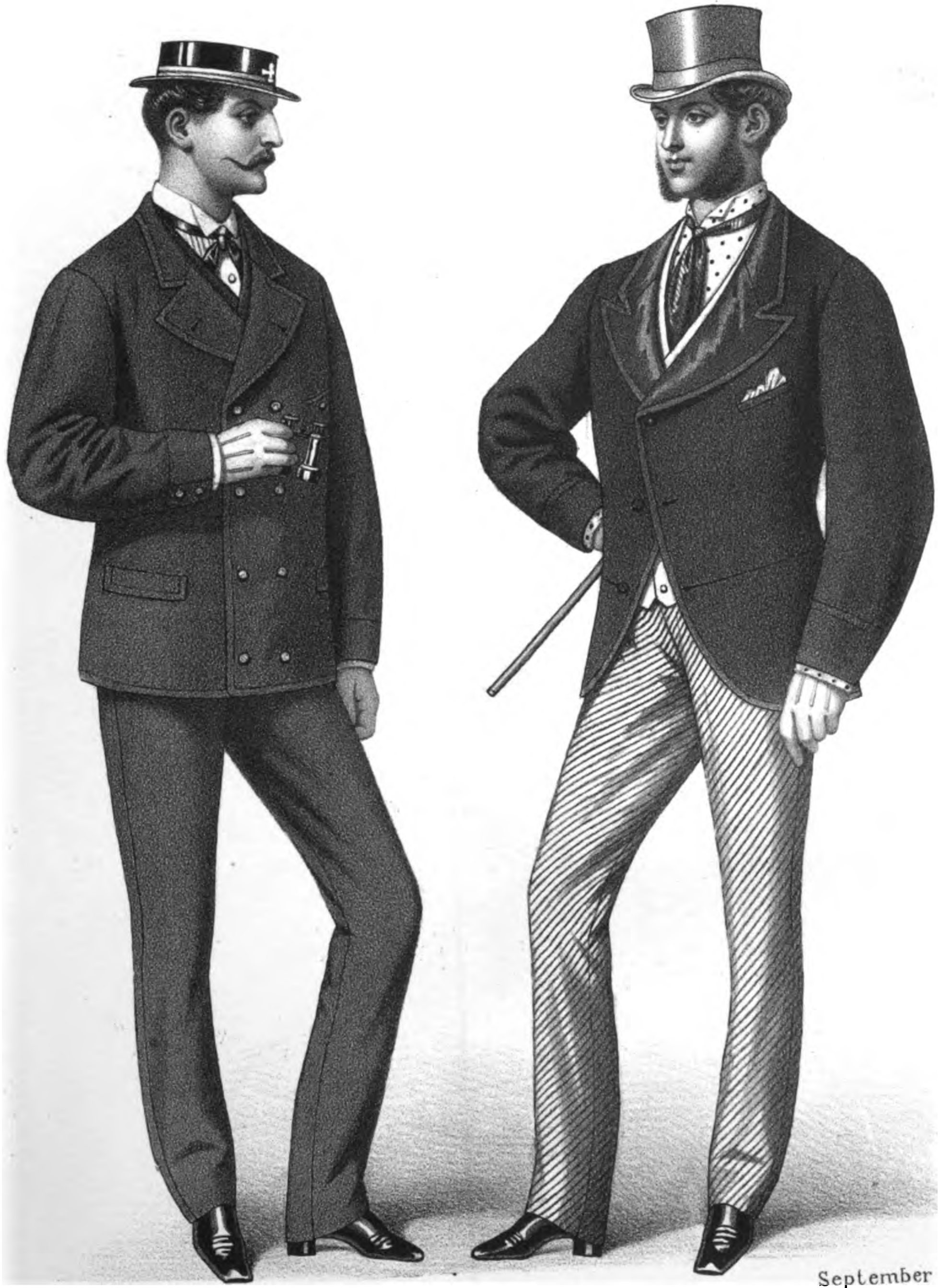
The shooting-dress represented on the last figure has somewhat the appearance of the Norfolk shirt well known with us, but the addition of the neck-piece or "yoke" gives an entirely different character to the garment. The front is fastened with buttons and holes, and a belt round the waist confines the fulness in its place. There are deep "pouch"-pockets in the skirt. The sleeve is roomy, a little full at the wrist, and gathered on to a narrow band, which is fastened by a button and hole. Frock-collar, short and snug to the neck, but deep in the fall, and rather forward at front.

SHOOTING-DRESS.

We have selected for illustration on the small plate of English Costume, two favourite styles of jacket for shooting, such as are usually worn. The first is a loose lounge-jacket, cut short and easy, and fastened at the waist by a belt of the same material used for the costume. There are pockets with flaps on each skirt and outside each breast. Easy sleeve, plain at the hand, or with a hole and button. Low collar, and narrow, small end, and cut off at front. Small step and turn to front of forepart. Four holes and buttons. Edges turned in and stitched three-eighths of an inch in.

Waistcoat without a collar, to button up high; long, and a little cut off at bottom. When trousers are worn, they are straight and sometimes faced at the bottom with leather; but with long boots this protection is not required. If breeches be substituted, they are cut long to reach on to the calf, full in the thigh, with four holes and buttons at the knee, besides the small one in the garter. Fly-fronts and frog-pockets.

The style of jacket shown on the second figure is very similar to the morning-coat now much worn, but is cut fuller in the skirt and easier to the body. The waist is of a medium length generally. There are pockets with flaps in the waist-seam; one "pouch"-pocket, also with a small flap outside each breast, and a ticket on right. Roomy sleeve, rather close at the hand. Edges stitched broad. Collar low in the stand, and half an inch deeper in the fall. Small end, as also to the lapel. A small capping of leather is sewn on each shoulder and at the bottom of each fore-arm-seam, as a protection against the friction of the gun.



September 1867

Paris. Lacour & Morin. dess.

Imp Lemercier &

GAZETTE OF FASHION

BY EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

London, 8, Argyll Place, Regent Street W.

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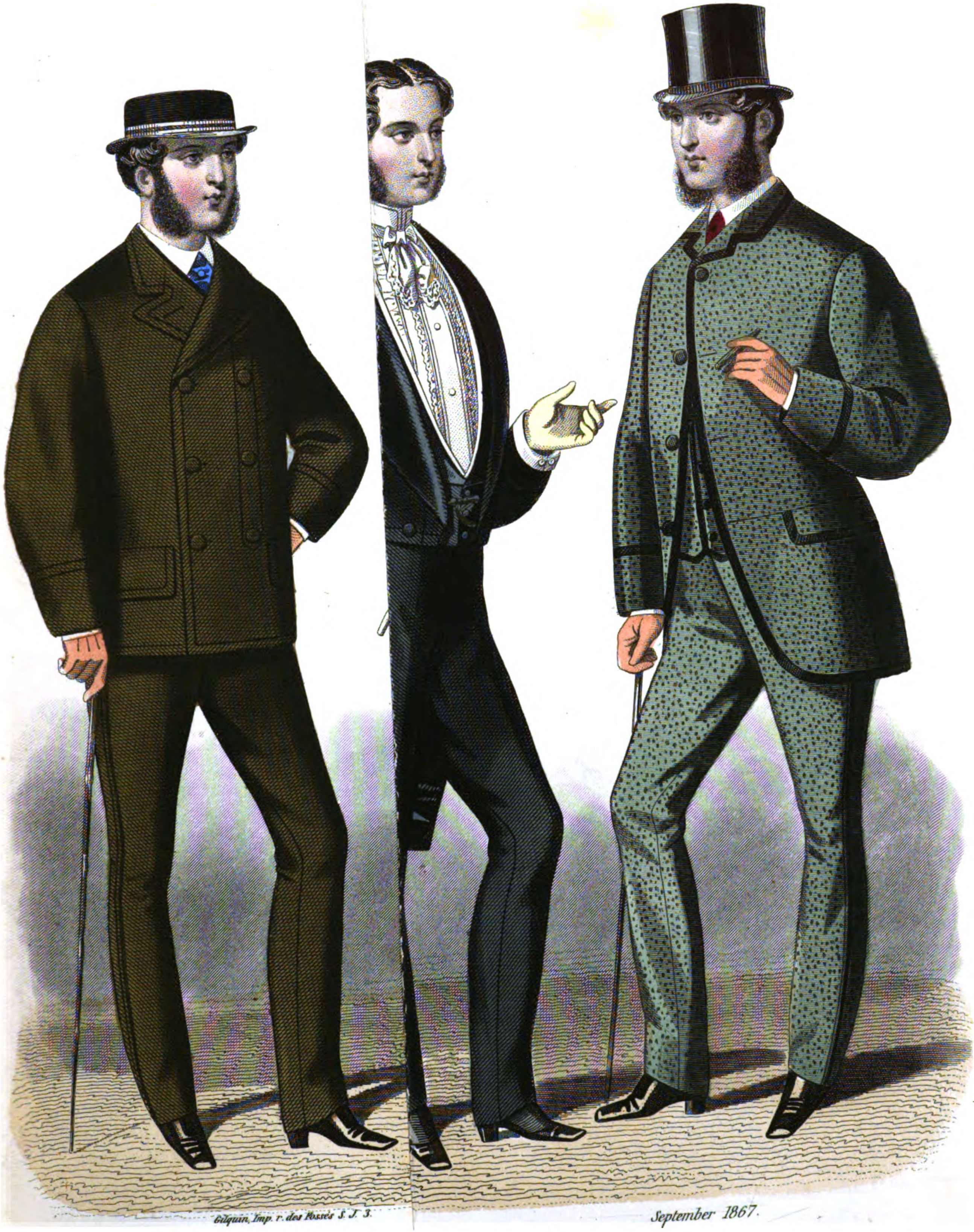

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September 1867.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 257. SEPTEMBER 1, 1867. VOL. 22.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE AND CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE OPERATIVE AND AMALGAMATED TAILORS' ASSOCIATIONS, FOR CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE MASTERS, AND INTIMIDATION OF NON-SOCIETY MEN.

Our readers are aware that the trial of the former executive of the Journeymen's Association, and other men implicated in a conspiracy to coerce the masters, and for obstructing them by "picketing," was postponed on the special pledge given by the counsel for the defendants, that the system should be discontinued during the interval between then and the day to which the trial would be adjourned; and that it was solely on this promise, and in the belief that it was made in a proper spirit, that no advantage was taken by the prosecution of the unprepared state in which the defendants' counsel admitted their case to be. We know, also, the storm of indignation with which this compromise was received by the members generally of the Association, and the penalty visited on the principal defendants for their part in securing a fortunate escape from an unpleasant position; and that the system of placing men as "pickets" was pursued with additional vigour and annoyance. Serjeant Ballantine, although agreeing to the postponement, cautioned the defendants to keep faith with him; and, that there might be no misunderstanding on their part as to the consequences of a different policy, remarked—"But it must be understood that the promise be fully acted out; and, if in the interval it was discovered that advantage had been taken, he should certainly bring it to bear against them to the utmost."

This disgraceful violation of common honesty has met with its just reward, by subjecting the evil counsellors, and the participators in this flagrant breach of faith, to take their places in a criminal court of justice, charged with committing the very acts for which their predecessors in office and fellow-members of the Association were to be tried. We have now to record the result of the trial, and the opinion of the judge upon the merits of the case; but, as the case of the former executive and batch of delinquents was appointed to be taken first, we will, for the present, leave the new candidates for honours, and direct our attention to the original pioneers of the system of picketing, on the principle, "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

The 21st day of August will be a memorable day in the future history of our trade, as on that day was fully vindicated the right of masters to employ whomsoever *they* thought proper, and the claim those workmen had to be protected by the law against the intimidations and coercions of any body of men forming a branch of the trades union—humble imitators of the praiseworthy example of Broadhead, of Sheffield notoriety, and of his vile instruments.

George Druitt, President, and Matthew Lawrence, Secretary of the Operative Tailors' Association; John Adamson, President of the Amalgamated Tailors' Association; together with seven other members, surrendered to take their trial, according to the statement of the clerk of the arraigns, "*for conspiring together, by unlawful ways, contrivances, and stratagems, to impoverish Henry Poole, George Wölmershausen, and certain other persons, in their trade and business, and in restraint of trade and the freedom of personal action.*"

Serjeant BALLANTINE, in opening the case for the prosecution, gave the defendants credit for respectability and character, and some for possessing considerable intelligence. He was willing to believe that, in the first instance, they were under the impression that they were not violating the law, *but he doubted if they continued in that ignorance of the law down to the latest period of these offences.* He stated that the case in itself was very simple—whether the means employed by the defendants to interfere with and obstruct the business of other parties were illegal; and the jury would have to decide upon that question from the evidence which would be brought before them. He referred to the disputes between the masters and the journeymen, in 1866, respecting wages, and stated that on that occasion the masters yielded to the demands of the men. It was then hoped that this concession would have put an end to the agitation, but, unfortunately, it had the opposite effect, for early in the present year fresh demands were made by the operatives which were resisted. He conceded that the men had a right to make those demands, and if considered exorbitant the masters had an equal right to refuse to comply with them. At that time the case stood perfectly according to the law. In consequence of this decision of the masters, a strike was determined upon. "He thought it right that the position of all parties connected with that strike should be placed before the jury and the world.. There might be a great misapprehension existing on one side or on the other. One could perfectly well understand the operatives refusing to work under certain terms; one could also understand the masters refusing to grant those terms; but it was not quite so easy to understand how operatives and masters could entertain a different opinion of each other's interests. And yet there might be masters who would wish calmly to discuss the terms demanded of them, while, on the other hand, there might be among the men—as he believed there were here—a majority who were content with the terms at which they were working. Those not content formed themselves into a combination, not a combination against the masters merely, but one affecting their own brother workmen, and probably affecting the latter to a far greater extent than it ever could affect the masters." The learned serjeant then noticed a meeting which was held, at which Druitt, Adamson, and Lawrence were present, and took an active part in the proceedings. The remarks of Druitt, a man of great intelligence, exercised considerable influence upon the meeting. He explained to the persons present that the strike then agreed to must be carried out on a system to ensure its being effective, that system being a system of picketing. The counsel then explained the plan pursued, in placing men at the shops of the Master-Tailors to watch any workmen leaving the premises with work, and follow them to their respective homes. He would not refer to the threats and acts of intimidation practised, as he was ready to believe they were committed against the wish of the men who were then upon their trial. Speaking of the system, he remarked "that it was one which he should think could not be allowed, either in this or in any other civilized community in the world." He described the various ways in which the "pickets" annoyed the Master-Tailors, their customers, workmen, and the general public, by the obstruction they caused in the thoroughfares, and the disturbances to which they gave rise. To such an extent had the nuisance been carried, and the inhabitants been annoyed, that it had been necessary to place some 40 or 50 additional police in the neighbourhoods of the principal masters against whom the strike was established, and the metropolis for several months had been kept in a state of ferment. He then adverted to the celebrated meeting held at the Alhambra, about a week after the former meeting, and described the part taken on the occasion by Druitt. He referred to the humorous and graphic account of the plight the strike had placed the masters in, and the artifices they were driven to practise to avoid being watched by the pickets, and to his promise of the most favourable results to the operatives if the pickets were actively kept up. The serjeant stated "that all the parties at the bar were guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, and would prove beyond question that each and all of them had taken part in the picketing system. The question would then arise, Was that system illegal? All he wanted was a legal verdict and decision upon the facts."

Evidence was then produced to connect the defendants with the meetings, with the decision which was then come to, and acting as pickets; the connexion of Druitt and the others with the pickets, and the reports made by the latter to the different committee-rooms, established at public-houses, which by this means had a double attraction to the sympathizers. Various scenes of outrage by the mob, principally composed of journeymen-tailors on the strike, were described by the witnesses for the prosecution, arising out of the system of picketing and intimidation practised by the men.

One witness, giving his evidence on picketing, stated: "About five o'clock in the morning there would be three or four pickets on duty at a particular shop. About the middle of the day there would be six or seven, and he had seen as many as 150 in one street in the evening. He had never seen anybody leave a Master-Tailor's shop with a bundle who was not followed. On one occasion a woman, who was being followed by two pickets, ran into the Marlborough-Street Police Station and claimed to be protected. The pickets hung about the carriages of customers until they drove away, and he had seen them sitting on the steps of the tailors' shops, smoking short pipes and others talking to them. In the evening the pickets mustered 'all hands' opposite the shops, and would say, as each man left work, 'There he comes, the coward.' 'Is he not a dung?' 'That's him.' The men had been afraid to go away by themselves, and he had accompanied them for some distance." Several Master-Tailors were examined to prove the injury done to their business by the intimidation—on the men who were willing to work for them—by the pickets placed opposite their shops. Mr. Smallpage, of Maddox Street, said that he had seen as many as 60 persons in front of his house. In cross-examination by Mr. Coleridge, he stated that the masters, in 1866, conceded 16 per cent. to the men; but they were not satisfied with this and refused the terms, and were discharged. Out of 80 men he had at work, all left but two. No threats were used by the masters, nor intimidation of any kind. Nothing was done to prevent the men getting work elsewhere. Mr. Moore, of the firm of Stöhwasser and Co., of Conduit Street, gave evidence to the intimidation practised by the pickets, and mentioned the case of one of their men bringing back some work to the shop as "he was afraid to make it up."

Mr. Price, foreman to Mr. Bowater, the Vice-President of the Master-Tailors' Association, who has lately been so prominently before the public in connexion with the different cases of annoyances by "pickets," spoke to the inconvenience his employer had been put to by the interference with men who were willing to work for the firm, and excited the laughter of the court by his remark that of 40 men who were employed by the house before the strike, "all left but one and a half." To show the system on which picketing was carried, Serjeant Ballantine put in a "picket-book," one entry in which was proved to be in the handwriting of Lawrence, and others in that of a picket named John Hall. One entry, signed by Hall, was in these words: "Bowater returned in a cab, with a *carpet bag*, about half-past eleven; number of cab, 12,627." Should Mr. Field, or any other of the same profession, require assistants, we should recommend them to secure them from the members of the Journeymen-Tailors Association who have done "picket" duty, as they would be able to bring first-class testimonials for efficiency from their late employers.

Out of 500 men employed at Poole's before the strike, there were only two left; one was very old, the other deaf and dumb, and were allowed to remain. As usual, there was a little sparring by the counsels for the defendants, and an attempt made to ridicule the remarks of one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

In summing up, the learned serjeant forcibly remarked: "There could be no doubt but that a tribunal sitting in the centre of the greatest city in the world, and presided over by an eminent and learned judge, would be able to come to a conclusion in this case, which would have an enormous weight with everybody at all concerned in labour and its operations. He believed that the conclusion would be in accordance with law and common sense, and not so much an infliction of punishment on persons who were evidently misguided individuals, and who he did not believe, after all, were persons who wished in their hearts to commit anything like crime. The decision which that court might come to would, he believed, spread from one end of the country to the other, producing an enormous amount of benefit through a variety of branches, touching not only upon the men themselves, but upon the families that were depending upon them, AND WOULD BE INJURIOUS ONLY TO THOSE WHO WERE WORKING UPON THE PASSIONS AND FEELINGS OF OTHERS FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT AND PROFIT, CARELESS OF THE INJURY AND WRETCHEDNESS THAT MIGHT ENSUE." Alluding to the mode adopted by Mr. Coleridge, counsel for Druitt, he remarked that it was very easy to advise arbitration, but he was at a loss to imagine that any man having a will of his own, having a position of his own, and being a free subject, ought to be dictated to by others, or to be intimidated in the manner the Master-Tailors had been in this case." "The picket system was a system of terrorism, which ought not, and could not, be allowed for one moment to exist. The question was for the jury to determine whether they believed that molestation had been effected, and that the defendants had combined to effect that molestation, and if so, then they should be found guilty of the offences with which they stood charged. The Master-Tailors wanted simply to be protected, and be allowed to carry on their business peaceably, and in the most fair and legitimate manner. They were not actuated by any feeling of harshness towards the defendants in this case."

Mr. COLERIDGE, in defending Druitt and Lawrence, began by stating that he was perfectly at ease with regard to full justice being done to his clients by the jury, and looked to the law for an acknowledgment of their innocence of the charges brought against them. He defended the system of strikes, as without them "each individual workman would be perfectly in the hands of his master, to be dealt with at his mercy, or in any dictatorial or abusive manner he might think fit." The counsel made a singular observation in his speech, speaking of what the workmen really want to effect by the strike—viz., bring the masters "to a fair discussion of the matter."

He remarked: "Of course, if they could not bring the masters to a fair discussion of their grievances, there would have been no other course open to them but to go to the workhouse, or to have submitted to anything that might he offered to them." Mr. Coleridge omitted to state that the men also might go back and work at the excellent prices they had been receiving, and which others had been too happy to have the chance of earning. He was singularly unfortunate in one of his statements, "that there was not even a suggestion of loss of custom." We fear the half-yearly balance of the principal trades will not bear out this remark. He contended that the defendants desired nothing but what was reasonable and just.

Serjeant **Parry**, in addressing the jury for the defence of Adamson, delivered a powerful and able speech. He argued that this was not a one-sided case. It was a contest between two classes of men, and they had used every power they possessed to achieve a victory. The "lock-out" by the masters was far more serious than the "strike." It was as odious a course as could well be resorted to, as it involved in its consequences not only the men against whom it was directed, but their innocent and, in many cases, helpless dependents. He described much of the evidence that had been given as loose, and unworthy of serious consideration. An observation of the learned counsel was rather out of place, considering the evidence which had been brought to bear against his client. In the course of his defence, he remarked, "EVERY MAN SHOULD BE FREE TO CARRY HIS LABOUR TO ANY MARKET HE PLEASED, AND WHENEVER WORKMEN COMBINED TO PREVENT THAT, THEY DID WRONG."

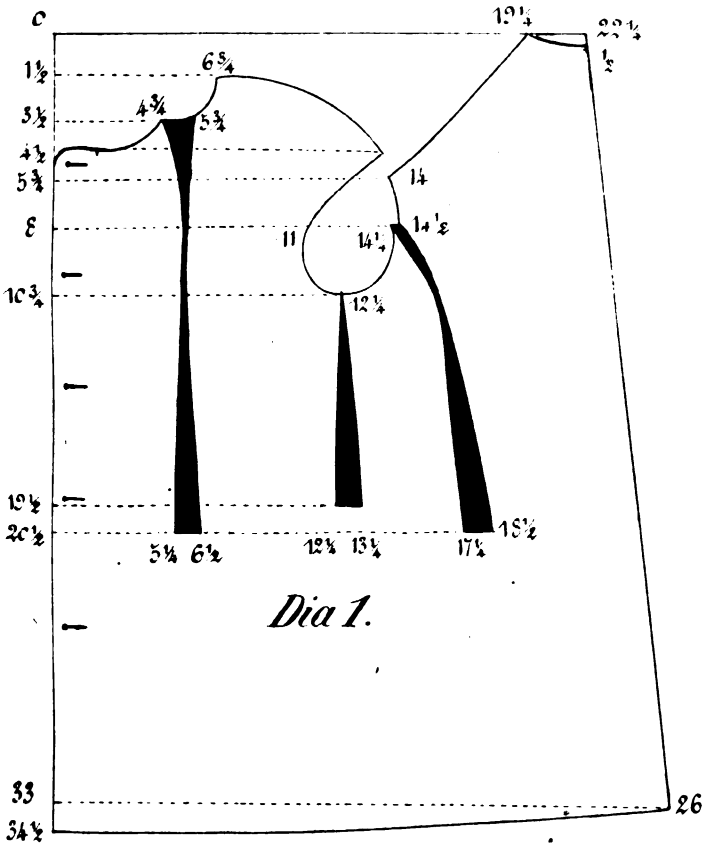
Baron **Bramwell**, in summing up, said the simple question for the jury to decide was whether the defendants were guilty of the particular offence with which they were charged, and, without reference to whose interests might be affected, to consider whether the men at the bar had done that which was illegal. As to what they had heard about the power of the State, and all that sort of thing, the power was no more brought against them than it was used in their favour. There was no right in this country, under our laws, so sacred as the right of personal liberty. He remarked that the usual means of controlling the operations of the minds of men was by putting restraints on their bodies; but if any set of men agreed among themselves to coerce that liberty of mind and thought by compulsion and restraint, they would be guilty of a criminal offence—namely, of conspiring against the liberty of mind and freedom of will of those towards whom they so conducted themselves. "The thing to which he was referring was coercion or compulsion—something that was unpleasant and annoying to the mind operated upon; and he laid it down as clear and undoubted law that if two or more persons agreed that they would by such means co-operate together against that liberty, they would be guilty of an indictable offence." He commented upon the fact that the three principal defendants must have been perfectly aware of the acts of the pickets and of the annoyance they caused, as it was in evidence that Druitt had visited the pickets from time to time; and "it would be strange indeed, if, as appeared to have been the case, most people knew what they were doing, those who set the pickets to work should be the only persons who did not know what they were doing." "If the jury should be of opinion that the picket did nothing more than his duty as a picket, and if that did not extend to abusive language and gestures such as had been described, still if that was calculated to have a deterring effect on the minds of ordinary persons, by exposing them to have their motions watched and to encounter black looks, that would be a thing not permitted by the law of the land." The judge observed that if the jury believed the evidence, the other five prisoners ought to be found guilty.

The jury retired, and, in a few minutes, returned to have Lambert's—the pensioned sergeant of the police—evidence read over to them. There was some conversation about some statement said to be made by this witness; but the judge had no minute of it in his notes, nor could the shorthand-writer strengthen the recollection of the jurymen on the subject. The jury again retired, and, after an absence of about three-quarters of an hour, gavea verdict of "Guilty" against Druitt, Lawrence, and Adamson, but recommended them strongly to mercy, on the ground that they might have considered that they were not acting illegally. They acquitted the other five prisoners.

Serjeant **Ballantine** declined to accept the usual bail of the prisoners, to appear for the sentence; he stated he should require other bail. Their solicitor (Mr. E. Lewis) offered himself as bail for them, to which the learned serjeant consented. The prisoners entered into their own recognizances of £200 each, and Mr. Lewis £150 for each. The defendants, on leaving the court, were received with cheers by the crowd assembled outside, and which had been in a state of great excitement during the proceedings.

In vindication of the old, but wholesome, saying, "Honesty is the best policy," the newly elected executive of the Journeymen Tailors' Associations, and several of the members of the same, after having had the charges against them carefully gone into at the Marlborough Police Court, before Mr. Knox—who, we should think, is by this time heartily sick and tired of strikes, and tailors too—surrendered to take their trial on the day following that which decided the fate of their predecessors in a claim for martyrdom, and were allowed to share its honours and its penalty with them.

The principal defendants were—Alfred Bailey, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Tailors; Peter Horrocks, Secretary of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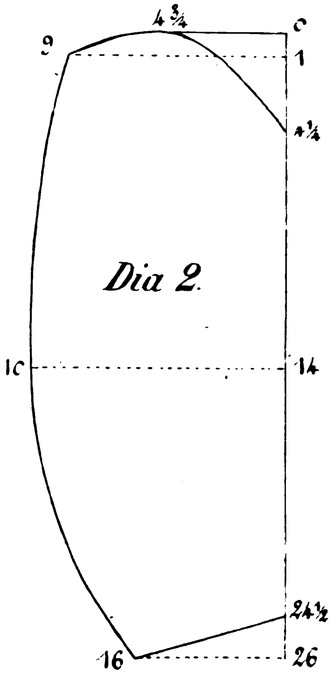
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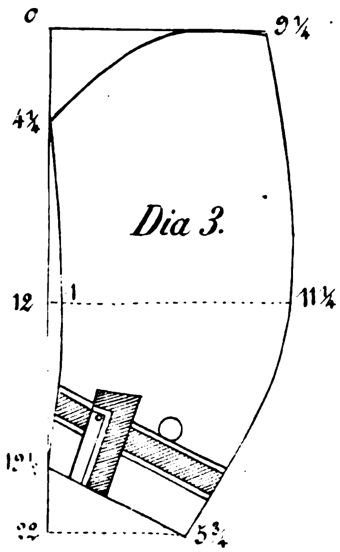
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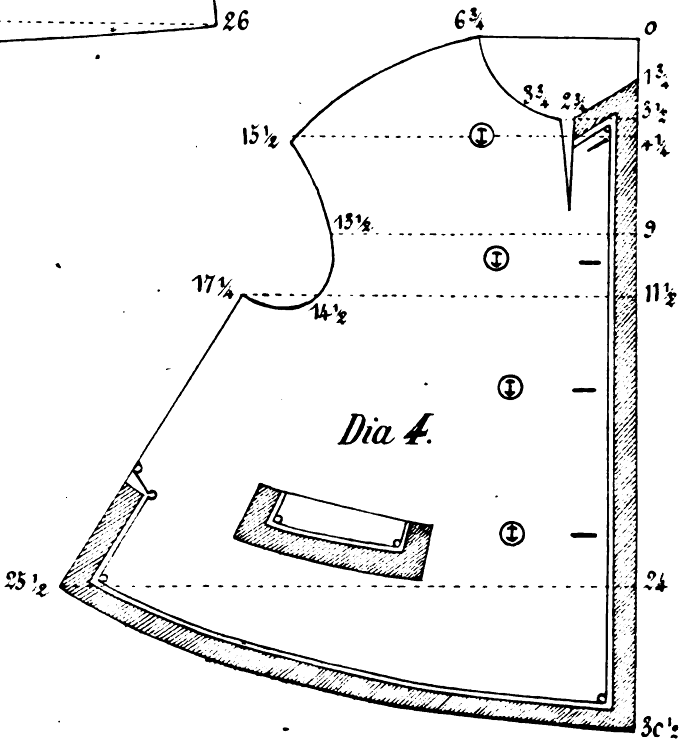
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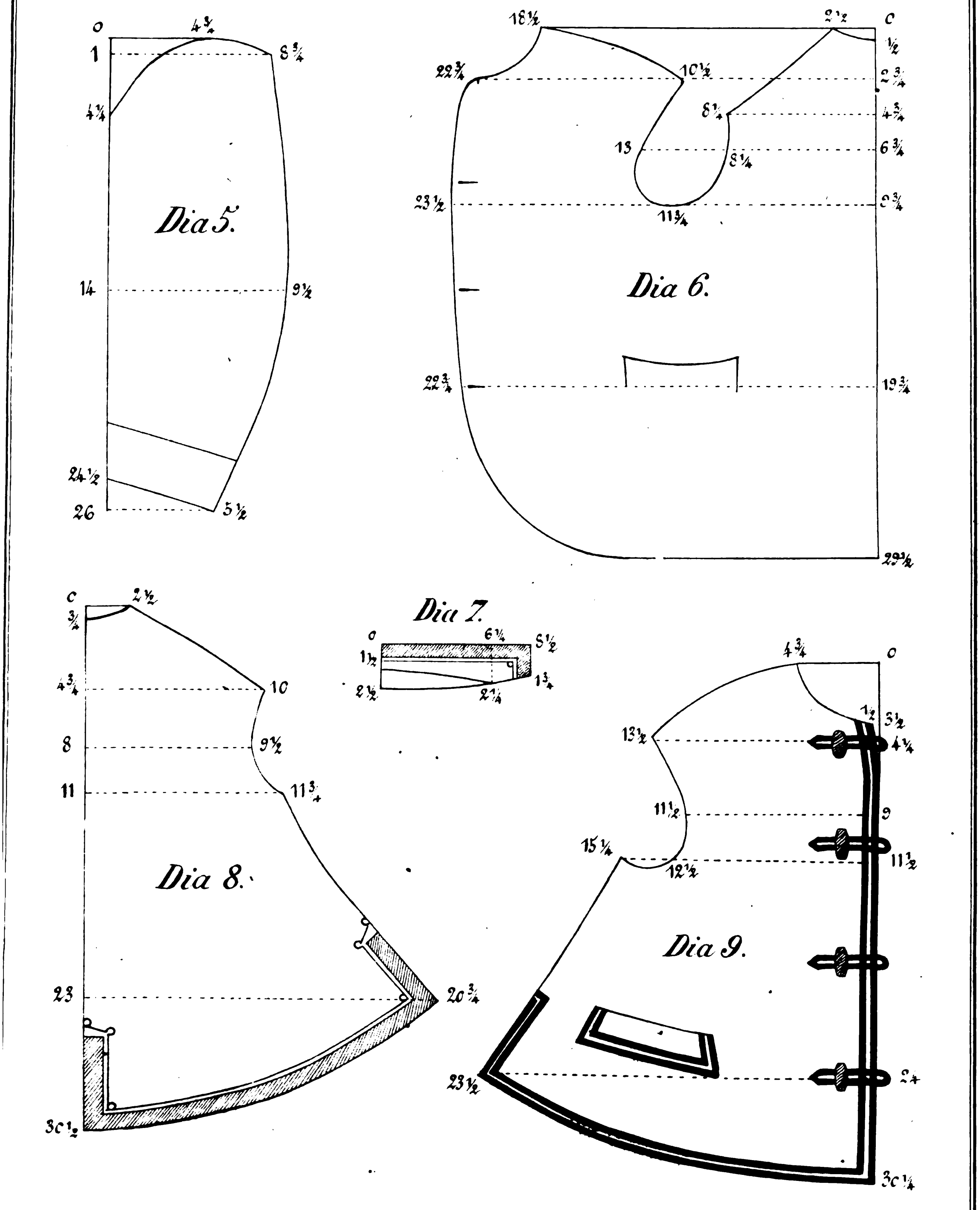

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E. C. Minister.

the same society; and Samuel Partridge, President of the Operative Tailors' Association—having been appointed to replace Druitt, the former president, removed for his promise to suspend for a time the system of picketing. Thirteen other members of the Association were convicted by the magistrate, and also surrendered to take their trial with their leaders.

Several applications were made by the counsel for the prisoners to have the trial postponed, as they had been but so recently committed, but the judge would not listen to them, as they were not strengthened by the consent of the counsel for the prosecution, who had not forgotten the trick played upon him on the day he consented to the postponement of the trial of Druitt and others. Entreaties were made to delay the trial, if only for one hour, as some of the counsel were not present, and could not possibly attend before that time. This was also refused by the judge, who remarked that, "if the counsel engaged to defend two of the prisoners were absent, Serjeant Parry was present, and, judging from the able speech made by him the day before, the prisoners in question incurred no danger whatever by leaving their defence in his hands."

Some of the jurymen who answered to their names, being found to be Master-Tailors, were objected to, and were replaced by others; although, as was observed by the judge, "the evidence on the previous trial showed that the strike was confined to one particular neighbourhood, still, whether partial or general, it would be obviously better not to have any Master-Tailors on the jury."

As the prisoners were charged with the same offences mentioned in the indictment of the others, whose trial had taken place on the previous day, much of the same evidence was adduced by the counsel for the prosecution; but there were certain circumstances peculiar to the present trial which would require to be noticed. Serjeant Ballantine, who attended to prosecute, repeated much of the matter he had on the former occasion brought to bear upon the different points connected with the case, and, in stating that the three prisoners whose names we have mentioned were present at the meeting at the Alhambra on the 22nd of April, remarked that on that occasion it was declared by them "that the pickets must go on, and that if one executive committee were abolished another must be reinstated in office; and that, even if all the gaols of the country were filled with picketers, the system must be continued." The learned counsel said: "Would the law allow this? He fancied not; indeed, he had no hesitation in saying that any combination conducted in such a manner must be an illegal one."

Evidence of picketing, and obstruction of workpeople by intimidation and annoyance, was given by several witnesses. One journeyman stated that on one occasion he was surrounded by 40 or 50 men, who called him by many opprobrious names, and they were so violent that he had to claim the protection of a policeman.

Another witness, engaged in a large firm, stated that "he had frequently accompanied workpeople, especially women, home, to protect them from violence on the part of the pickets. Women had been stopped twice on their way home, and their bundles opened to see what the work was they were carrying. He had been threatened on one occasion "that he should be marked," and that they all knew him. Even his private house had been picketed by two men.

The wife of a journeyman had been sneered at and insulted by pickets when going to and from the shop for which her husband worked. Knox, one of the defendants, had followed her about, mounting the top of an omnibus when she got in, and subsequently getting in with her. Even when she, after alighting, stopped at a window to escape his annoyance, he also stood still. He even followed her into a police station, where she had gone for protection from his pursuing her; and eventually got rid of him by a woman, into whose house she had entered, letting her out by a back window, through which she made her escape up a narrow lane.

Another witness, working for Mr. Poole, was offered 30s. a week if he would join the society, and was told by the defendant Morris—"You are well known in Paris, we shall tarnish your character there; if you should think of going to America, we shall write to all the trades unions there; and you will find no assistance either in that or any other country to which you may go."

Mr. RIBTON, addressing the jury on behalf of twelve of the defendants, urged the jury not to find all the defendants guilty, because some of them might have committed acts for which they might be punished in another way. He contended that the picketing system was not at variance with the existing law.

The JUDGE (Baron Bramwell) in summing up, told the jury they were not there to try the expediency or illegality of trades unions. "*No doubt they were legal; but how far they were expedient might be a matter of doubt.* It was perfectly idle to talk of the suffering of wives and children consequent upon a lock-out, for that was just what the men themselves caused those who were dependent upon them when they entered upon a strike." He repeated his excellent observations of the previous day, with an apology to the jury for doing so, and made some few additional remarks on the protection to labour by the law. He observed that some of the prisoners "might well feel ashamed of the defences which had been made for them." There was no question but that many of the picket men had acted illegally, and it was clear that they had attempted to coerce, by threats, intimidation, and annoyance, persons who were not willing to join with them. *Nothing had been done by the leaders of the movement to put a stop to it.* It was impossible to suppose they could not have known it, and yet it had been argued before the jury *that they were entirely innocent, that they did not mean it, and that it was* *going beyond the instructions given to the pickets.* Even if such a defence were a good one, *had he been one of the defendants he should have blushed to hear it.* In conclusion, the judge asked what was meant by the term "picketing." If it merely meant a polite request to another that he should give his name and address, in order that he might be communicated with on the matter in controversy, that would be one thing; but if it meant that he should be followed or dragged home and catechized, whether he would or not, if the jury thought that was molestation or annoyance, then those who agreed to do it would be guilty of an offence.

The jury retired for half an hour, and on returning into court gave their verdict "GUILTY" against all the defendants except Horrocks and Stokes, who were discharged. The rest of the defendants were bound over, each in his own recognizances in £50, and one surety of £25, to appear on the following day to receive judgment.

It has been generally understood that, in the event of the prisoners being convicted—as the Master-Tailors, in prosecuting them, were rather influenced by a desire to establish the illegality of the system of picketing, and be allowed to carry on their business without molestation, than actuated by any vindictive feelings against them personally—they would be satisfied with a verdict in their favour, and not press the punishment of the misguided men, our readers and the public will not be surprised that, after consulting with the Recorder, and addressing the defendants in a kind and earnest manner upon the folly of their attempts to coerce other parties, and prevent them from exercising their talent and labour in the way they thought best, the judge thought that the best course would be, with all except Knox, to take their words, that the act which *they now knew was illegal* should not be repeated, and allow them to depart. Knox, who had been guilty of personal violence and intimidation, was sentenced to *three months' imprisonment and hard labour.*

When Partridge and the others were brought before Mr. Knox, Mr. Sleigh, counsel for the prosecution, in stating the case, referred to the pledge entered into by the defendants Druitt and others, to discontinue picketing, and commented strongly upon the way in which this promise had been broken, even in the face of the threat of Serjeant Ballantine to take the utmost advantage of any violation.

Mr. Knox also, in replying to Mr. E. Lewis's application to postpone the hearing of the summons until after the case of Druitt and others was decided, remarked: "*He did not know that he had the right to stop the proceedings. He would speak out plainly. He had been so shocked at what he had learned about unions since his return to England, that, after hearing that a solemn pledge, solemnly given, had been so shamefully violated by the Operative Association, he must consider they were disentitled to any indulgence.*" And subsequently, upon being urged to fix the bail at a sum to ensure the attendance of the defendants on the day of trial at the Central Criminal Court, the magistrate said: "*I am perfectly shocked at the conduct of men who have violated the pledge they gave through their counsel.*"

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PICKETING SYSTEM.

It is gratifying to find that the leading organs of the public press take up the system of picketing and the trial of the leaders of the Operative Tailors' Associations on public grounds, and not simply as the case affects the particular branch of trade more immediately concerned. There is no doubt but that the recent disclosures of the intolerance of a few autocrats in power in the trades unions, the evil influence of certain leading men in different branches of this society, and of the atrocities committed under their orders by their too willing and callous tools, have opened the eyes of the public generally to the system which, unknown to the mass, was insidiously being carried out by this powerful Association.

It is due to the Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom, to their courage, to their determination, and to their unanimity, that a blow has been struck against the vicious policy of the trades unions, and that by their energy the question of the legality or illegality of picketing has been clearly and finally decided. The effect of this decision, in a public court of law, will have a salutary influence upon all other branches of trade which have been at various times subjected to the pernicious operations of the system, as also to those whose turn might have come sooner than they expected or desired. We would hope that we have seen the last of this means of attempting to coerce the masters into conceding the demands of a body of workmen, no matter how preposterous or unreasonable their proposition may be. The men will have learned that while their liberty is guaranteed against unjust attacks by their employers, the masters' interests are also protected against the unlawful acts of a combination of journeymen.

The *Times*, in an able leader on the conviction of Druitt, Lawrence, and Adamson, thoroughly entered into the merits of the case, and enlarged on the beneficial effect which the conviction would have upon the trading classes. Speaking of the verdict proving the illegally of picketing, the writer remarks: "If law is to follow reason, or what is called common sense, one could hardly conceive any other decision." "The London tailors—the workmen of the eighty-eight best known and best paying shops in the metropolis—the men who are at any time able, by the exercise of ordinary industry, to earn incomes which a banker's clerk or a country-curate might envy, ought to be superior in understanding and motives of action to such people as the saw-grinders of Sheffield." "The picketing which Mr. Druitt and his friends organized was intimidation, and nothing less." Alluding to the acts by the pickets, he says: "If these acts do not constitute an injury to the prosecutors, such as the law should forbid, then liberty has certainly degenerated into licence." Referring to the weak defence pleaded, that the defendants did not desire to do anything illegal, the writer states: "It is fully proved that they organized the system of pickets, and therefore they may be fairly held responsible for the acts that system would be likely to produce."

The *Standard* says: "The trial of the leading officers of the London Tailors' Union for conspiracy is one of the most important public cases of the age—a cause which, in its bearing upon great national interests, transcends in the magnitude of its consequences many of those State trials which form a most momentous portion of English history. The prospects of English commerce, and what is yet more important, the safeguards of English liberty—of that personal freedom compared with which all political privileges sink into insignificance—were involved in the issue. The acquittal of the accused would have placed the industrial capital of the country at the mercy of men too passionate to have any scruples in the use of their power, and too ignorant to have any fear of consequences. It would have placed the personal freedom of English workmen at the mercy of an irresponsible despotism of the most terrible kind, wielded by men whose practical wickedness is intensified by a fanaticism which silences their own conscience, or transforms it into a witness on their side. People tell the workman repeatedly, "You have a right to work as you please, but" &c. The Union, on the other hand, says to him, "You have no right to work for such wages as *you* please; you shall not work unless *we* choose to permit you." And in order to enhance the earnings of its members, it deliberately robs of *his* earnings the man who is willing to accept the market value of his labour. "We must say that we feel less sympathy with the leaders of trades unions than with the avowed robber. The suffering inflicted by the trades unions is far greater than that endured by the victims of burglars or footpads." "We are not arguing the case of the employers, but that of the workman who is not allowed to work—of the man who is doomed to live on *ten shillings* a week when he might earn twenty, because his fellows insist upon having twenty-five."

The *Telegraph* says: "We are the friends of the artisans, and therefore we speak plainly. We ask the tailors, then, how they would like to be the victims of such a system as that to which they resort?" Speaking of the arbitrary commands of the trades union, the writer observes: "It is a decree that a family shall endure want at the mere bidding of people with whom it has entered into no arrangement. It is a decree, in one word, which outrages the most precious of legal rights. Wrong alike legally and morally, the union which depends for efficiency on so gross a violation of social privileges merits condemnation as severe as the English language is capable of conveying."

The *Daily News* considers Baron Bramwell's ruling to be at once law and common sense, and thinks that nothing but the absorbing influence of a cause to be maintained and forwarded could have made the men doubt it for a moment. To the operative tailors on strike it may seem that whatever would conduce to their success ought to be law, if it is not; but to all whose interests or passions are not enlisted in this contest it will appear that no gain or advantage contemplated by the men is to be compared in value for a moment with the right of every workman to make his own contract free from the annoyance and interference of third parties. The recent history of trade unions shows that it was most necessary to make this right clear, and to surround it with the strongest guarantees.

The *Herald* thinks the convictions which have taken place are highly satisfactory, inasmuch as they will probably put an end to the terrorism which has been exercised so long. Still more satisfactory, however, is the principle, or rather the particular application of a principle to a certain set of facts, which is established by the conviction of these persons. That principle is no other than that right of freedom from personal restraint of which every Englishman is wont to boast, coupled with the power to make bargains on his own account and on his own terms, which every Englishman is entitled to claim.

EDINBURGH MASTER-TAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

We were favoured at the end of July with a copy of a report to the members of the above Association, from a sub-committee appointed to investigate the working of the "time-log" which was framed at the early part of the year for Scotland. The matter for our August number was at that time all in type, and we regretted not to be able to give the communication a place in our pages, as any evidence upon so momentous a question has a special importance at the present time.

It would appear that a "time-log" was compiled in April by a joint committee of masters and the executive of the journeymen, assisted by a deputation of three Master-Tailors and a corresponding number of operatives.

The document was sent to the Association, and a sub-committee appointed to investigate its details reported that, in their opinion, it *allowed a greater amount of time than was requisite, and would greatly increase the rate of wages.* The Association, with few exceptions, concurred in this opinion, and *a strong feeling of dissatisfaction was excited.* The workmen's union determined, on the other hand, on its introduction, and informed the masters by circular that it would come into operation on a certain day. The Association was then placed in an awkward position, for, while fully aware of the injustice of the arrangement made, they also knew that some of the leading houses in Glasgow and Edinburgh had resolved to give the "time-log" a trial; consequently, while protesting against the injustice of it, they felt they were not in a position, at the beginning of a busy season, to resist the encroachment with any hope of success, and determined to leave the members to take whatever course they chose under the circumstances. From the experience gained by those masters who accepted the "log" arose the disposition to do away with it, on account of its unfair working against their interest.

It was satisfactorily proved by the sub-committee that the time allowed for various garments was considerably in excess of that actually requisite. On taking the time in one establishment during which the men were employed, and comparing it with the wages they had in accordance with the "log," they found that, at the end of eight weeks, *one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight hours* had been paid in wages more than the number of hours the men had actually worked. At 5d. an hour, the loss to the employer was nearly £35. Excessive as this may appear, the difference is still greater when the earnings of individual workmen are taken into consideration, instead of the earnings of a whole shop, as it was proved to be even as high as *fifty-six hours, or a week's labour for one man.*

With such facts staring the committee in the face, they made their report, and a conference of the Master-Tailors of Scotland was proposed for the 8th ult., "to consult as to the measures which should be adopted in the circumstances." It was numerously attended by the leading firms of the principal cities in Scotland. Mr. Robert Millan, of the firm of Millan and Mann, of Edinburgh, was called to the chair, and chosen President of the Master-Tailors' Association of Scotland; Mr. Bogue, of Glasgow, Vice-President; Mr. Kilpatrick, of Edinburgh, Treasurer; and Mr. Archibald Kerr, Secretary. Several practical speeches were made by gentlemen present, and the following resolutions proposed and agreed to:

"That the time statement in use since April last, having received a fair trial for three months, has been proved to be incorrect, inasmuch as it allows a much greater amount of time for making the various garments than is required by an average workman. It is also very complicated and ambiguous; and, in the opinion of this meeting, steps should be taken for its discontinuance.

"That the committee be instructed to prepare a correct time statement, to be submitted to the Association for approval; and that in the meantime the system of paying the old prices, with 15 per cent. added, be resorted to from and after the 19th inst, until the new time statement be completed.

"That the committee be instructed to prepare a correct time statement, and issue it for adoption not later than the 25th of August.

"That the committee be instructed to endeavour to secure a better supply of labour, and to institute a register for enrolling the names of workmen who are willing to take employment on terms agreed on between them and the employers, WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE UNION."

DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1294 AND 1295.

Diagrams 1 and 2, are the pattern of a loose shirt, somewhat on the principle of the Norfolk shirt, and could be well adopted by sportsmen. A V is taken out at the neck, near to the front; another in a line with it, at the hollow of the waist; one under the scye; and two at the side-seam, top and bottom. By this plan a certain portion of the fulness in the shirt is removed, and an improvement effected in the fit. A leather belt is worn fastened round the waist, to which may be attached a cartridge-pouch or cap-pouch. The sleeve is plain, but easy; the collar low in the stand, moderately deep in the fall and at front. The ends are rounded off. We have selected this pattern from the work of our contemporary, M. Compaing, of Paris.

Diagrams 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9, are the patterns of a yachting-jacket for ladies. We have represented two styles of forepart—that on diagram 4, double-breasted; and single-breasted on diagram 9. These jackets are usually made of dark blue serge, and are trimmed on the edges with a broad black braid, sewn on flat. There are two round the bottom of the sleeves, to form a cuff, with a curl on the top-edge of the upper one, or a slash on the top-side sleeve, with three gilt anchor buttons. The fronts are faced with silk, and the sleeves lined with the same.

Diagrams 5 and 6, are the pattern of a Tweedside jacket cut in one piece. It is single-breasted, fastening with one button and hole only at top. There is but a very short turn to the small lapel.

The stand of the collar is cut on to the neck and to the top of the back, and the fall, as shown on diagram 6, cut with a considerable round at the bottom-edge, so as to lie freely round the throat.

* * *

The double-breasted lounge-jacket, or *veston* as it is termed in the French list of garments, has become a decided favourite among the Parisian tailors. It is short, and moderately easy. Four holes in the lapel, which is rather broad, and square at top. Collar low in the stand, and narrow in the fall behind, but broader at front. Sleeve wide to below the elbow, then suddenly reduced to the bottom. Pockets at front under deep flaps. The buttons on each breast enclosed in a frame by stitching. Edges turned in, and stitched half an inch in. Sleeve stitched to correspond and form a cuff.

Figure 2 on the large engraving illustrates the present form of double-breasted frock-coat. The waist is cut to a medium length, and the skirt short and flat. The back is broad across to the back-scye, and narrow at the hip-buttons. Lapel not very broad at top, nor rounded at the centre. It has five holes worked in it, four of which are regular, then a larger space between the fourth and the top hole. Collar 1¼ by 2; the same width at front as the lapel, and without any light. Sleeve easy all the way down. Edges turned in, and stitched broad; or bound narrow, and a row of stitching a little distance at the back.

The little boy's dress consists of a short loose jacket in the Tweedside form, cut large enough to admit of its being fastened to the bottom, by three holes and buttons down the front. Small collar, the end cut forward on the bottom-edge. Loose sleeve, with a deep cuff formed by a broad braid sewn on flat, to correspond with the trimming on the edges. Pockets at front of skirt, with welts, and one outside the left breast aslant.

The back view represented on the fourth figure is not very graceful in appearance. The back is cut whole, and broad at the hips, which gives an unsightly effect to the figure.

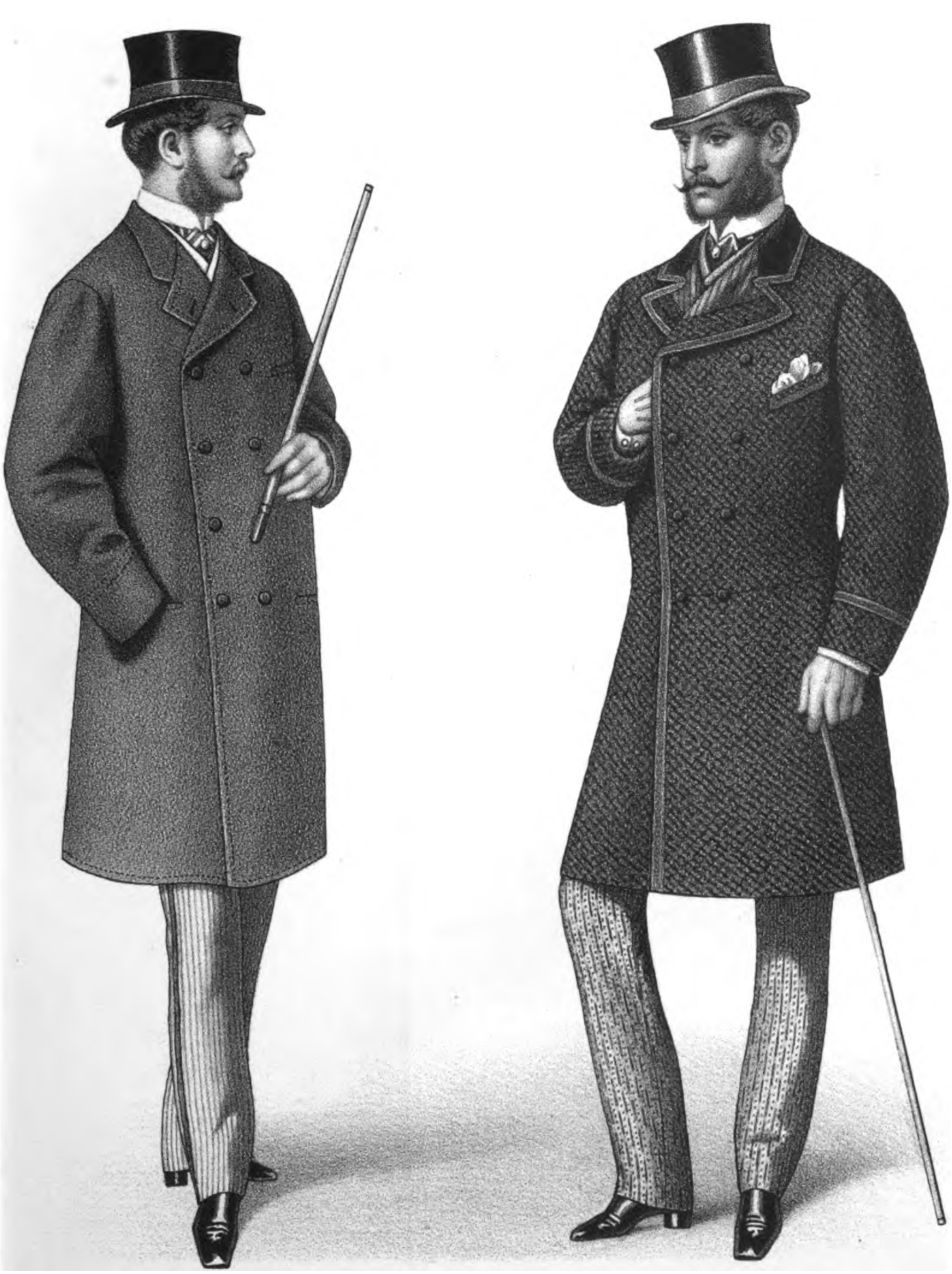
Our neighbours have gradually adopted the rolling collar for evening dress-coats, but the introduction has been long in coming. The roll is broad, and the turn is low. The skirt rather short, and broad at top. The sleeve very short, and easy only. Collar low in the stand, and half an inch deeper in the fall. A smart effect is produced by velvet as facing to the roll, and for cuffs, and the linen wristband well displayed below.

The morning-coat shown on the last figure is to all intents and purposes simply a close copy of the style generally worn in this country, with the exception of being fastened close at the top, instead of having a bold turn, as now made by the leading trades. It is a gentlemanly coat, and suitable for the season.

PLATE OF ENGLISH FASHIONS.

A favourable opportunity is presented by the figures on this plate, for observing the difference in the styles of costume illustrated on the two engravings. We have on the first figure a well-drawn representation of a form of jacket much worn by yachtsmen. It is a double-breasted reefing-jacket cut short, and with five holes in a broad lapel, square at the top, and not pointed. The collar is a deep stand-up, but turned down. The sleeve moderately wide, easy at the hand, and a cuff with two buttons and holes, and a row of stitching to simulate a slash. Pockets at front of skirts with small flaps, and a breast pocket outside the left breast. Gilt anchor buttons, and the edges double-stitched. Trousers easy to the leg, but not large. Waistcoat double-breasted, with broad lapels cut on, or single-breasted without a collar, and to button up rather high.

Our readers will perceive a striking difference in the general character of the coat shown on the second figure contrasted with that illustrated on the last figure on the larger engraving. The skirt is short, and well rounded off at front. The turn to the front of the forepart broad, but not so low as lately worn. Three holes and buttons only at front. Lapel moderate, and pointed at top. Collar low in the stand, and but little deeper in the fall; front well cut off. Easy sleeve, small at the hand. Waist rather long; hip-buttons 3½ inches apart. Edges bound. Pockets in the plaits; no flaps in the waist-seam.



Paris. Lacour & Morin. dess

Imp Lemercier & Cie Paris

October 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION

BY EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

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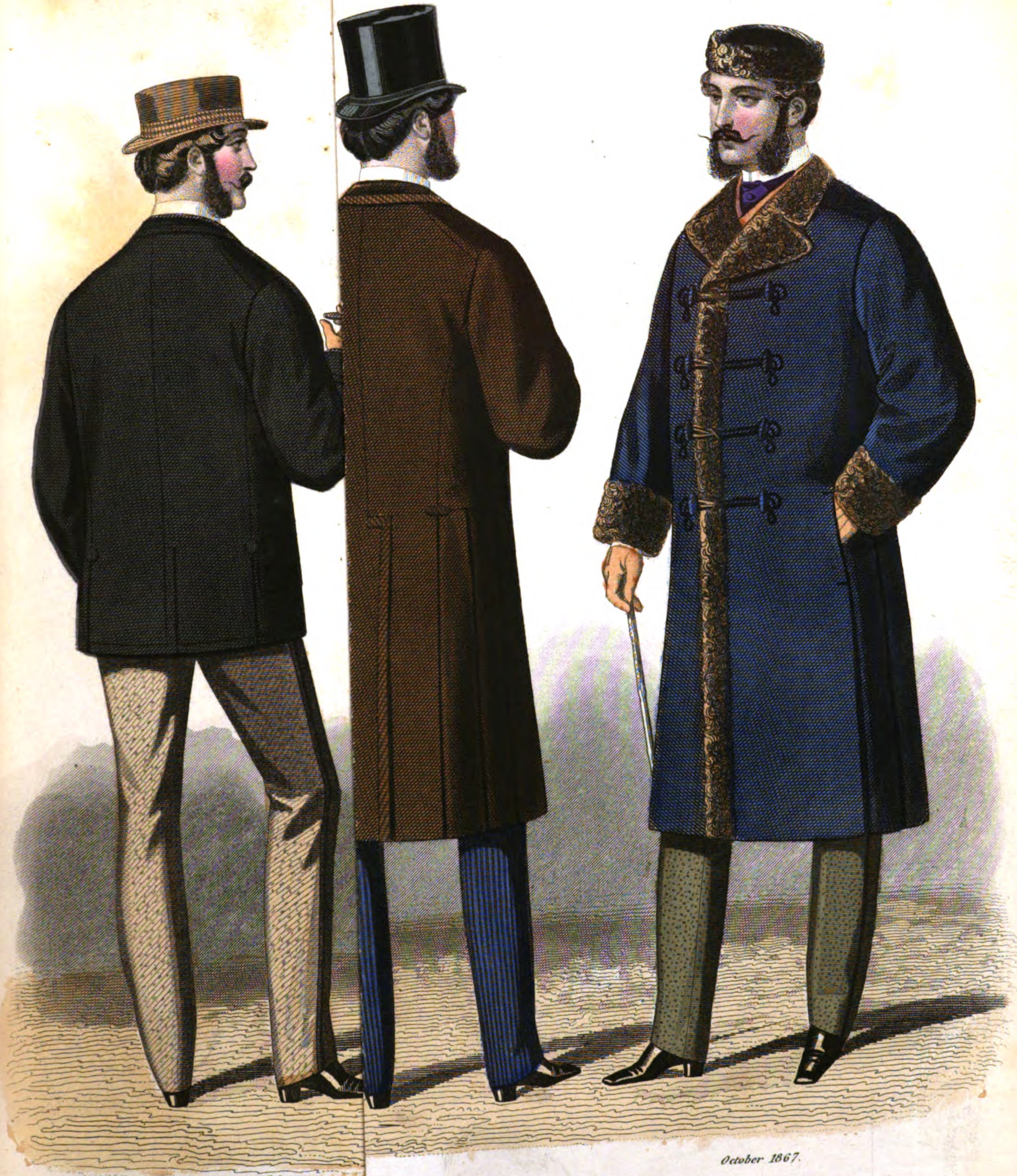


Imp. Gilquin, Fossés S. J. 3.

October 1867.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 258. October 1, 1867. Vol. 22.

SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING A DRIVING-CAPE.

So far back as November, 1847—nearly twenty years ago—we published in the copy of our work for that month, a "System for producing a Driving-Cape." It met with general approval, and the demand was so much beyond our expectations, that our number of copies was quickly sold out, and many would-be purchasers were doomed to be disappointed by the supply being exhausted. Urged by repeated solicitations, we have been induced to reprint the method, and now publish it for the information of a new race of patrons which has sprung up since the period we have named. We have made a few alterations in detail which we consider are an improvement, besides adapting the shape to the present fashion. In other respects, there is no deviation from the directions previously published.

Before proceeding to lay down the rules for producing this garment, it may be as well to inform our readers that it is designed to apply for *all sizes*, but for *one* style only.

The system is laid down for a proportionate form, and we have not deemed it necessary to provide any particular rules for disproportion, as for other garments in our work, the "Complete Guide to Practical Cutting." Besides, this not being a close-fitting garment, many of the deviations which would otherwise be necessary for disproportionate figures, may in this instance be dispensed with.

The driving-cape is formed with the back and forepart closed under the arm, so as to be cut without a side-seam, or in such a way that the side-seam may be cut in any direction, according to fancy, or to suit the convenience of the material. It may be produced either from the centre of the back or from the front-edge, which will be found very convenient by those who are not accustomed to cut by patterns, but form the garment on the cloth. It will be necessary to state that the cape is produced from the actual measure taken over the waistcoat, as the system itself provides the proper increase, unless required with an unusual amount of compass. We shall give two separate plans for producing this cape, one from the centre of the back, the other from the front-edge, beginning with the former.

Method of Producing the Driving-Cape from the Centre of the Back.

Plate 1301, Diagram 6.

The line A B is supposed to represent the centre of the back. Mark from A to B, the full length of the coat. From A to D, mark up one-third of the breast-measure, and from this point cast for the top of the back, making the width from A to G one-sixth. From A to F, mark one-half the breast, and square with A F, draw the line F H. Make the distance between these two points equal to three-fourths of the breast. Place the angle of the square at H, allowing one arm to intercept the point, and draw the line H I; mark up to I, one-eighth as a guide for the shape of the scye. Draw a line from G, at the shoulder-point of the back, to H.

From A to E, mark up one-eighth, and from this point draw the line E P, square with the back-seam. Mark across from E to L, the breast-measure; from L to K, one-eighth; and from L to P, one-third. Make a point on the back-seam at C, one-fourth of the breast from A, and draw a line from K to C. Make the back 3 inches more than a third across, and raise the back-scye at N, as much above the line G H as may be deemed necessary, observing that the width across at the top from A to G remains unaltered. Then mark the width of the shoulder-strap from K to O on the line K C, dropping the scye-point as much below the line as the top of the back-scye was carried above the line G H. Make the depth of the back of the scye from K to M a little less than two-thirds of the breast, and the front of the scye at U half an inch more than three-fourths of the breast from G. Proceed then to form the scye by the points N M U I and O.

To obtain the neck, cast the hollow from K, making a centre at L, and continue parallel with the line at the distance of one-eighth below it to the front at W, which is at a distance of one-fourth more than the breast from the point A at the top of the back-seam.

The line for the front-edge of the forepart is obtained in the following way:—Draw the line P Q parallel with the back-seam—that is, square with E P—and mark from P to Q the breast-measure; then cast from Q, making a centre at P, and mark on the casting at R, one-fourth from M. The line for the front-edge is then drawn from P, intercepting the point R.

To obtain the run of the bottom, mark from P to T, the same length as from A to B; and from K, at the shoulder-point, to S, 2 inches more.

Method of Producing the Driving-Cape from the Front-Edge of the Forepart.

In producing the forepart from the front-edge, suppose the latter to be represented by the line P T. Mark from P to T the length of the coat; from P to R, mark the breast-measure; and from the point R, cast the segment of a circle to Q, making a centre at P. Mark on it from R to Q, one-fourth. Place the angle of the square at P, allowing one arm to intersect the point Q, and then draw the line P E. Mark from P to L, one-third of the breast; from L to K, one-eighth; and from L to E, the breast-measure. Square with the line P E, draw the line E B, which will represent the centre of the back. Mark down this line from E to A, one-eighth, for the top of the back-seam; make a centre at D, which point is one-sixth of the breast above E, and cast from the latter point for the top of the back, which is one-sixth across to G. From A to F, mark one-half the breast, and from A to C, one-fourth. Draw the line F H square with A F, making the distance from F to H, three-fourths of the breast, and mark up to I from H—square with F H—one-eighth. Draw a line from G, the shoulder-point of the top of the back, to H, and mark on it from G to U, half an inch more than three-fourths for the front of the scye. Make the width of back 3 inches more than a third of the breast, and raise the top of the back-scye as much above the line G H as may be considered sufficient for the prevailing style.

Draw a line from K to C, and mark from K to O, the width of shoulder-strap to correspond with the back, lowering the scye-point as much as the back-scye is raised above the line at N. Mark from K to M a little less than two-thirds of the breast, and proceed to form the scye by the points N M U I and O.

Make a centre at L, and cast the hollow of the neck from K, continuing it parallel with the line K P to W, which is one-fourth in from the line P Q. Take out an inch V at the neck, as represented on the diagram. Mark the length of the coat from A to B, from K to S, 2 inches more than that length, and form the run of the bottom by T S and B.

To Produce the Sleeve.

Diagram 8.

Draw the line A B, or suppose that line to represent the edge of the cloth, unless a round should be added on at the hind-arm, in which case the line must be drawn at a sufficient distance in from the edge to allow of the extra width given at this part of the sleeve. Mark from A to C, one-eighth more than half the breast, or five-eighths, deducting the width of the back; continue to F the length of elbow, adding one inch for fulness across the back, and to B, the full length of sleeve. From C, square with A B, draw the line C D, making the distance across half an inch less than half the breast. Find the centre E, at one-third of the breast from A and D, and cast the sleeve-head thereby; or it may be formed by marking up one-eighth from a point on the line drawn from A to D, at one inch nearer A than half the distance between the two points A and D.

Make a centre at F, cast the segment B G, and mark from B to G, one-sixth. Place the angle of the square at G, allowing one arm to intersect F, and draw the line G H, for the bottom of the sleeve. The remainder of the sleeve is made to the measure, a round being given at the hind-arm if desired, keeping the fore-arm rather straight, or but little curved.

Observations on the Foregoing Method.

The reader will have observed that the system, as laid down, is intended for a double-breasted coat; if a single-breasted one were required, it would be obtained by precisely the same means, with the exception that the point P, instead of being one-third of the breast from L, would only be one-sixth. The points Q and R would also vary their position accordingly, being dependent on that of P.

In cutting the seam under the arm, it will be desirable to hollow the edge slightly at the upper part, or a fish may be taken out of the forepart when the compass of the cape is preferred reduced at the upper part under the arm.

It may be thought by some that the depth of scye from A to F appears very little, but it must be borne in mind that if a line were drawn in to where we might consider the fit of the back would be when the extra fulness was removed, and another line drawn square therewith, so as to touch the bottom of the scye, the depth would then be found considerably increased. We have considered it necessary to draw the attention of our readers to this fact, in case they may not have given the subject a thought, and been misled simply by the appearance of the shape on the diagram.

If the seams of the cape should be lapped, the circumference of the scye must be increased the width of a seam all round, and the sleeve-head reduced a little to suit the alteration in the style, it not being usual to put the sleeve in with the same degree of fulness as if it were sewn in in the ordinary manner.

TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND COMMITTEE OF THE OPERATIVE TAILORS' ASSOCIATION OF PARIS.

We informed our readers, in the May number of our work, of a lock-out by the principal masters of Paris, on account of the preposterous and unreasonable demands made to them by the members of the above Association for an increase of wages; and in the following number communicated the pleasing intelligence of the termination of the difference between the masters and the men, by the acceptance of the proposal from the former. Matters did not, however, rest here, but complications arose out of the proceedings taken by the leaders of the movement, which ultimately brought them under the notice of the authorities; and, eventually, six were brought to trial for having contravened the law, in forming part of a society composed of more than twenty persons, without the sanction of the police authorities.

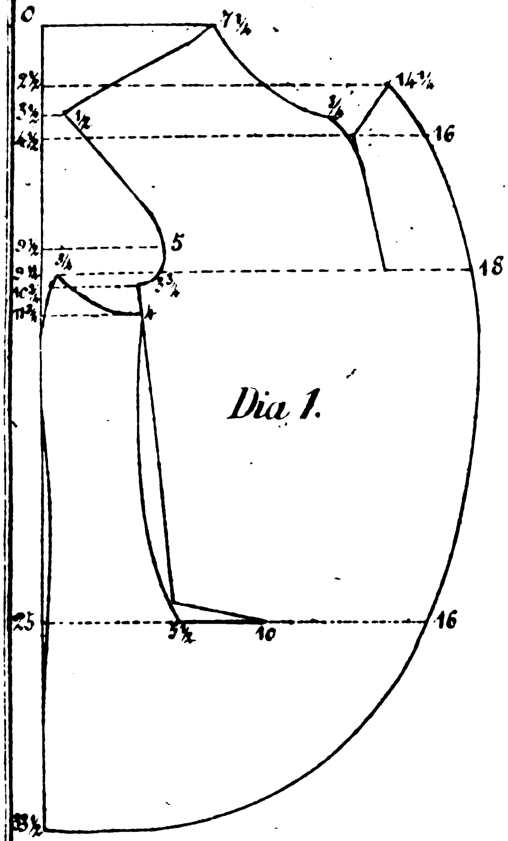
The trial took place on the 2nd Aug, and the whole were condemned to a fine of £20 each, and the costs, to be paid by the whole as a body, or any one individual held liable for the whole amount, in case of a proportion not being recoverable from each of the parties implicated, and the Association to be broken up.

The prosecution was conducted by the Advocate Imperial (Attorney-General).

In opening his address, he stated that he would prove, first, that the Association had existed; that it had existed without authority; and that the persons charged were members of it. He referred to the grievous effect of combinations of operatives to coerce employers and interfere with the management of their business, and pointed out the mischievous influence of strikes, and the misery they brought on numerous families without the slightest hope of their terminating successfully in favour of the mechanics. He showed the determination of the leaders of the movement to carry their purpose, by issuing false statements of their position by means of two of the public journals, by which reports they abused the intelligence of the mass of the members of their particular trade, and created a sympathy in other branches to assist them by material support. He clearly proved that the persons charged were perfectly aware of the illegality of their acts, and exposed the tyranny which the Association intended to exercise over the masters, by leaving them no option but to accept their propositions, or be deprived of the facility of having their work done by other men.

In giving a list of the rules framed for governing the Association, he stated that by article 6, every member was bound to contribute about 5d. weekly to its funds, which were to be employed *solely for the purposes for which the society was established.*

Any journeyman continuing to work or resuming work for a shop which had been put on the *black list* by the Association, will be declared *acting prejudicially to the interests of the society.* The whole 32 clauses showed the object of the formation of the Association, which, under the guise of a mutual society, or really a branch of the trades union, was but a combination to coerce the masters, and deprive them of that authority in conducting their business as they thought proper, and which the investment of their capital justified them in claiming a right to do. He particularly noticed the trickery attempted to be played upon the members and their sympathizers, by circulating the false report of a telegram which had been received from the Operative Association of Journeymen-Tailors of London, to the effect that it would contribute 200,000 francs (£8000) towards the maintenance of the strike in Paris. A clue to this was obtained from a document seized at the lodging of the President of the Association. It was the copy of a letter which was to be forwarded to the London committee, requesting them to send a telegram to the Paris committee announcing their intention to send 200,000 francs for the workmen on the strike, and it added that the telegram should be published in one of their organs, "*La Liberté*"—an appropriate title. The counsel observed: "Who wrote this letter? a workman? No; the editor of the paper in question. When M. Dusautoy, a retired Master-Tailor, and well known for his knowledge of the trade, endeavoured by his mediation to bring about a settlement of the subjects in dispute, one of the committee read to the meeting the translation of a letter from London, in which it stated that their English sympathizers in the trade had not merely promised, but had actually sent, 5000 francs (£200), and the proposals of M. Dusautoy were declined. Of the 200,000 francs announced on the 4th of April, of the 20,000 asked for in the letter read, and the 6000 said to be paid on the 18th of the same month, what sums do we really find to have been in the treasury of the Association? 750 francs (£30)!!! Is that, gentlemen, what may be called sincerity?" "Their organ published a statement that work could not be resumed IN ANY CASE WHATEVER without the consent of a general meeting convened for that special purpose." Is *this* liberty? asked the counsel for the prosecution. In concluding his address, he remarked:—"The strike is over, work has been resumed, but the Association still exists. The strike is treacherous, terrible, but transitory; it is the fire, but it is extinguished; whereas the Association is the hearth, on which the flame may be fanned to-morrow. It is necessary for public safety that it should be ex-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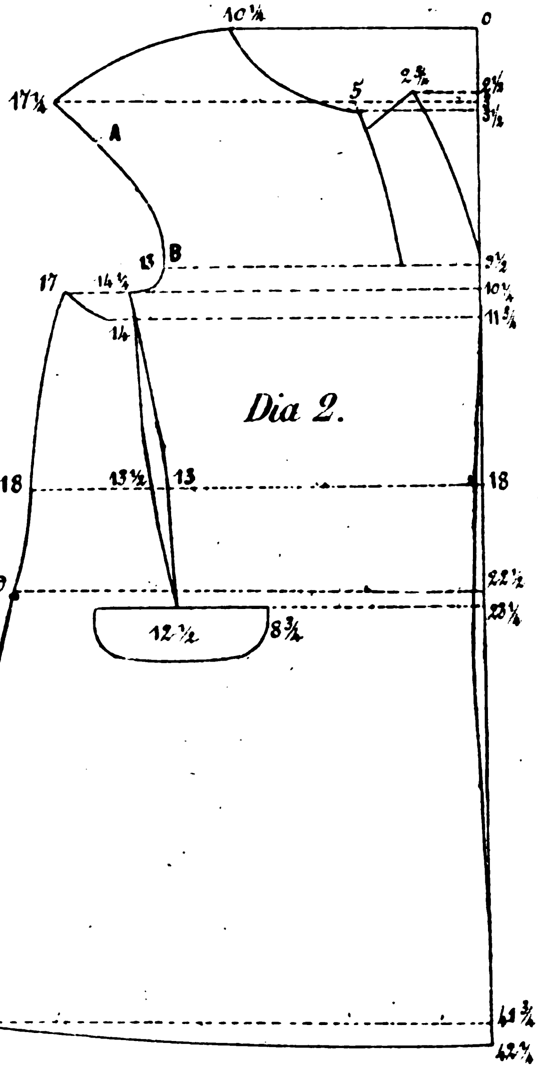
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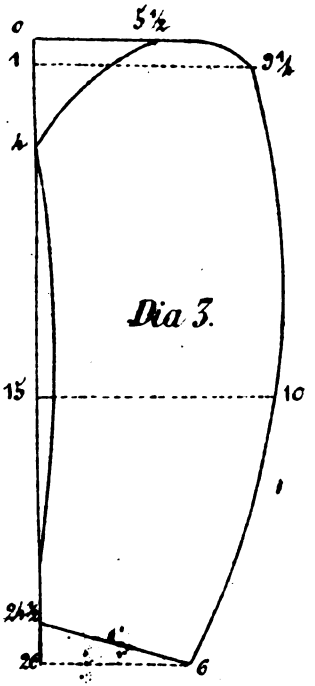
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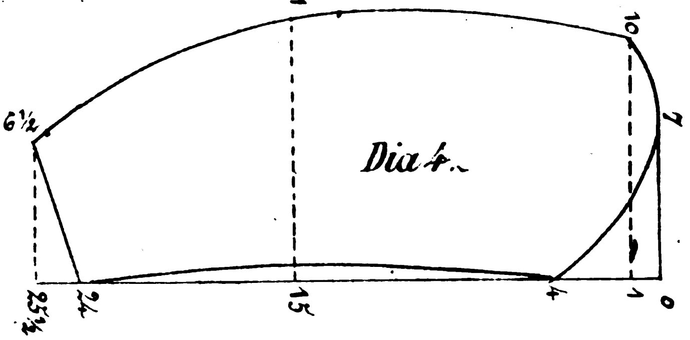
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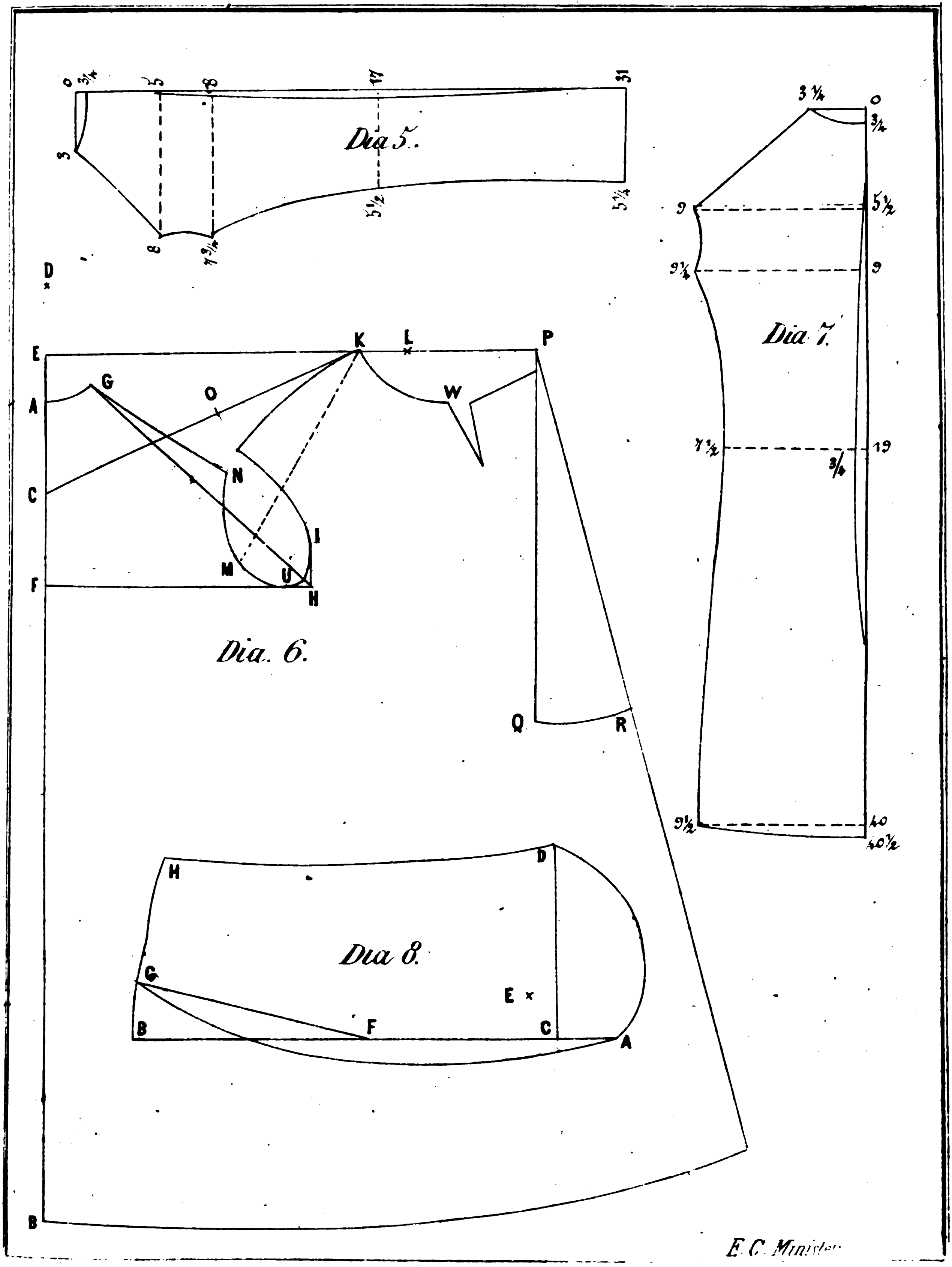
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E. C. Minister

tinguished. It is the *permanent* danger, and must be removed. In the name of the mass of workmen who desire the exercise of their right to work of their own free will, I look for a verdict in support of their liberty of action, and freedom from the control of any coercive organization, which has more of the character of the *vehme* of the dark days of Germany, than that of a protective power in the interests of the working classes."

So ends this miserable attempt to coerce the employers, and degrade the Master-Tailors of Paris to mere cyphers or puppets, to be moved at the dictation of a few demagogues in power, who had not even the sense to know how to use it properly or beneficially to the interest of the class with which they were connected, and were supposed to represent. The tyranny they wished to exercise over the minds of the working classes was more to be dreaded by them than any treatment which they had to apprehend from the masters, who claimed no more for themselves than they were willing to accord to those whom they employed—freedom of action to make their own arrangements in their respective businesses, and not be controlled by the dictum of a few persons, who had no real interest in the question, but were simply actuated by the love of power, and unscrupulous in the statements they made, as well as to the means they adopted to carry out their plans.

As proofs of the inefficiency of strikes to carry their object, and of the frightful misery they entail on the families of the men on the strike, we have numerous instances on record. Take one of recent date. We learn from reports in the public journals that of the 1500 engine-drivers and firemen in the employ of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and who struck for an increase of wages on the 10th of April last, 600 are now starving with their families, although £3000 has been contributed towards their support by the union of engineers alone. An attempt is now being made to raise a fund to enable these victims of an imprudent strike to emigrate.

THE STRIKE.

A correspondence was recently published in the leading journals, between the Master and the Journeymen Tailors' Associations, with reference to the denial by the President of the former Association of having received a communication from the committee of the Operative Tailors' Association. Mr. Lewis was quite correct in his statement, and it subsequently turned out that the letter in question had not been officially directed to the Secretary, Mr. Landon, and had consequently not come to his notice. This gentleman took an early opportunity to explain the position, and state the cause of the delay. He has since addressed a letter to the Secretary of the London Operative Tailors' Association, which we publish, as it sets at rest the idea of any further discussion between the masters and the men. As there must always be two parties to an argument, we may consider the business of the Journeymen's Association at an end, so far as regards its influence or effect upon the London masters. However much the latter may have been inconvenienced during the season, they have completely overcome their difficulties; and the slack season will afford them and other trades in the large provincial towns the opportunity of organizing their resources, and in providing for the ensuing season's trade. The following is the letter referred to:—

"Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom.
"25, *Old Bond St.*, *London*, *Sept.* 12, 1867.

"Sir,

"On behalf of the 'Master-Tailors' Association of the United Kingdom,' I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ult.

"In reply, I beg to state that, as the 'Master-Tailors' Association' have no dispute with their men, but are perfectly satisfied with them, and that they have abundance of labour at hand; and that, independently of this, yourself and Mr. Druitt are acting on behalf of a society which avowedly declares its objects to be, to prevent masters of their free right to employ men whom they please, and on what terms they please, and to prevent the operative tailors working for whom they please, and on such terms, and with such fellow-workmen as they please; the Master-Tailors' Association must decline to have any communication, either personal or by letter, with the representatives of such a society.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,
"Thos. D. Landon, *Hon. Sec.*

"Mr. Matthew Lawrence,
"Secretary London Operative Tailors' Association."

NEW ACT ON ARBITRATION.

We have on various occasions expressed a wish that some plan were in operation in this country to settle matters of dispute between masters and their workmen, similar to the *conseils des prud'hommes* in France; as the subject being discussed by persons competent to form an opinion on its several bearings, there would be a better prospect of a settlement of the grievance as the result of their deliberations.

It would appear that there were already Acts of Parliament to settle disputes by arbitration, to one of which we have also referred on a former occasion, when an application was made to a magistrate to put it in force; but a new Act has been recently passed "to facilitate the settlement of disputes between masters and workmen," and no more opportune time could possibly have been chosen for its introduction. There can be no question but that it would be a great advantage if the settlement of any dispute arising between masters and any of their men were left to be discussed by them, or a certain number of men selected fairly from their body—men who would confine themselves to the question, and give their best attention to a decision based upon the real merits of the case, without sacrificing the interest of either party. Unfortunately so much foreign matter has been dragged into the disputes which have recently arisen, that the real question has been lost sight of, or has only served as a medium for ventilating subjects affecting the interest of the trades unions as a body, and not that of the individual workman.

The Act enacts that—

"If any number of masters and workmen, in any particular trade or trades, occupation, or employment, being inhabitant householders, or part occupiers of any house, warehouse, counting-house, or other property within any city, borough, town, shrievalty, riding, division, barony, liberty, or other place, and who, being a master in such trade, shall have resided and carried on the same within any such place for six calendar months previous to the signing of such petition, and being a workman, shall have worked at his trade or calling for seven years previous to the signing of such petition, shall, at a meeting specially convened for that purpose, agree to form a Council of Conciliation and Arbitration, and shall jointly petition Her Majesty to grant them a licence to form such Council, to hold, have, and exercise all the powers granted to arbitrators and referees under the before-recited Acts, and in such petition for the same shall set forth the number of the Council, and also the names, occupation, and residence of the petitioners, and the manner in which the expenses of the said Council and of the registry hereinafter directed are to be provided for; it shall then be lawful for Her Majesty, or Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, to grant such licence, provided notice of such petition has been published one month before the application for such licence in the *London Gazette*, and in one or more of the local newspapers of the place from which such petition emanates: provided always, that it shall be lawful for any masters and workmen in any particular trade or trades, occupation, or employment, as aforesaid, within the limits of the application of the Metropolis Local Management Act, or within any two or more boroughs or districts of the metropolis, to associate themselves for the purposes of this Act, and with such licence as aforesaid to form Councils as aforesaid, as if they resided within any one borough or district."

The number of the Council is not to *exceed* twenty-one—ten masters and ten workmen—with a chairman, or be *less* than five, including a chairman. The number to constitute the said Council to be inserted in the licence, "*but no member of the Council shall adjudicate in any case in which he or any relation of his is plaintiff or defendant.*"

When the licence applied for is granted, the persons named in the application are to proceed to the appointment of a Council of Conciliation and Arbitration from among themselves, within thirty days after the date of the grant, and the Council to remain in office until a new one is appointed in its stead.

The Councils have power to appoint their own chairman, clerk, and other officers; to hear and determine all questions of dispute and difference between masters and men which may be submitted to them by *both* parties; and any award they may make in any case to be final and conclusive, *without being subject to review or challenge by any court or authority whatever*. The same powers granted in the Act of Parliament we have previously quoted, are to be applied for enforcing any award, imprisonment, distress, or sale determined by the Councils, *but they are distinctly prohibited from establishing a rate of* *wages or price of labour or workmanship at which the workman shall in future be paid.*

One master, one workman, and the chairman to form a quorum for hearing a case and making an award; but a committee of Council, to be denominated the Committee of Conciliation, is to be appointed by the Council, and to consist of one master and one workman, who are to sit at certain times to be appointed, and renewed from time to time as occasion may require.

All matters of dispute to be, in the first instance, submitted to this committee, but in the event of their not succeeding in reconciling the parties differing, then the matter in dispute is to be remitted to the Council to be disposed of as a contested matter in the regular course. The chairman of the Council —*a person unconnected with trade*—is to be appointed at the first meeting after the licence is granted, and to preside at the meetings. In case of the votes of the Council being equal, the chairman for the time is to have the casting vote.

No counsel, solicitors, or attorneys to be allowed to attend on any hearing before the Council or the Committee of Conciliation, *unless consented to by both parties*. The Council and chairman are to be elected annually, on the first Monday in November, dating from next year. Any vacancy arising from death to be filled up at an election which is to take place within fourteen days, and the person elected, either master or workman, according to the class in which the vacancy occurs (excepting in the case of the chairman), to serve during the remainder of the year.

A master must have resided and carried on business for six months previous to the 9th day of November in any one year to qualify him to have his name registered to vote at an election of the Council, and may be elected a member of such Council; and a workman, to be entitled to the same privilege, must have resided for a like period within the same limits, and have worked at his trade or calling for seven years previous to the date above mentioned. Masters to appoint their own portion of the Council, and the workmen elect their portion.

The clerk of each division of the Council is to keep a register of every person claiming to have his name inscribed on the register as a voter for the Council, whether master or workman (but distinct from each other), and the register is to contain the name, occupation, and abode of each person engaged in the particular trade or occupation as set forth in the licence granting the formation of the Council. The clerk, upon payment of a fee to him, is to register the same immediately, or he will be liable to be fined for neglect. The fine is to be applied to the funds of the Council. The Council is empowered to fix the amount of the fee and the fine respectively. The Council has the power to strike the name of a person off the register which, in their opinion, ought not to appear on it.

Fourteen days previous to the 1st day of November in each year, the clerk is to convene meetings of masters and of workmen; and each class will proceed at these meetings to nominate and elect members to the Council for the following year.

If a poll be demanded by six registered voters, the Council is to appoint the time and place for that purpose, and each voter shall be entitled to record his vote. The poll must be demanded at the time the declaration of the numbers elected is made by the clerk. The result of the poll is to be declared by the clerk within seven days after the day of its nomination. The clerk appointed by the Council is to remain in office until superseded by some other. Each Council is from time to time to make out a list of fees which will be charged for any proceeding and other expenses under the Act, and is authorized to make by-laws, &c., for its guidance. The rules, fees, &c., are to be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and not to be binding until sanctioned by him.

In summoning a witness according to the form prescribed, the title of the several Councils is to be the EQUITABLE COUNCIL OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1300 AND 1301.

Diagrams 1, 3, and 5, are the pattern of a smart style of lounge-jacket, contributed to our pages by an old and talented correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh. In making up this jacket, the edge of the lapel-seam at top must be stretched up, and the edge of the forepart shrunk and the round pressed back on to the breast. The shoulder-seam and the front of the scye must also be stretched.

Diagrams, 2, 4, and 7, are the pattern of a double-breasted Chesterfield, emanating from the fertile brain of the same gentleman. The directions we gave for making up equally apply to this pattern.

Diagrams 6 and 8, illustrate the system of producing a driving-cape, which we publish in the present number.

Some of the Parisian tailors, judging from the figures on the plate we published of French fashions, would appear to be trying to introduce broad backs, and which are the more marked by the hip-buttons sewn on.

The lounge-jacket is more generally made double-breasted, with a wide lapel and three or four holes worked in it. It is moderately short and easy. Collar low in the stand, but broader in the fall; square at the ends, to correspond with the top of lapel. Sleeves wide, cuff formed by a double row of stitching, as on the edges. Pockets with welts or deep flaps at front of skirt.

The fitting great-coat is not cut long in the waist. The hip-buttons are about 4 inches apart, back-scye rather broad, and side-seam well curved. Lapel wide, with five holes in it, and square at top. The skirt is rather long, and not very full. The sleeve is easy, and has a round cuff projecting at top from the hind-arm, and with a button sewn on. Collar low in the stand and deeper in the fall. Narrow at front. Edges bound broad, or wide braid laid on flat.

The coat shown on the fourth figure is cut in the style of a Chesterfield, but rather close fitting at the waist. This is effected by a fish being taken out of the forepart under the arm. It is double-breasted, with four holes in a broad lapel, marking up five. Narrow and low collar, with scarcely any light at the end. Full sleeve, with deep round cuff. Velvet collar, facings, and cuffs, and edges bound with fancy braid. Deep flaps at the waist, with pockets.

The Chesterfield illustrated on the two last figures, is a stylish garment, and has some novel points in detail. The back is wide, and the back-scye broad. The waist is only short. The front of the forepart is fastened as low as the waist by four double loops of a thick cord, with olivets, and a drooping figure at the back. The lapel is broad, and the collar deep in the fall, but rather low in the stand. A curious arrangement is effected in the skirts. A broad piece is introduced in the forepart below the waist, one edge of which projects beyond the edge of the front plait, so as to form a facing for the opening of the pocket. The back-edge of this piece forms merely a plait. The sleeve is very ample, with a deep round cuff of fur. The collar, lapels, and front-edges are faced and bound with the same; or, as shown on the fifth figure, the edges may be simply bound broad with figured braid and velvet, substituted for fur, on the collar, lapels, and cuffs.

The boy's dress consists of a short Tweedside jacket, cut full. Double-breasted, with a broad lapel, with four holes. No collar. Large sleeve. Deep flaps, with pockets under. Edges bound broad. Knickerbockers very full, and to hang low beyond the band at the knee.

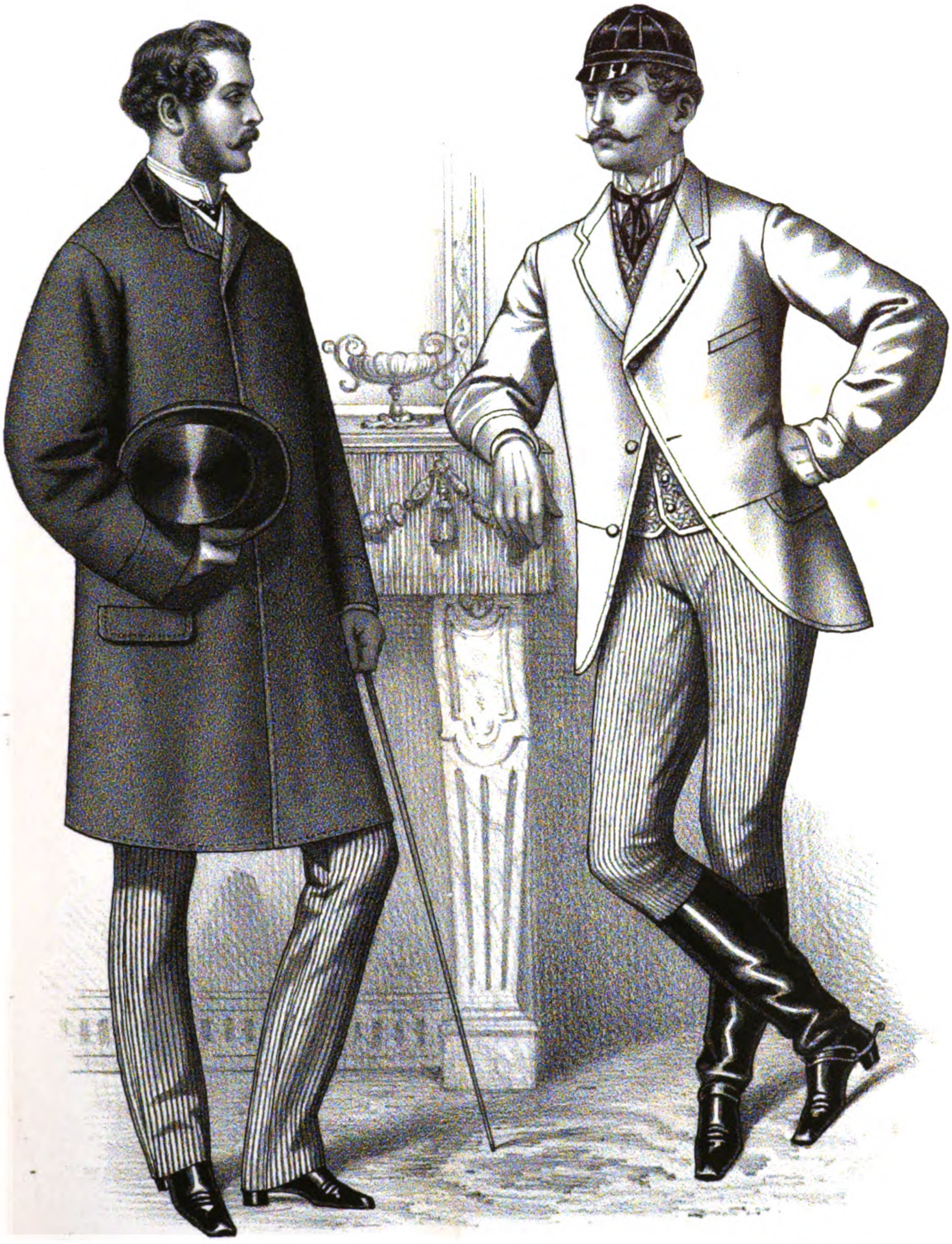
We have selected for our illustrations of English costumes, the two styles of Over-coats most fashionable for the forthcoming seasons—the double-breasted Chesterfield and the Frock Great-coat.

The former has a bold lapel, with four or five holes worked in it. The end of the collar is nearly as wide as the lapel, but well sloped off. The coat reaches to the knee; it is made rather closer in the body than worn last winter; this is produced by a long fish taken out of the forepart, to reduce the size at the waist. Full sleeve all the way down. Pockets under flaps at front of skirts, or with welts. Edges bound with velvet; collar, lapels, and cuffs faced with the same, or the edges double-stitched or braided. The fronts of the foreparts may also be faced with a narrow strip of cloth and silk at the back. It is usual to leave an opening at the bottom of the back-seam. The back is cut rather narrow, and more hollowed at the back-seam.

The Frock Great-coat shown on the other figure, is a smart coat. The waist is rather long, the back broad across to the back-scye, and a little wider at the bottom than worn last year. The forepart is cut wide across the chest, high in the neck, and only easy at the waist. The lapel is broad, and cut with a round at the centre. There are five holes in it. The sleeve is moderately wide, and easy at the hand, with a deep cuff. The skirt is short, and with more compass than reported last winter. The collar is broad, but not high in the stand. The edges bound with braid, double-stitched, or bound with velvet, according to the make and pattern of the article employed. Velvet collars are decidedly fashionable, and a narrow silk facing is sewn on to the top of the front of the forepart to cover the turn. It projects a little beyond the lapel-seam. The edges in Melton may be lapped and stitched, and the cuff formed by a row of stitching.

Double-breasted waistcoats are much patronized. They are cut rather long, and straight at the bottom. The lapel is very broad, and cut with a round. There are only three holes on it, and one at the top, or the corner of the lapel, fastened underneath to the forepart. Narrow collar, and very low in the stand.

Trousers rather close to the leg and small on the foot. Fly-front. Pockets with openings aslant. Side-seams plain, or lapped narrow. A broad braid is much used, and has a smart appearance.



Paris. Lacour & Morin. dess.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie. Paris

November 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION

BY EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

London, 8, Argyll Place Regent Street W.

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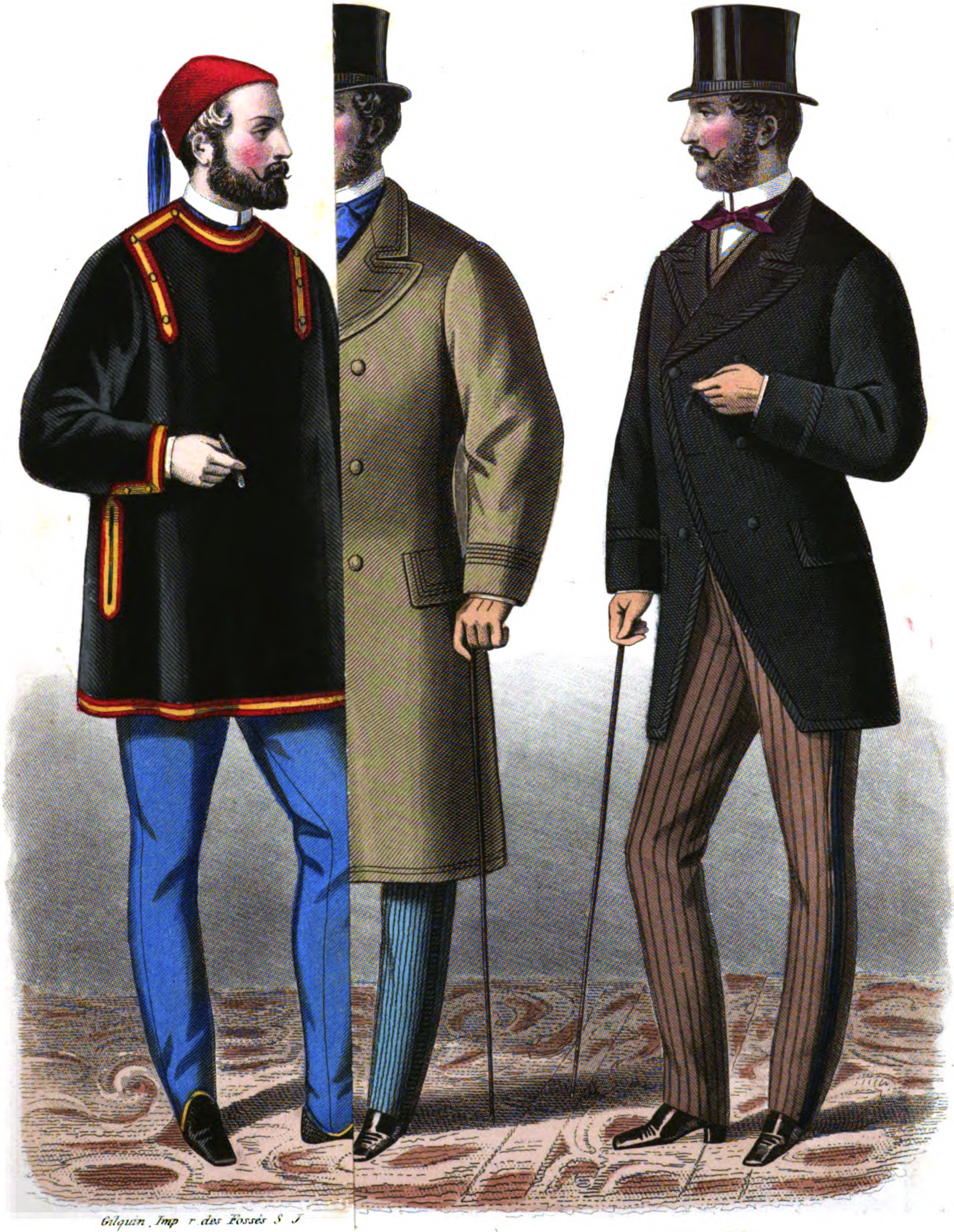


Gilquin, Imp r. des Fossés S. J

December 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 259. NOVEMBER 1, 1867. VOL. 22.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

In the April number of your magazine, you published a system for producing ladies' *paletóts*, contributed by Mr. R. Price. Without wishing for one moment to detract from the credit justly due to your correspondent for the pains he has evidently taken to reduce his plan to a system, I would beg respectfully to suggest an improvement upon his directions for carrying out the rule. They appear somewhat indefinite, and besides, he has certain fixed points and widths, which are always objectionable; as, whenever a change in fashion takes place, the necessary alterations in shape to correspond with it, involve a certain amount of trouble, and the risk of some of the points of the garment being thrown out of their proper position. With your permission, I submit my proposed simplification of the system; and following the plan you have invariably adopted in your systems of cutting, I have made all my points irrespective of any fixed lengths or widths. You will perceive that I have not altered any of the proportions, as I did not choose to take upon myself the task of criticizing the method, but simply wished to render the directions more easy. I would, however, beg to make one remark respecting a point in the system for producing the forepart. I consider the distance from A, at the top of the back-seam, to the bottom of the scye, too short to give the proportionate length of forepart, judging by what I have found in my own experience; but, of course, Mr. Price has the advantage of having seen the result of his method, and, consequently, should be able to bear testimony to the correctness of the quantity he recommends.

I am, dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

X.

TO PRODUCE THE BACK.

DIAGRAM 11.

Draw the line A B; mark on it at C, one-third of the breast; at D, three-quarters of an inch less than two-thirds; to E, the length of natural waist; and at B, the length of *paletôt* to fashion. Draw the lines A F, C G, and D H, square with A B. Mark from A to F, for the width of back, to fancy, and raise the top of shoulder-seam about three-quarters of an inch above the straight line. Make the distance from C to G, for the width of back to the back-scye, any quantity, according to fashion. I have marked it at an inch and a half more than a third of the breast for the present style. From D to H, the width will be governed by that of the upper part at top of side-seam, so as to be in keeping with the shape to be carried out in the back. Mark from A to I, a fixed quantity—1 inch; make I a pivot, and cast from B for the bottom of the back, marking out beyond B to K, according to the make of the figure, or the degree of spring required. The quantity shown on the diagram is 3 inches, and the width from K to L, I have made two-thirds of the breast. Determine the width of the back-scye, and shape the shoulder, side, and back-seams, adding a little round on the former for the slope of the shoulder, and spring the latter out from a little above the point E to K.

TO FORM THE FOREPART.

DIAGRAM 9.

Place the back in a convenient position, and draw the line A C from the top of the back-seam square with it so low as D. Mark on it at B, one-sixth less than the breast-measure; and at C, half an inch less than the breast-measure. From the point D, on the line A D on the back-seam, draw the square line D H. Mark on it at E, one-twelfth more than half the breast, and at F two-thirds. Draw a line from A through F, and mark on it, at G, three-fourths of the breast and a fixed quantity—2½ inches. I have, in this instance, adopted your plan for the front of the scye, as it will have the effect of not increasing the circumference in proportion to the breast-measure, which would be the case if the position of the point G were regulated by a proportion of the breast-measure. Place the angle of the square at B, and allowing one arm to intercept the point E, draw a line from B on which to place the upper part of the back-seam from A to D, when in a closing position, and form the shoulder-seam, adding a round at the centre as shown on the diagram. Shape the scye through the point G, touching the line D G at E, and carrying it up to the top of the side-seam of the back.

Mark from D to H, 2 inches more than the breast, according to the compass required in the *paletôt*. The lapel, for double-breasted, must be added beyond; or, if single-breasted, and the buttons are intended to stand in from the edge, a sufficient quantity must, in that case, be allowed beyond H. Draw a line from C through H, as a guide for the front-edge, which should be made parallel with it for proportionate figures. To form the neck, mark at I, on the line C H, one-fourth of the breast, and shape from the shoulder-seam, taking out a V about half an inch wide at the front. Shape the side-seam by the back, springing it out at the bottom, as shown on the draft, about 2 inches. Mark from B to K, 1 inch, and cast the bottom of the forepart from L to M, lowering it a little at front.

Your correspondent has not given any directions to meet a disproportion in the size of the waist. Of course, to practical cutters it would not be necessary to lay down any rule for this deviation, as their own experience would suggest the alteration required, and the locality where any allowance should be made. Your magazine is read by young beginners as well as by others more efficient in their business; for them it is essential to give some rule as a guide to assist them in determining the difference in shape to suit the variations in figure. I would, therefore, recommend one-third of the disproportion in the size of the waist to be allowed on at the side-seam, and two-thirds at front, as the increase in the size of the waist, will, in my opinion, require that distribution of the additional quantity in circumference. The width of chest must not, however, be increased at H.

To Form the Sleeve.

Diagram 10.

Draw the line A D, mark on it at B, half an inch less than two-thirds of the breast, deducting the width of the back, but *not* allowing for seams. Mark at C, the length taken to the elbow; and at D, the full length of the sleeve. Square with B C, draw the line B E, making the distance between the two points one inch less than half the breast. Make a centre at A, and cast from D to F for bottom of sleeve, and having fixed the point F at the same distance from D as from B to E, determine the width of sleeve at bottom from F. Draw a line from A to E, and at G, rather less than half the distance between the two points; mark up to H, an inch and a half for the round of the sleeve-head, and shape it from A through H to E. Form the fore-arm from E to F, add on at the hind-arm whatever quantity may be desired, and complete the outline of the sleeve.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I have read with much satisfaction your account of the new law on arbitration between masters and the workmen in their employ, and sincerely trust that it may be generally introduced in our principal provincial towns, and be put in action in cases of dispute which may occur between the two classes. From my own experience as a tradesman of several years' standing, I know many instances in which the powers now given by this Act of Parliament could have been put in force, and have saved much ill feeling on the part of the journeymen, who felt their grievances, and could not believe in justice being done them by any decision of their employers. Inoculated from a very early age with the idea that "might was right," they were brought up with a conviction of the inequality in their relative positions, and were, in consequence, led to view all measures of self-defence by the masters, where their interests were unjustly affected, as so many indications of the system of oppression to be exercised over them.

It is certainly strange that in a country so purely commercial as our own, our law-makers should not have had their attention directed, at an earlier period, to the necessity for introducing among us the system of arbitration, which had been found to work so well and with such advantage on the Continent.

To quote an old but very true saying, "better late than never," we should be thankful for the benefit conferred upon the operative classes by the feeling of security it will afford them, that in all future occasions where any difference may arise between them and their employers, they may have the satisfaction of knowing that their case will be honorably and impartially investigated by the mixed jury or counsel by which its merits are to be judged and decided on.

The public generally will anxiously look forward to the decision of the first case, which may be considered under the new Act, as it will exercise considerable influence upon the working classes by the manner in which the proceedings of the council are carried on, and the nature of the arguments brought to bear upon the question before it.

For myself, I have no fear of a failure in carrying out the operations of the Act, as recent events have so clearly shown the necessity for its introduction, and the desirability of the settlement which will then be arrived at in all cases which may arise, and be submitted to the deliberations of the selected arbitrators.

The vexed question of the wages to be paid for making certain garments would be much more satisfactorily settled by such a tribunal as that created by the Act, than by prejudiced outsiders, who have no personal interest in the matter, but take the opportunity of making the aggrieved party an instrument for the advancement of their selfish views, regardless of the effect which the realization of their own ambition may have upon their tools.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

"Senex."

THE CONDITION OF JOURNEYMEN TAILORS AS AFFECTED BY THE LATE STRIKE.

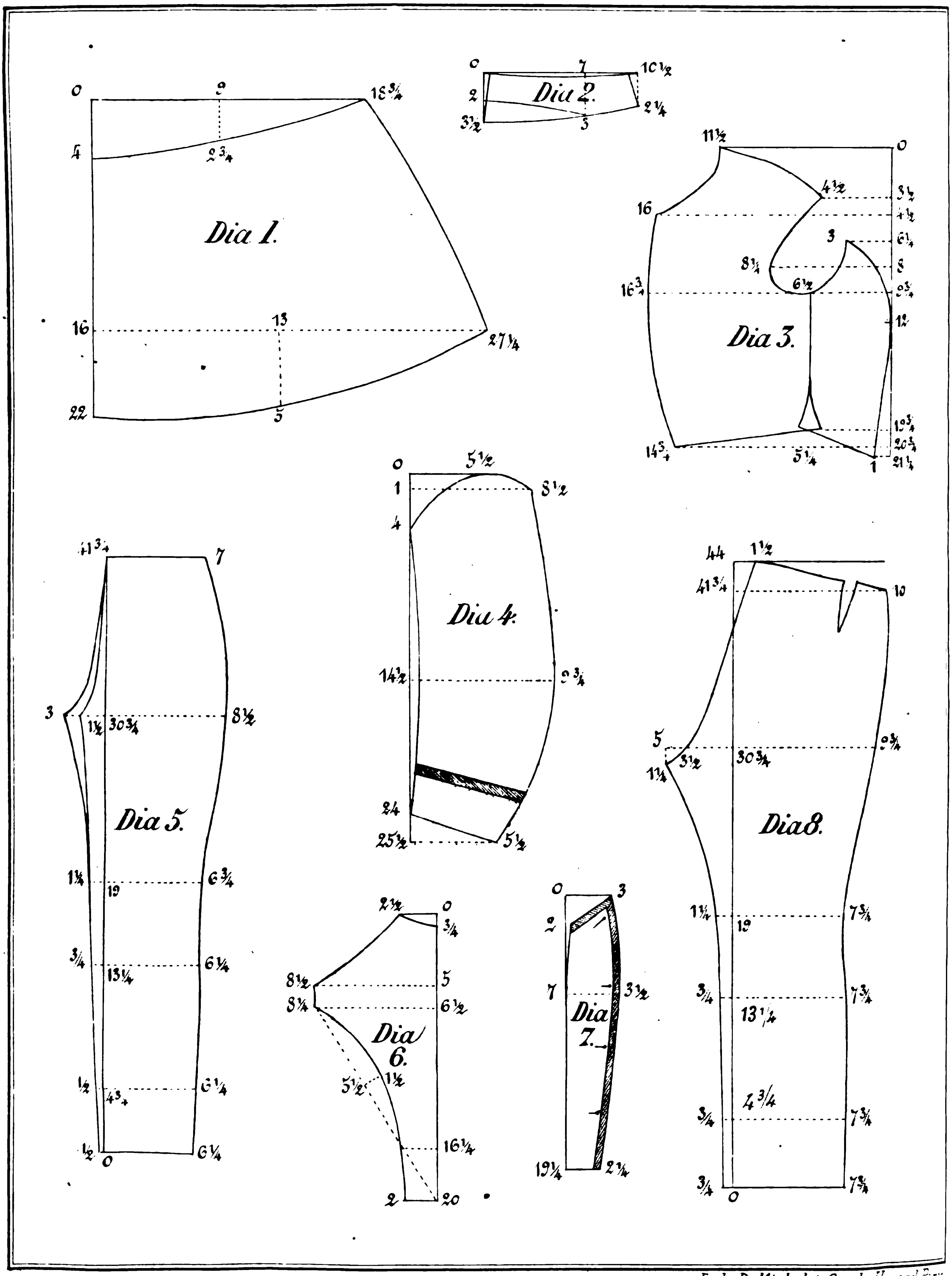
Although after seven months' heart-burning, and considerable loss to both master and journeymen tailors, the strike by the latter is now virtually at an end, so far, at least, as regards the metropolis, we fear that its prejudicial consequences have not also been brought to a close. The principal firms who formed the Association of Master-Tailors came to a resolution not to employ any of their old hands who had left them, regardless of the inconvenience it might cause them; and, considering the circumstances of the case, we cannot be surprised at their determination, for the act evinced a total absence of any sympathy on the part of the journeymen for their employers. The consequence of this agreement will be to exclude good workmen from the shops in which they have been accustomed to work perhaps for many years, and compel them to seek employment elsewhere. The principal agitators in the strike will, as a natural consequence, have placed themselves in a very false position, and will, no doubt, now suffer for the prominent part they took in fomenting and engendering the bad feeling which lately existed between the masters and the men.

Had it not been for the completeness of the organization, and the secrecy with which the Operative Society of Journeymen-Tailors had been formed, counter-arrangements might have been made by the masters to meet the interruption in their business with which they were threatened. The blow or notice came so suddenly and unexpectedly upon them, that they were paralyzed for the time, and totally helpless so far as the greater part of the men they usually employed; as the time selected for the springing of the mine, was that of the busy part of the season, when its effect would tell more seriously against the interests of the masters than at any other period of the year.

The victory achieved by the masters in maintaining the independence of their position as the employers of labour, and in vindicating their right to make their own arrangements for conducting their business, is mainly to be attributed to the bond established among them by the formation of associations in defence of their rights. To this feeling of the influence of the combinations, and the mutual support which each member received and afforded, must unquestionably be attributed the success which has crowned their exertions; and great praise is due to the several gentlemen who have entered heart and soul into the business, and have made such great sacrifices of their time and money in carrying out the plans of the Association. The result must be highly gratifying to them, and, in a measure, repay them for the great anxiety which they have suffered for so many months. The Association of Master-Tailors of the United Kingdom, which was so hastily formed, owed its establishment to the emergency of the position in which the trade was suddenly placed. The fortuitous result of its first campaign has secured its permanency, by proving the advantages the co-operation secures to the trade from a combined action being brought to bear in cases which may present themselves. We have often wondered at the apathy exhibited in this country from the Master-Tailors in forming themselves into a body for the protection of their mutual interests, and have heard with regret the expression of the petty feeling of jealousy which prevented this desirable end. The presence of a great disaster and the inconvenience of periodical disorganizations buried all these unworthy sentiments, and we trust that the field for the future operations of the Society may be more pleasantly chosen. It has our warmest wishes for its prosperity, and that its in- fluence may be widely spread over the country.

FRENCH FASHIONS, AS ILLUSTRATED ON THE LARGE ENGRAVING.

The first figure on the large plate, representing the most fashionable styles of dress worn by the *élite* of French society, illustrates a novel form of dressing-jacket, a garment for which certain Parisian tailors have obtained a reputation to which their taste justly entitles them. Although but patronized to a very limited extent in this country as an article of costume, it is well sometimes to have the oppor-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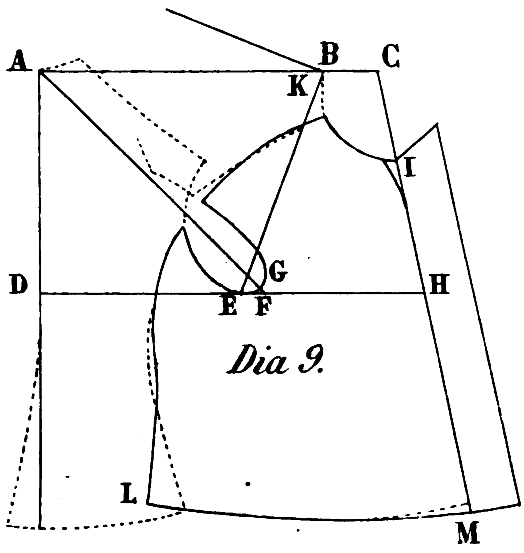
Lith. D. Michelet, 6, r. du Hazard, Paris

November 1st. 1867. **GAZETTE OF FASHION.** Plate 1306.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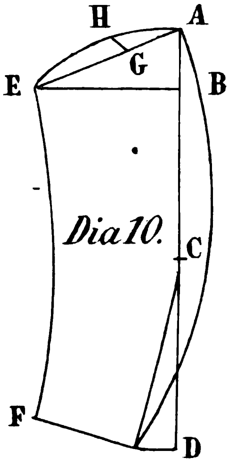
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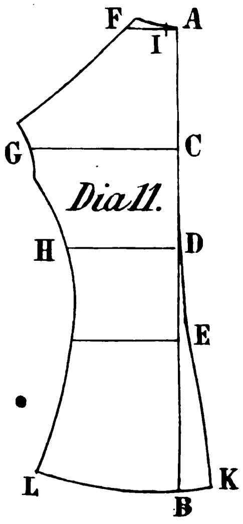
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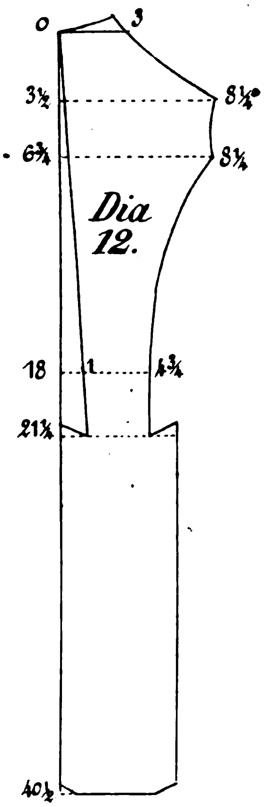
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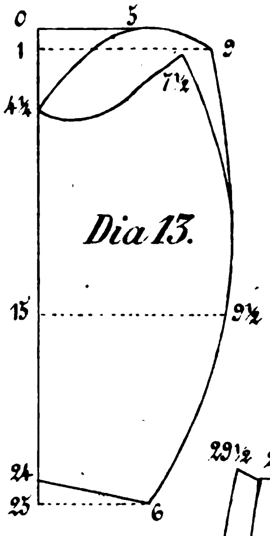
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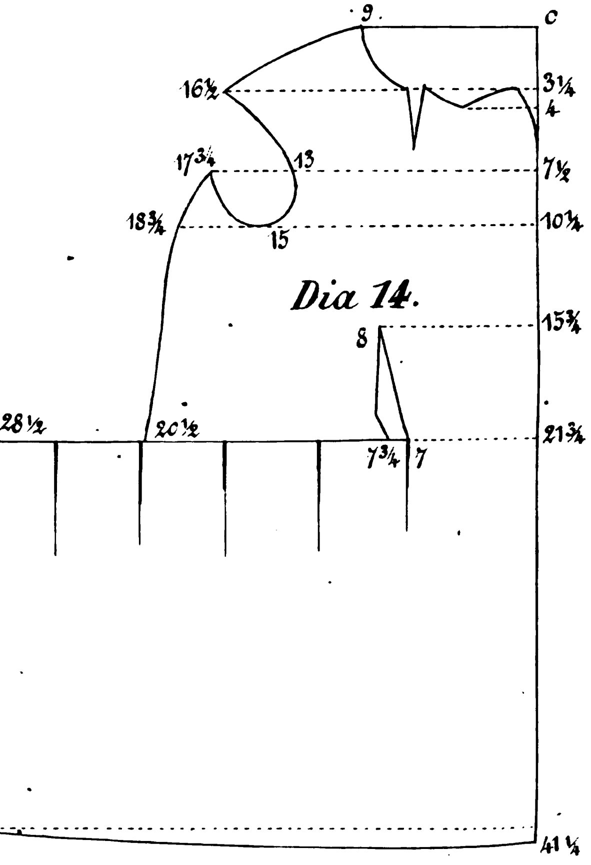
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E. C. Minister.

tunity of examining the different shapes of garment worn in other countries, if even their peculiar style should prevent their being adopted by us.

The jacket is cut like a *sac*, very ample, and moderately short. The back is whole. The forepart is not opened at front, but on the shoulder and down at front of the scye a certain distance, so as to leave an opening sufficiently wide to admit of the jacket being passed over the head. The neck is short; the sleeve moderately full and without a cuff· The openings of the pockets are in the side-seams. The bottom is edged with a fancy ribbon or coloured braids sewn on flat. The neck, the openings at the shoulder-seam and below, the pockets and bottoms of sleeves, and hind-arm, are trimmed to correspond. The jacket is made up in black or coloured velveteen, an article which has a great run at the present time. The trousers usually worn with this form of jacket are cut loose, and with feet attached, and are made of a coloured flannel or a thin tweed.

The Chesterfield, shown on the second figure, does not present any novelty or difference in the general style to the shape worn in this country. The extreme length, however, to which it is cut, and the fur trimming, give it a character which at once distinguishes the coat as of foreign make. The lapel is not very wide, and has four holes worked in it. The corners are square. The collar is cut about two inches in the stand and half an inch deeper in the fall, as it is generally considered that a fur collar is more in harmony when rather broader than we should cut it if covered with velvet or to match the coat. The sleeve is wide, and has a deep fur cuff. The flaps for the pockets are also covered with fur, and the opening at the bottom of the back-seam edged with the same.

On the third figure, we have a style of Over-coat which is not at all to our taste. The introduction of a broad braid up the side-seams and round the scye produces an effect which is anything but pleasing or becoming to a gentleman. It is like tacking on a portion of the trimming of a coachman's livery-coat to an ordinary form of Frock Great-coat. The frogs at the bottom of the side-seams are well enough; but the flaps at the waist-seam are in bad taste. In other respects, the coat, as to form, is correct, with the exception of the heaviness which the length gives it.

It is a relief to find, in juxtaposition with this nondescript, a style of Over-coat of which no one need be ashamed, and which could be introduced with confidence in any connexion. It is cut in the Chesterfield form, and moderately fitting to the figure, which is effected by a long fish being taken out under the arm, by which the compass of the coat is reduced at the waist, and a sufficient freedom afforded for the hips. The back is rather narrow all the way down, marking well the hollow of the waist by the diminished width at the natural length, and the back-seam is well hollowed. The usual opening is left at the bottom, but without a back-tacking. The lapel is broader at top than at the bottom or fourth hole, and is cut with a round above the third hole, so as to give a bolder turn. The collar is rather low in the stand, and but little deeper in the fall. The end is square, and about three-fourths of the width of the lapel. There is scarcely any light between the two. The sleeve is rather wide to below the elbow, but small towards and at the wrist. The edges are turned in, and finished with two rows of stitching at a little distance in, but not far apart. There are four rows on the sleeve to form a round cuff, and three on the bottom-edge and sides of the flaps. In length the coat is cut to reach to the top of the calf.

We have a gentlemanly and stylish form of morning-coat represented on the last figure. The waist is cut to a medium length, the back broad across to the back-scye, the side-seam well curved, and the hip-buttons not more than 3½ inches apart. The back-scye is narrow. The forepart is double-breasted, with a broad lapel cut on. It is narrower, however, at the waist-seam, so as to let the front-edge run off from the third hole, and the skirt in continuation of it. The latter, which is neither short nor long, is flat and square at the bottom. There are deep flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under. Easy sleeve, with a deep round cuff, formed by a broad fancy braid, with which the edges are also trimmed. Collar low in the stand, but deeper in the fall.

As a rule, we find the braids introduced for this winter unusually wide, even when not intended for Over-coats.

Waistcoats without collars are much worn, and are cut rather long at front, but not at the sides. They are made to button up well, but the neck is not cut very high up. When made double-breasted, the lapel is cut on the forepart, and is not very wide. It is pointed at top, and has four holes worked in it. There is also one at the point, or the corner is fastened down underneath to the forepart. The collar is very narrow behind, and rounded at front.

Trousers are cut rather close to the leg and body, slightly shaped at the knee, and rather small at the foot. The top-side is hollowed on the instep. The side-seam is plain, or has a braid sewn down it.

We learn, from very good authority, that it is actually in contemplation by several of the leading trades in Paris to reintroduce blue dress-coats, with fancy gilt buttons, for evening wear; not, perhaps, at first, for what may be termed, by distinction, "full dress," but on occasions of small *réunions*, or for dinners, when strict *etiquette* is not practised. It is not intended that they should be worn with black trousers, but with a pale shade of drab, lavender, or grey, in *dress* doeskin, such as used and is still sometimes worn at weddings, so as to make the distinction between this style of dress and that to be adopted on occasions when more ceremony is to be observed.

We trust that the rumour may be but the herald of the fact, and that the fashion may be quickly imitated by our leading houses, although it has been our custom for some few years to *set* the styles instead of *following* them. The advantage will quite recompense the trade for any little disappointment it may experience in not originating the idea.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE OF ENGLISH COSTUMES.

On the two figures represented on the smaller plate, which we publish in the present number, we have illustrated two other leading styles of coats for the present season. The first is that of a single-breasted Chesterfield, which will afford our readers the opportunity of observing the difference between it and the double-breasted coat which appeared in our work last month. The other is one of the most fashionable forms of Hunt-coat.

As a rule, single-breasted Chesterfields are usually cut rather closer to the figure at the waist, and for this reason the back is rather narrower from the top of the side-seam, so as to preserve the proportion in the width of the forepart. A long fish is taken out under the arm, extending to the opening for the pocket. By this plan the requisite compass is provided in the skirts for the round of the hips, and the superfluous quantity of cloth at the small of the waist is removed.

It is not advisable to make any alteration in the shape of the front-edge for a fitting coat by hollowing it, as it interferes with the set, and produces an awkward effect when on the body. It will be noticed that the turn is rather small, but sometimes the front is worn turned back to the second hole from the top. It is usually faced to the edge with silk serge, stitched in narrow rows. There are four buttons at front, placed about 2 inches in from the edge, and the holes are worked in a fly, but the top-hole may be worked through the forepart itself. The sleeve is moderately full and easy at the hand. A round cuff is formed by a double row of stitching to correspond with the edges. There are medium size flaps across the front of the skirt with the corners rounded and pockets under; a breast-pocket inside the left forepart, and a small ticket-pocket outside the right, but without a flap. The coat is cut to reach to the knee only; an opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam. The collar is sufficiently high in the stand to cover that of the coat worn underneath, and not very heavy in the fall. The end is narrow, and sloped off; the corner is slightly rounded, but the lapel is square.

This form of Over-coat has a very smart appearance made up in the stylish shades of brown and olive which we see in Melton cloth, both plain and dressed, for the season. The latter, however, is the more dressy, and besides is a superior finished article, and shows to greater advantage. In dressed beavers of a medium substance, the style is equally effective when made up in a smart colour. The edges bound narrow with velvet to match, or with a rich silk braid laid on flat and rather broad. The fronts of the foreparts faced with a width of silk, either plain or quilted in fine rows; the remainder of the coat lined with Italian cloth, and a velvet collar. When the coat is made with care, the result of this combination is highly successful, and will do credit to any trade.

The style of Hunt-coat is gentlemanly as well as easy, and, at the same time, forms a useful coat for the purpose. The waist cannot be called long, while it is a little in excess of the morning-coats worn. The back is moderately wide, the back-scye about two inches broad, the side-seam curved to the average extent, and 1¾ inch wide at the bottom. The forepart is cut quite easy across the chest, and full to the measure at the waist, although not intended to be worn buttoned lower than, at all events, the third button of the four. The turn at top is rather broad and long, but the top of the lapel is not wide. The collar is low in the stand, and but little broader in the fall. It is small at front and a little cut off. The sleeve is sufficiently wide to be quite easy to the arm without approaching the "peg-top" style, and rather close at the wrist. They are sometimes made up with one button and hole at the bottom, and a short opening in the hind-arm-seam, the corners slightly rounded off. The skirt is decidedly short, but flat, and well rounded off at front at the bottom. As there are pockets under the flaps, a sufficient amount of fulness is allowed at the top of the skirt to give the necessary freedom for the hand and over the seat. There are flaps in the waist-seam, but only small and the corners rounded. The edges are turned in and double stitched. Scarlet milled cloths and beavers are the most fashionable wear, but green of a full shade, steel and Cambridge mixtures in Melton cloth and plain beaver, are adopted by many gentlemen who are accustomed to attend the different meets. With the former, gilt buttons are generally worn, or fox-muzzard, bold basket pattern, a dead gold face with a small twisted cord on the centre, or the button of any of the numerous hunt clubs by members. With the other colours, a flat engraved blue steel button, with the motto of a club, or some neat figure or initials, are substituted. The body, back, and sleeves are lined with a fine flannel of a smart colour—light blue or pink—in small checks, or quite plain. There is a breast-pocket outside the left forepart with a narrow welt, and a ticket-pocket on the right forepart, the opening to which is either left in the waist-seam near the front or a little above it, and cut with a slight curve. To add to the comfort of the wearer, a very useful pocket is put in the skirt-facing on the slant, which is intended to hold a sandwich-case. It is easily got at, and in that position does not interfere with the saddle. A good plan is to interline the front of the skirt with a thin india-rubber fabric, or with oil-skin. Some trades have the seams lapped and double-stitched, and, what with the different little extras, the wages paid for making a scarlet hunt-coat in first-rate style by those leading houses who make this article an especial study, would astonish many of our readers.

Waistcoats for hunting vary considerably in style. The double-breasted or the single-breasted without a collar, are, perhaps, the most suitable, and more generally patronized. They are cut long, and rather straight on the bottom-edge. In both shapes they are made to button well up. Some, but more particularly the single-breasted, have two pockets on each forepart with flaps. The edges are turned in and pricked, or double-stitched, according to the article and pattern. In the new goods for hunt-waistcoats made for the ensuing season, will be found some excellent styles. A bold spot in bright colours on a white or coloured ground, forms a very effective vesting, and will tell to advantage with a scarlet coat. The small curled face which has been worn for three or four seasons also looks well in white or in one of the colours, of which there is a good assortment. This make of goods is both plain and with a ring or crescent introduced as a pattern, in a strongly contrasting colour.

Breeches for hunting are cut long, to reach on to the calf, easy in the thigh and body, but close at the knee. The top-side is cut smaller at the side-seam than the under-side, so that the buttons may be a little forward on the knee, but not nearly so much as is the fashion among stablemen. The side-seams are lapped or raised; the waistbands are cut on. Fly-front is the usual style, and the openings of the pockets are across the top-side, and not in the side-seams. There are four holes and buttons at the knee, and two small holes in the garter—which is cut on—for leather strings.

As the breeches are very long, and reach on to the swell of the calf, it will be necessary to stretch the bottom of the under-sides well, to give sufficient liberty, and prevent the breeches riding up to the hollow of the leg by being too small at the bottom. A short legging of stocking web answers this purpose very well. It is about 6 inches deep, and cut to fit the leg. There are small flat linen buttons at the side, to fasten it round the leg. The elastic buckskin, either plain, ribbed, diagonal, or corded, in cream, white, drab of a light and yellow shade, are worn. Gilt shank or two-hole pearl buttons are used.

Some gentlemen prefer pantaloons for riding, with long boots. They are cut to reach to the ankle, easy in the thigh, but to fit to the shape of the leg from the knee downwards, and fastened at the bottom with two or three small flat metal buttons. A narrow strap of some thin material, but sufficiently strong, is sewn on to the leg-seam, and when passed under the foot is fastened to the bottom near the side-seam by a button and hole. This keeps the pantaloon well down. They have fly-fronts, are made without waistbands, and have pockets as described for breeches. It is usual to sew buttons on at the knee, to represent breeches, but there are not any holes. The side-seams are lapped or drawn. Grey doeskin of a light shade or a small mixture, drab corded or welted articles, or plain drab doeskin of a yellow shade, are employed for this garment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1305 and 1306.

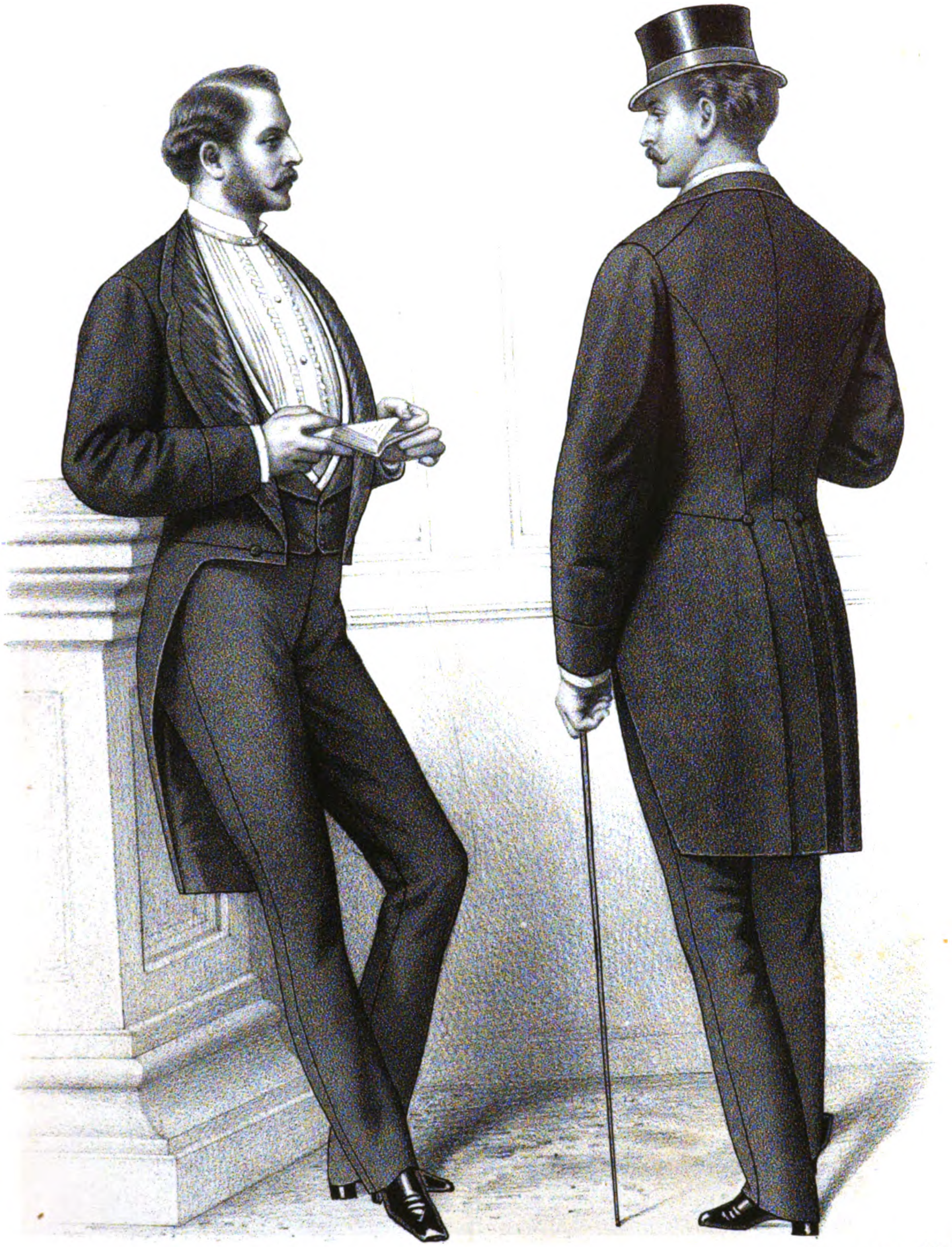
Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7, are the pattern of a double-breasted frock-coat to the present fashion.

Diagrams 5 and 8, are the pattern of a pair of trousers in the prevailing proportions now adopted in Paris, and is extracted from the monthly work of our contemporary, M. Compaing. Our readers will perceive that there is a marked difference in the shape compared with the form patronized by our leading men of fashion. Whether we shall eventually introduce it in this country remains to be proved; but there is no doubt that the style prevails generally through the Continent, and is more especially adopted in Germany. As a specimen, we lay it before our readers for their inspection.

Diagrams 9, 10, and 11, illustrate the system of producing a lady's *paletôt*, described by our correspondent "X," but simply as a remodelling of one published by us in a former number, and contributed by another correspondent, Mr. T. Price, to whom the credit of the method is due.

Diagrams 12, 13, and 14, are the pattern of a novel style of Over-coat, adapted from a form worn in Russia, and which was illustrated on the fifth and sixth figures on the large plate published last month.

The principal novelty consists in the arrangement of the skirt, which is partly cut on to the forepart, but separate at the back part in the style of a *paletôt*. The skirt is cut sufficiently full to form three large plaits on each side. One is plain, at the usual point under the hip-button; another well forward, in which is the opening for the pocket; and the third is placed between the two, and is merely introduced as an ornament. They are all pressed quite flat. The intervening plait is, however, of great utility, as justly observed by M. Compaing, as it dispenses with the necessity for a fish being taken out under the arm, and affords sufficient fulness for the prominency of the hips. When on the body this form of Over-coat is intended to hang quite free from the figure, as an ordinary Chesterfield, as the plaits are pressed down with an iron to the very bottom of the skirt. It appears that this particular form has been long in use in Russia, although but little known out of that country.



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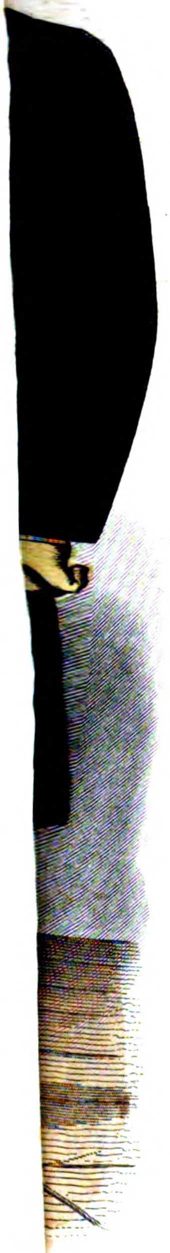

GAZETTE OF FASHION

BY **EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.**

London, 8. Argyll Place Regent Street W.

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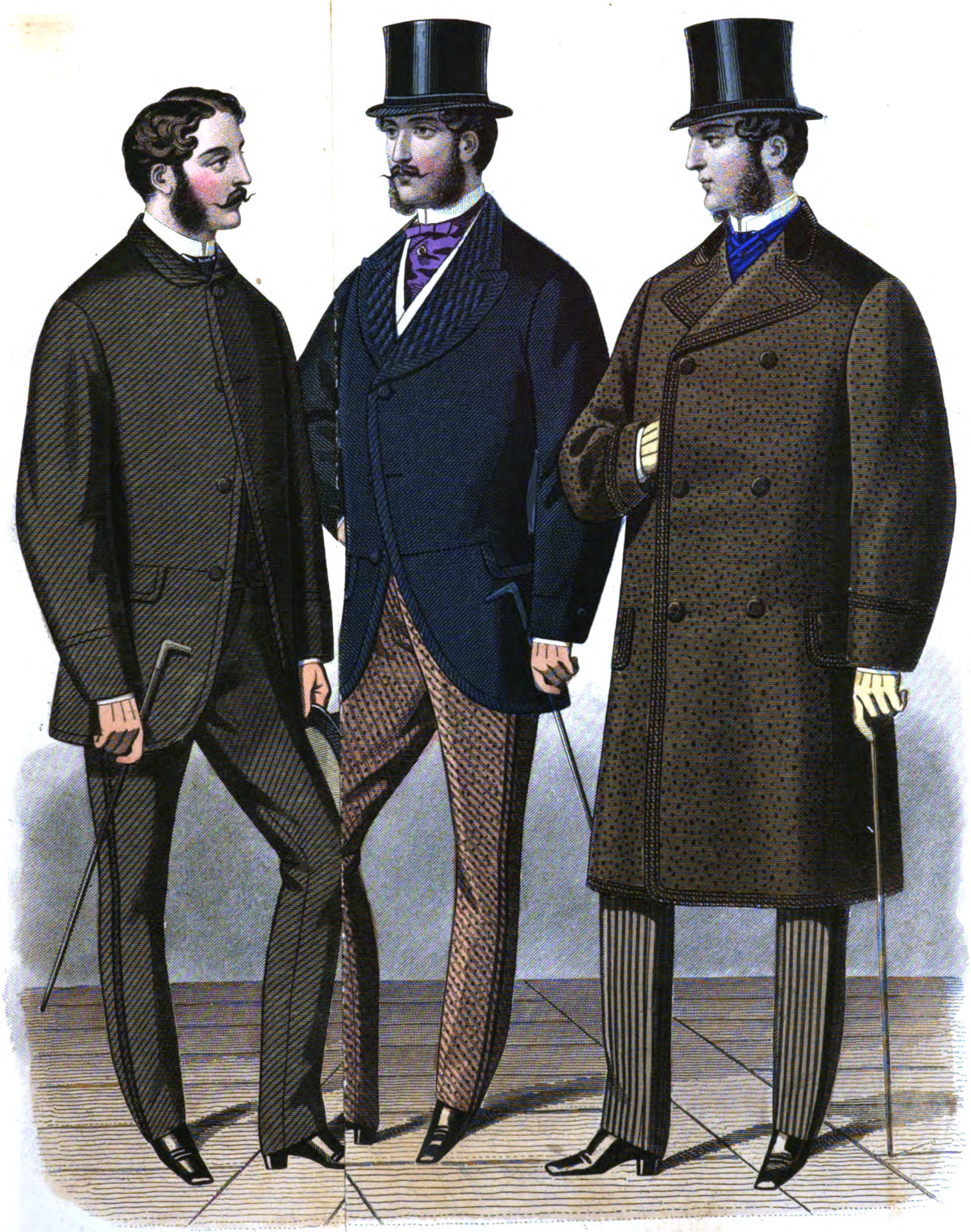

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December 1867

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 260. December 1, 1867. Vol. 22.

SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING A PEA-JACKET.

In our standard work, the "Complete Guide to Practical Cutting," we have published a plan for drafting Chesterfields, a form of Over-coat known by that name. The Pea-jacket, lately so much in vogue during the winter season, is produced by the same rule; but, as it is not intended to be worn over another coat, certain modifications are necessary in forming the points. We have the pleasure of now laying before our readers a very simple and effectual system for drafting this garment.

To Form the Back.

Diagram 15.

Draw the straight line A D, to the length of measure taken. Mark on it at B, one-fourth of the breast-measure, and at C, half the breast. Draw the lines A E, B F, and C G, square with A D. Mark from A to E, any quantity preferred, for the width of the top of the back, and raise it at E, about three-quarters of an inch. From B mark to F, any width, according to fashion or to the figure of the customer. An inch less than half the breast is at the present time an average quantity. Mark from C to G, half the breast, as a guide to shape the back part of the scye, raising the top above the line B F, as it is customary to draft it. The top of the side-seam may be determined at any point *on the curve* formed to G. Shape the shoulder-seam and the side-seam to H, to fancy, and complete the back. As produced, the back is cut whole. If a seam be required, a point must be marked in from the line A B, at the length of natural waist, at the distance necessary, say half an inch or an inch, according to the figure, and the lines A E, B F, and C G, drawn square with the new line formed, and not with the original line A D.

To Produce the Forepart.

Diagram 17.

Draw the line A D, or, if producing the garment from the cloth, it will be necessary to mark this line as far in from the edge as the width of the lapel is to be cut. At B, from A, mark a fourth of the breast, and at C, two-thirds of the breast-measure.

Square with A D, draw the lines A E, and C G. Mark from A to E, half an inch less than a fourth, and on the line C G, half an inch less than two-thirds of the breast at F, and at G, an eighth more than the breast-measure. Place the angle of the square at E, and, allowing one arm to intersect the point F, draw a line up from E, on which to lay the back in order to form the shoulder. Place the top of the back at E, and let the back-seam lay along the line just drawn, and in this position form the shoulder-seam by the back, lowering it half an inch at the scye-point to allow for the stretching which takes place at this part of the scye when the sleeve is sewn in, and adding a little round on at the centre. Two inches above the point C, draw a line from the line A B, and mark on it half an inch less than half the breast, to determine the front of the scye. Let the line C G on the back-seam, lay on the line C G on the forepart, the point C on G; mark the top of the side-seam of the forepart by the back, and form the scye intercepting the point made at the end of the line drawn above C G. Turn the back over, placing the top of the side-seam in a closing position with the forepart, the line from G on the line C F, and form the side-seam of the forepart by that of the back, adding a little on at the bottom for spring. Form the neck to B, deducting half an inch from the line A D. Lower the front-edge of the forepart about half an inch below a straight line drawn from the bottom of the side-seam. The size the jacket should be cut at the waist, is determined by fancy or fashion. As formed on the diagram, it is intended to hang straight, and quite free from the figure. The forepart may either be cut smaller at the natural waist, or have a fish taken out so as not to reduce the compass round the bottom, but the width at the waist only. The lapel must be added on beyond the line A D, according to the width required.

For disproportion in the size of waist, take the distance from A to C, as one-half of the breast-measure, and mark at a point below C the remainder of the length of natural waist. Then mark in from this point on the line A D, two-thirds of the excess to the proportionate size of waist compared with the breast, and from this point draw a line to A. The lines A E and C G, must be drawn square with this *new* line, but the different widths, as to F and G E, and for the width to front of scye, should be taken from the real front-edge, A D.

To Produce the Sleeve.

Diagram 14.

Draw the straight line A D, mark on it at B, one-twelfth more than half the breast-measure, deducting one seam on the back, and allowing for one at the top of the hind-arm. Mark at C, in continuation, the length to elbow, and at D the full length of the sleeve to measure. Square with A B, draw the line B E, making the distance between the two points 1 inch less than half the breast. Make a pivot at B, and cast from B to H. Mark from B to H—for 18 inches breast and all sizes below—half the breast-measure, but not more than 9½ for *any* size beyond that quantity. Mark from H to I, on the casting, the width required for the hand. Place the angle of the square at T, allowing one arm to intercept C, and draw a line for the bottom of the sleeve and to determine the bottom of the fore-arm-seam. Draw a diagonal line from A to E, and at F, a point rather nearer A than E, and mark up to G, one-eighth of the breast. Shape the round of the sleeve-head from A, through G, to E. Form the fore-arm from E to H, hollowing it but little from a straight line drawn from one point to the other, and add on at the hind-arm according to the width required in the sleeve.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

West-End, ——

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

Feeling convinced that you would not hesitate to answer a question where the general interest of the trade is concerned, I have taken the liberty of laying before you the particulars of a circumstance which has recently occurred to me. A coat had been put in hand to one of my out-door workers; the journeyman subsequently misconducted himself, and, knowing that there would not, in consequence, be another job for him, refused to give it up, unless his exorbitant demand for the making were complied with. Rather than disappoint my customer, I acceded, as I had done in a similar case. Do you not think, sir, that the men could have been *compelled* to give up these garments, if I had called in a constable, and offered the price I was in the habit of paying for making? If not, it seems hard that masters should be subject to such impositions, or otherwise wait until the law be ripe, before the garment can be restored to them.

Apologizing for troubling you,

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

" SCRIBO."

The question involves rather a nice point of law, but, in the position of our correspondent, we should not have hesitated in having recourse to the means he himself suggests. If a journeyman were allowed to detain a garment entrusted to him to make, until any sum he might choose to name, as the wages he required for it, were paid, there would be an end to all out-door work. For if, on giving out each job, the journeyman were informed what sum he would receive for it, he might even then ignore the fact of having been told any price, and, taking advantage of the circumstances of the case, make them the opportunity of demanding any exorbitant sum he chose, by way of extortion. We are rather surprised that our correspondent, after the first instance to which he refers, should not have applied to his solicitor for his opinion on the matter; as, although it could not have assisted him in that particular case, he might have gained such information of the bearing of the law upon the act of his journeyman, as would put him in possession of the power he could exercise, if a similar case should occur to him or to any of his brother tradesmen.

The following clause, in the 17th of George III., chapter 56, section 8, in our opinion, comprehends the case mentioned by our correspondent:—

"On and after that date (July 1, 1777), if any person, being hired, retained, or employed to prepare or work up any materials, whether mixed or unmixed, for any master or masters, shall wilfully neglect or refuse the performance thereof for *eight* days successively, or, having taken in any materials, whether mixed or unmixed, for manufacture, from one master, or two, or more masters, being co-partners, shall afterwards take in any materials, whether mixed or unmixed, for manufacture, from any other master or masters, or shall procure, or permit himself or herself to be employed or retained in any other occupation or employment whatever, sooner than eight days before the completion of the work first taken."

The Act further states that, on conviction, the punishment for the offence shall be committal to the House of Correction, or other public prison, for any time not exceeding three months, nor less than one month, with hard labour.

In a case we reported in March, 1860, a Master-Tailor summoned one of his men before a magistrate, for not finishing a coat given out to him to make. The journeyman, who had had 7s. advanced to him on the wages, gave as his excuse that he got drunk, and lost the coat. He offered to work out the cost of the cloth, but it was not accepted, as the master had no confidence in him. The magistrate was at first inclined to think that the only remedy was a summons in the County-Court, as he could not see any law which would bear on the case; but eventually, after a further search, he found the one which we have quoted, convicted the journeyman under it, and gave him one month, as he did not believe the story of losing it.

Our correspondent's case is somewhat different, but still we think, from the wording of section 8, that the very fact of detaining the garment for an unreasonable time would have brought his journeyman within the meaning of the Act, supposing he had not consented to pay the man the price he fixed for making the coat.

Perhaps, as the subject is now made generally known to the trade, some of our readers may be able, from their own experience, to throw a light on it, and render an essential service to the trade at large, by supplying a remedy, in the event of a similar circumstance occurring to any of them.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

Probably few of your readers are aware of the fact that an Act of Parliament was passed, many years since, to regulate the wages and hours of employment of the journeymen-tailors comprised within the bills of mortality. Other Acts may, no doubt, have been subsequently passed by which the powers of this particular Act were repealed. Of this I am not aware, but think there can be no question of it, judging from what occurred in the memorable strike of 1834, and more recently; otherwise those members of the unions, or associations, which were then established, would have been liable to the penalties attached to those forming or being connected with them for the purpose for which they were organized.

The Act to which I have referred was passed in the year 1720, the seventh of the reign of Geo. I., and affords a curious insight into the customs of the period, by showing the restrictions which were tolerated on the free exercise of a trade. It allows us, also, to form some idea of the cost of living at the time, judging from the small sum paid to the skilled operative for his labour.

The preamble of the Act states: "Whereas, great numbers of persons in and about the cities of London and Westminster, and other places, who have been brought up in the *art and mystery of a taylor*, have departed from their services without just cause, and have entered into a combination to advance wages to *unreasonable* prices, and to lessen the usual hours of work. As such acts are calculated to set an evil example, and tend to the prejudice of the trade, it is hereby enacted—

"That all agreements or contracts for this purpose will be declared illegal after the 1st of May, 1721.

"The hours of work shall be from six in the morning until eight in the evening, excepting that there shall be allowed by the master half an hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner."

The Act then proceeds to fix the price of the wages, and states that, from the 25th of March to the 20th of June they may consist of any sum not exceeding TWO SHILLINGS a day, and for the rest of the year ONE SHILLING AND EIGHTPENCE per day.

It was *compulsory* on *taylors* to pay this scale, but power was given to magistrates, at quarter sessions, to alter it according to circumstances of plenty or scarcity.

Any journeyman leaving before the end of the term for which he was hired, or before finishing his work, was liable to be sent to the House of Correction, or other public prison, for a period of two months.

Any master paying greater wages than the scale, to be fined FIVE POUNDS for such offence; and if any journeyman *received* more, he was to be punished to the same extent and in the same manner as directed for leaving his work unfinished.

Although the scale of wages was to be adhered to strictly, for the number of hours mentioned in the Act, yet it was expressly to be understood as not to hinder the payment of greater wages for working before or after the said hours named.

The importance attached to the same scale of wages being paid by all masters alike, is plainly shown by the high penalty imposed upon them for any violation of the law, as five pounds must have been a considerable sum for the class of men who at that period pursued the calling of *taylors*.

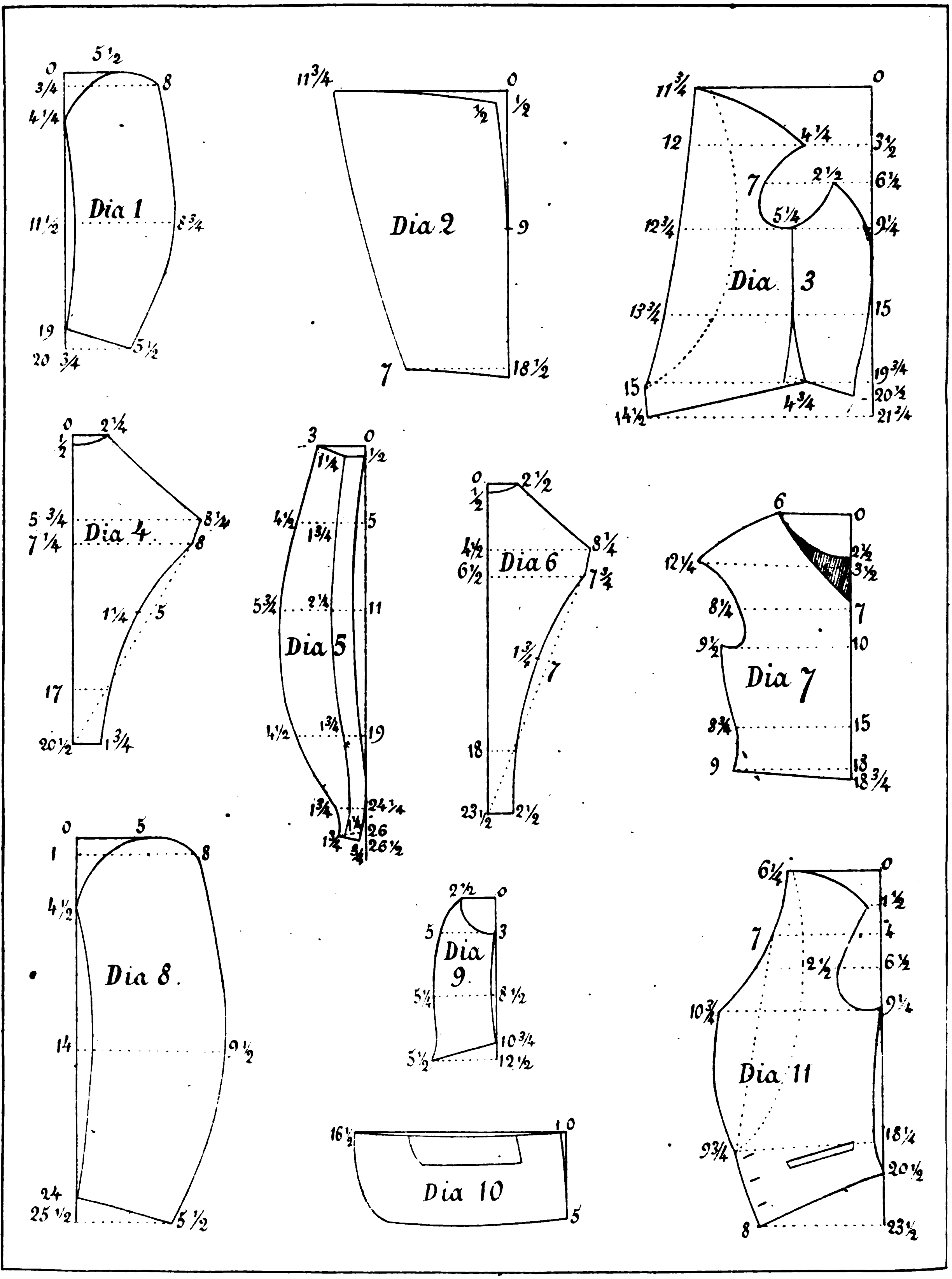
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"Senex."

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE STRIKE ON LONDON WAGES.

We have repeatedly been asked, since the close of the recent strike, what influence it had on the wages question, and whether it had led to a satisfactory settlement by the principal masters, or by the Association of Master-Tailors for the United Kingdom, of this knotty point, which was advanced as the plausible motive for the movement, that took place by the two societies of the journeymen last year, and in the spring of the present.

We find, on inquiry, that the principal trades, which are also members of the Master-Tailors' Association, pay according to the log framed by the joint committees of the two associations immediately after the strike of last year, and which we published in our May number. It, however, merely forms a basis, for, in the incomplete state in which it was issued, it was open to many objections, which do not appear yet to have been removed. Sevenpence per hour for new work, and sixpence per hour for alterations and repairs, are generally given by the leading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20¾
5½
Dia 2
11¾
0
½
½
9
7
18½
Dia 3
11¾
0
4¼
3½
12
7
2½
6¼
5¼
12¾
9¼
13¾
15
15
19¾
20½
14½
4¾
21¾
Dia 4
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2¼
½
5¾
8¼
7¼
8
1¼
5
17
20½
1¾
Dia 5
3
0
1¼
½
4½
1¾
5
5¾
2¼
11
1½
1¾
19
1¾
24¼
1¼
26
1¼
¾
26½
Dia 6
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2½
½
4½
8¼
6½
7¾
1¾
7
18
23½
2½
Dia 7
6
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2½
12¼
3½
8¼
7
9½
10
8¾
15
9
18
18¾
Dia 8
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1
8
4½
14
9½
24
25½
5½
Dia 9
2½
0
5
3
5¼
8½
10¾
5½
12½
Dia 10
16½
1
0
5
Dia 11
6¼
0
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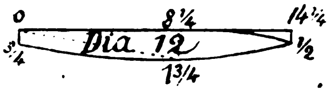
9¾
20½
8
23½

Lith. Michelet r. du Hazard, 6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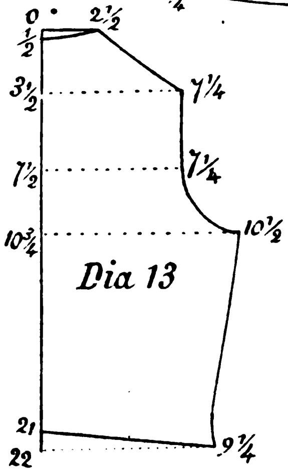
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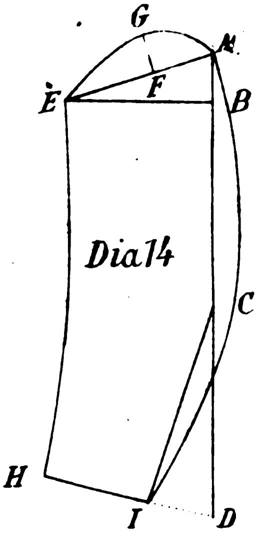
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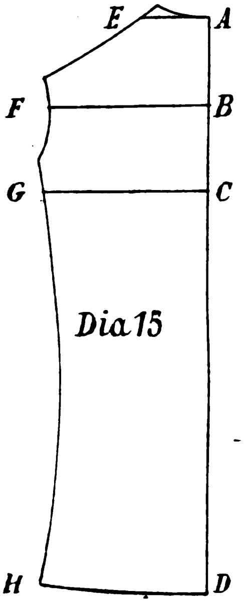
I
D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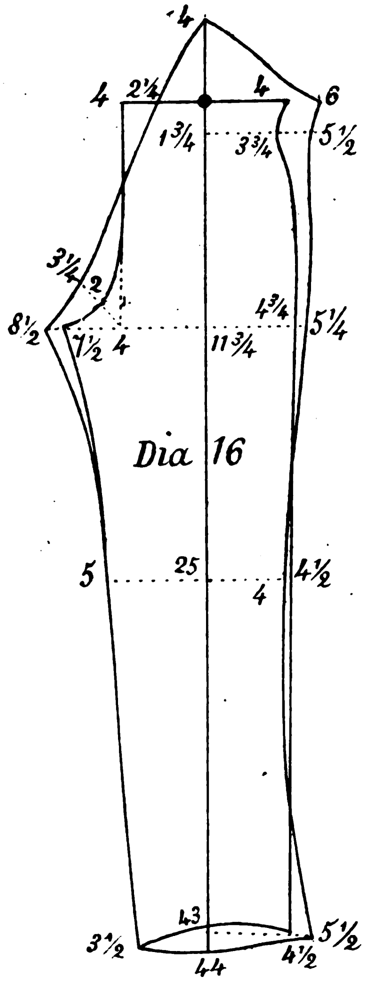
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4
6
1¾
3¾
5½
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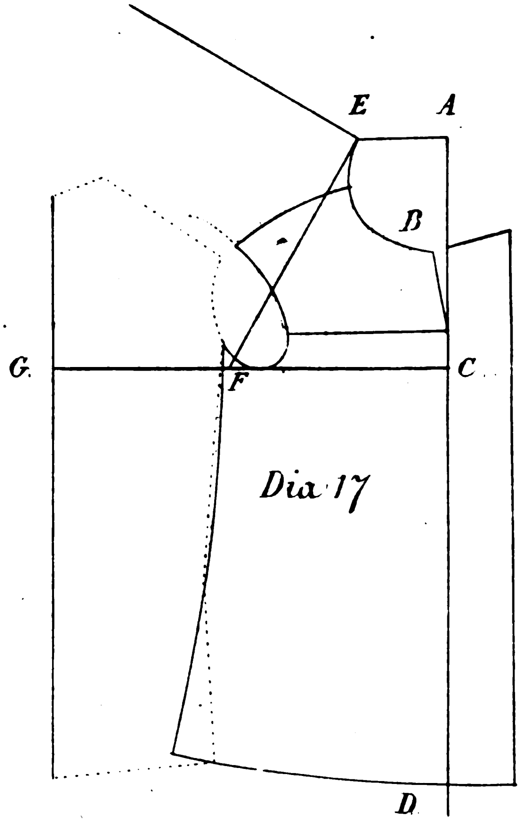
Dia 17
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E. C. Minister

trades, but there is no uniform time fixed for making a garment, as it varies so considerably in the different houses. The extras, also, are settled by each trade for its own guidance, and not to regulate the trade generally.

There are scores of highly respectable houses who are paying their former prices for making garments, irrespective of any increase of wages per hour, and which were considerably below those paid by the exceptional trades on whom the influence of the Journeymen's Association was first brought to bear, and for which, as we expressed at the time, no possible reason could be assigned. Their men were perfectly satisfied with the rate at which they were paid; and the houses were never inconvenienced, like many others who formed part of the combination of Master-Tailors, in defence of their mutual interests, to resist the unreasonable demands of the journeymen.

Again, as another instance of the incongruity of the theory, the worst paid work was carried on during the whole of the time the strike lasted, and if we could get at the real truth, there is no doubt but that many journeymen out on the strike against the best trades, were quietly working for low-priced shops to eke out the pittance doled out to them by the society of which they were members. Principle may be an estimable agent, but when a mechanic has a wife and children looking up to him for their daily food, he may be pardoned for not placing implicit reliance in the wisdom of the policy carried out by the leaders of the organization with which he has probably been led or even coerced to associate himself; and if he endeavour to counteract its mischievous effect on those dependent upon him, by adding to the amount of his weekly wages without openly exposing himself to the indignation of his society. The masters, although they must have materially suffered by the considerable falling off in the amount of business done during the period the strike lasted, were in a better position to resist the combined attack of the journeymen, as the majority had capital to fall back upon. The difference in their yearly profit need not necessarily ruin them, however disagreeable the reduction in their returns might be to them.

We think the question of framing a universal log for London and the provinces must be given up by the warmest advocates of the movement. The more its merits are discussed and investigated, the more unjust and impracticable the measure appears. The difference in the wages per hour, according to the different localities and the general prices of food and rent, would not reconcile country Master-Tailors to adopt a uniform scale of time, as the principal obstacle would still remain unaffected by the sum total of the six days' wages.

A first-class house at the West-end, having a wealthy class of customers to whom price is no object, provided they get in return its full value in the superiority of their garments, both as to the quality of the materials and excellence of workmanship, can afford to employ the very best workmen and pay them a high price to ensure the best work. A little more or less time occupied in the making of a garment is of no importance to them, compared with a satisfactory result for the outlay, as the large margin of their profit enables them to incur this increased expense in carrying on their business. They employ the best talent to be procured in their cutters, and pay handsome salaries for their services; and to keep up the characters of their houses, give first-rate articles, which must be paid for accordingly. It would scarcely be fair to fix the scale of wages by such trades, as it would be utterly impossible for the majority of the trade to adopt it.

A firm may do a very fair business, and make a respectable return yearly, but on account of the class of persons which constitutes their connexion, they are obliged to charge very moderate prices. It will at once be admitted that they cannot possibly afford to pay their journeymen the same time for making the different garments as that allowed by the house to which we have referred. If compelled to do so by any arbitrary restriction enforced upon them, they would have no alternative but to make their customers pay the disproportionate wages, by giving them an inferior article to that which they would otherwise cut up, in proportion to the prices paid for the clothes. Their customers would not expect either the same quality or the same excellence in the workmanship as they might obtain by dealing with the first-class trade, as their circumstances would not justify them in paying the prices, nor does their social position render it necessary. Take again a country trade working for small tradesmen of the town, farmers in the neighbourhood, and the better class of mechanics. What do these customers require in their clothes? To be well made and securely put together; but as to any extra work to produce a certain style considered indispensable by some, it would be wholly lost upon them and out of place. So that we think the impracticability of the scheme for establishing a *universal* time-log will be acknowledged, as it would have to contend with difficulties which no arrangement of the price per hour would surmount.

There can, however, be no objection to any number of houses, either in London or in the principal provincial towns, with the same class of customers, and whose prices range about the same, forming among themselves a scale of wages, after deliberating upon the price which would be a fair remuneration to the journeyman for his labour; so as to do away with the inducement to a man to leave any particular house for which he was working and seek employment in another shop, tempted by a higher scale of wages.

Independently of this arrangement, a man may take prejudices against some shops and have a partiality to others, whether owing to the nature of the work or to the facility with which the week's wages may be earned by the manner in which the trade is done by those particular houses.

It is evident that whatever may have been the real ground of discontent on the part of the men last year, the ostensible reason assigned for striking was evidently absurd, as by the time-log, framed and agreed to by the joint committees of masters and journeymen, a lower scale would be paid by some houses than that in operation before the demand was made by the men for an increase.

* * *

We have three different styles of morning-coats illustrated on the larger and coloured engraving. That shown on the first figure, is cut rather long in the waist, and the skirt of a moderate length. It is worn buttoned up close at the neck, and there are four buttons and holes at front. The collar is low and narrow, and well rounded off at front. There is scarcely any step at the end of the neck. The skirt is plain and rounded off, to run with the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart, which is not intended to be buttoned at the waist-seam or below the second button from the top. The sleeve is easy generally, but rather small at the waist, and has a sham cuff formed by a double row of stitching, to correspond with the edges, which are turned in and stitched half an inch in. There are small flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under.

The waistcoat is cut long at front, and slightly rounded off at the bottom. It is made without a collar, and to button up high.

Another form of coat is represented on the third figure. It is somewhat in the form of a round lounge-jacket, but cut very short. The back is rather narrow, and a fish is taken out of the forepart under the arm. A bold lapel is allowed on at front, which is made to turn well back, and low down, there being but one button, and at front of the forepart at the point shown on the engraving. The collar is very low in the stand, and equally narrow in the fall. The sleeve full to the upper part of the arm, and rather easy at the waist.

The third style is well illustrated on the fifth figure. The front is very different in shape to those shown on either of the other figures. It is bold, with a broad turn extending to the top of the three buttons at front. The lapel, which is wide and pointed, is rather wider than the end of the collar, and the two meet. The collar is low in the stand, and narrow in the fall at the back. Skirt rather short, flat, and rounded off at front; but the forepart is cut quite full at the waist-seam. The flaps are cut on to the bottom-edge of the foreparts, so as to break the run of the top of the skirt where sewn on to the forepart. Sleeve as before described, with a deep round cuff formed by stitching, and a hole and button in it, or a button only sewn on. Edges bound broad, and the front of the forepart and collar faced with checked or quilted silk.

The dress-coat has a long and bold turn, with a very wide lapel, increasing towards the bottom instead of upwards, as usually made. There are five holes worked in it, and the top is but little pointed. The end of the collar is narrower than the lapel, but moderately deep behind in the fall. It is not cut more than one inch high in the stand. Skirt not to reach to the knee, small at top and at bottom, and lined with black silk serge or levantine. Sleeve easy all the way down, short, and without a cuff. Edges turned in, and stitched close.

Waistcoat with roll-collar, to open very low, and three holes and buttons only at front.

Breeches to fit easily to the thigh and body, small at the knee, and to fasten with three buttons and holes, and strings in the garter instead of a buckle. Fly-front.

The double-breasted Chesterfield Over-coat is quite large, and cut to hang quite straight. The back is cut whole, and moderately wide, with a long opening at the bottom. Lapel broad, with four holes worked in it. The collar low and narrow, and small at the end, which is rounded off. Full sleeve, small at the end; edges trimmed with two fancy braids sewn on, with a space between them. Cuff to match. Deep flaps, with pockets under.

* * *

We have selected the back and front views of a fashionable dress-suit for illustration on the small plate of English costume. We have purposely made a difference in the shape and appearance of the front of the coat, to show a variety with the shape seen on the pattern in diagram, published in the present number. A narrow facing of cloth is sewn on the edge of the collar, and to the front of the forepart, and the silk is brought to meet it on both; and have introduced a skirt with the ordinary strap at the top.

We copy, from our work, the "Report of Fashion," the following particulars respecting dress-coats, which, together with the illustrations, will be interesting to our readers at this period of the season, in anticipation of the festivities which are customary at the close of the year:—

"The waist is still cut to a medium length; it may, perhaps, be a trifle longer, but it is scarcely perceptible. The hip-buttons are narrow, the side-seam moderately curved, the back-scye narrow, and the back cut broad across to the sleeve-head. The rolling collar is decidedly the more elegant form for full dress, and certainly its appearance is much more in harmony with the rich and tasteful evening costumes worn by the fair sex. It will be seen, by reference to diagram 3 on the sheet of patterns, that as a novelty we have dispensed with a collar-lining, and have given the pattern of the facing of the roll. By this plan we obtain a thinner edge, and yet produce exactly the same effect as if the collar were sewn on in the usual manner. The edge of the roll may even be stitched to the forepart to retain it in its place, but it will be necessary to have sufficient liberty to prevent its binding on the breast. The only button-hole requisite is a small one for a flower; the glass tube can be inserted under the facing, or a small loop of silk or braid sewn on to keep the stalk in its place. The turn is broad, and made to reach almost to the bottom of the forepart, and to lie flat on the chest. The sleeve is easy, but smaller than we have lately described, and moderately close at the hand. A round cuff about 3 inches deep is usually sewn on, and without any button or hole. The sleeve is cut short to display the wristband of the shirt- sleeve. The skirt is cut without a strap; it is rather long, and of average width both at top and bottom. The front-edge is cut with a round, which in making up is drawn in, and the round pressed back on to the centre for the round of the seat. The same plan is also practised at the plait. The back-skirt is cut very narrow at the bottom, so that there may not be much space between the edges of the two plaits. The foreparts are faced with watered or plain silk serge, or ribbed silk, and the roll covered with the same, or with watered silk, and the breast-facings plain. The edges are turned in, and stitched close. A thin flax canvas is used for the foreparts, with a thin padding for the shoulders. The skirts are lined with silk serge or levantine. The buttons are of a small size, and a little domed in shape. Fancy twist in neat patterns are preferred. We would recommend connecting a small silk facing to the lining at the side-seam, and continuing it to the bug-trap, instead of terminating the latter as usual at the shoulder-seam;

as by this plan the hollow which is generally found behind the top of the side-seam, is filled up by a little wadding. Care will be required in seeing that the edge left loose is quite easy across the back.

"Waistcoats are cut to correspond with the lapel of the coat, and rather pointed at front. They are worn with a roll-collar, not too broad, and made to open very low, having only three buttons and holes at front. The edge of the roll is kept well in, so as to sit rather flat on the chest. Some trades cut the front-edge of the forepart away, so as to prevent the waistcoat projecting so forward on the shirt-front, which is generally embroidered, or tastefully got up; and instead of sewing on a collar, merely fasten a facing down to the forepart to represent a roll. The waistcoat without a collar, and cut to open very much, is adopted by some houses equally with the roll-collar front. The article usually worn is embroidered black cassimere, with braids introduced. The pattern is worked on the roll and down the front-edges; sometimes it is carried along the bottom. Black cassimere with a double tracing-braid on the edges of rather a full size is patronized. A small figure is turned at the angle of the front-edge and at the ends of the welts. A three-eighths silk braid has a smart appearance sewn on flat on the edges, or the narrow braid may be sewn on in a double waved line near to the edge with good effect.

"We consider a very handsome waistcoat might be made, by working a rich figure, to spring from the angle of the front-edge, and carrying it up on to the breast, extending it in width as it progresses upwards, so as to form at the top an elegant pattern. This would be a change from the stiff patterns in embroidery, and be quite as stylish in appearance. Stone and jewelled buttons are much worn; turquoise and cornelian have the preference. An under-waistcoat of silk of a bright colour, but not too full in shade, is a pleasing finish to the roll.

"Shapely trousers for dress have not *yet* been brought into fashion; they may, however, become *the* style. The present shape is rather small, but proportionately so all the way down the leg. They are of a moderate size on the foot, and hollowed for the instep; have fly-front, and "French" pockets, without an opening at the sides. The waistbands are cut on. The side-seam is quite plain, and the bottoms are faced either with a thin canvas, or with cloth, to keep them firm in shape."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1310 and 1311.

Diagrams 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8, are the pattern of the prevailing style of coat for full evening-dress. It is arranged for a rolling-collar, and to turn very low at front. There is in reality no actual collar to the coat, as the facing of the roll is sewn on to the forepart, and cut sufficiently wide to turn over the edge and meet the forepart facing. It will be seen by the roulette line on the forepart, that the turn reaches to within a short distance of the bottom of the front-edge. The skirt is cut without a strap, as the forepart is cut longer at front than proportionate to the length of waist, in order to compensate for the deduction.

Diagrams 1, 6, 7, 9, and 10, are the pattern of a smart little jacket for a child.

Diagrams 11, 12, and 13, are the pattern of a dress-waistcoat, to be worn with the coat of which we have just given a description.

Diagrams 14, 15, and 17, illustrate the system of producing a double-breasted pea-jacket, which we publish in the present number.

Diagram 16, is a pattern of morning-trousers to the proportions and style now worn. It will be noticed that, to decrease the width at the knee, the *under-side* is cut narrower than the top-side. A good effect is produced by this plan. The necessary quantity must be deducted from the top of the leg-seam of the *undress* side, and, to prevent the side-seam shifting its position on the foot, the same quantity deducted at the leg-seam, should be added on to the front-edge at top of the trousers, and taken off at the side-seam, so as not to increase the width of one top-side.